"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Slightly warmer, snow by tonight and tomorrow; increasing east winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,913. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PRESIDENT, ATTACKING CHAMBERLAIN, INDORSES BAKER; OPPOSES CHANGES IN WAR CONDUCT; BITTER SENATE DEBATE; FIRST WORKLESS MONDAY LEAVES NEW YORK IN BAD PLIGHT

VIENNA CABINET OUT AS STRIKERS DEMAND PEACE

Von Toggenburg, Head of Interior Department, Is Asked to Form a New Ministry.

LABOR CRISIS SPREADING

Hungary Is Also Gravely Affected—Budapest Transport System Tied Up.

WORKERS PRESENT TERMS

Assert That Desire for Peace Comes First—Want Czernin to State Attitude.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—The Austrian Ministry has resigned, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Berliner Morgen Post.

Count von Toggenburg, Minister of the Interior, has been charged with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The brief dispatch does not make it absolutely clear which of the Vienna Ministries has resigned—the Imperial Ministry, of which Count Czernin is the head, holding the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs, or the minor body, of which Dr. von Seydler has been President. The fact that Count von Toggenburg, who held the post of Minister of the Interior in the von Seydler Cabinet, has been asked to organize a new Ministry, would indicate that it is the latter.

Even before the general strike began in Austria, dispatches from Vienna reported a crisis in the Austrian Cabinet. Dr. von Seydler was opposed not only by the Czechs and the South Slavs, but also by the Socialists, while the German Deputies were also hostile owing to von Seydler's attitude, which they considered weak.

New Peace Pledge to Labor.

VIENNA, Jan. 20, (via Amsterdam to London, Jan. 21.)—"It is his Majesty's wish to end the war at the earliest moment possible by an honorable peace. In pursuance of this desire and on the principles it has repeatedly announced, the Government of the Dual Monarchy has done everything in its power and will continue to do everything possible to bring about most speedily a general peace. If for the present, however, only a separate peace with Russia is practicable, the responsibility rests solely with the Entente Powers, which have rejected repeatedly our peace offers."

These striking statements were made today by Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Prime Minister, in the course of a speech at an important conference between the Government and labor leaders in the Minister's room in Parliament House. Those present included Count von Toggenburg, Minister of the Interior; Lieut. Gen. Czapp, Minister of Defense, and Labor Representatives Adler, Seitz and others.

After saying that the present serious time demanded harmony in labor circles and a clear and sincere discussion of all problems, the Premier made his announcement on peace. Afterward he proceeded to disavow any aim at conquest and declared that the Government continued its adherence to the belief that an international agreement regarding disarmament and arbitration courts could form a suitable basis for a general peace.

The Premier insisted that, as far as Austria was concerned, the negotiations with Russia should not be shipwrecked on projects of territorial acquisition. The Government, he added, regarded Poland as an independent State with independent relations with the monarchy, "although, of course," he continued, "we shall preserve the constitutional influence of the legislative bodies of both States of the monarchy in this settlement. It is far from our intention to dictate to Poland regarding her relationship with us."

Dr. von Seydler reiterated that it was the Government's agreement that Poland should settle her own State system by a popular vote, preferably by a constituent assembly elected on a broad basis, and the Government's readiness to arrange effective guarantees for complete freedom in such voting, unprejudiced by the occupying authorities.

"The Government," Dr. von Seydler proceeded, "had, of course, to refuse the Russian Government's demand for the evacuation of the occupied region. This refusal was not due to a desire to use military occupation to restrict the Polish people's right of self-determination, but exclusively because, owing to the continuance of the war on the other fronts and the unsettled internal conditions in Russia, we could not evacuate these territories without endangering our military interests.

"We hope that with good-will on the Russian side all these questions may be

Continued on Page Six.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE. Biggest Success in New York. Popular Matinees Tomorrow & Thursday.—Advt.

Bolsheviki Murder Two ex-Ministers As They Lie Sleeping in Hospital Beds

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—A. I. Shingaroff and Professor F. F. Kokoshkine, Cadets and former Ministers in the Provisional Government, were killed at 2 o'clock this morning.

Arrested with Countess Panin on Dec. 11, on the eve of the first opening of the Constituent Assembly, which they had come to Petrograd to attend, they were confined in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The fortress régime told heavily on their health, and after prolonged intercession on the part of their friends consent was given for their removal to the Marine Hospital. They were removed last evening at 8 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock this morning were murdered.

This is the heaviest blow yet struck at the Cadet party, which thus at one stroke loses two of its most distinguished leaders. It is difficult to write of this loss just now. I have rarely known a man more scrupulously honest and more transparently single-minded than Shingaroff. He was a democrat through and through, absolutely devoted to the interests of the people, and never wavered from his principles. After the revolution he was first Minister of Finance. Later he was Minister of Food Control.

His experience as Minister depressed him.

"I don't think one can be a Minister and an honest man," he said to a friend just after his retirement. An idealist, an opponent of all violence, a very gentle man, he was bitterly disappointed with the gradual declension of the revolution. He devoted himself to party work. After the Bolshevist rising in November he led the opposition to the Bolsheviki in the Petrograd City Council, denouncing them persistently in the name of the sovereignty of the people, then he went to Voronesh for his electoral campaign and came up for the Constituent Assembly only to be arrested.

Kokoshkine was a Professor of Political Science in Moscow. Next to Milukoff he was the leading theorist in the Cadet Party. He was a scholarly man of acute intellect and great analytical power. I remember about a year ago he lectured in Moscow on the British Commonwealth as a model for a world federation of peoples. As Controller General in the third Provisional Government he was chief cadet representative in the Cabinet and retired at the time of the Korniloff affair. Like most of the Russian intelligentsia, he was an agnostic, but of late years his idealism took a religious form, and he became a devout churchman.

Friends of the imprisoned Ministers have been in continual fear of their being lynched. Several times in the night an alarm has been raised and the guard has demanded that the Ministers be handed over for summary treatment. But the Ministers had frequently shown the prisoners great kindness. For that reason perhaps the guard was repeatedly changed.

Konovaloff and Tretiakoff were transferred to the hospital ten days ago. Tereschenko, Kartasheff, Bernatzky, Kishkin, and former Minister of Trade Stepanoff still remain in the fortress.

GERMAN THREAT TO END PARLEY

Berlin Paper Says Trotzky Must Accept Demands on His Return to Conference.

UKRAINE MOVE MEETS SNAG

Just as Peace Terms Are Agreed On Rival Rada's Envoys Take a Hand.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.—Foreign Minister Trotzky, before leaving Brest-Litovsk, told Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, according to a telegram from Berlin, that he was going to Petrograd for a week to report to the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. He is quoted as having added that his departure in no manner indicated a discontinuance of the negotiations, which would continue during his absence.

The Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin says that unless Trotzky accepts the demands of the Central Powers when he returns to Brest-Litovsk on Jan. 29 the Central Powers will break off peace negotiations.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A long report of the proceedings of the commission for the regulation of political and territorial questions at Brest-Litovsk Friday, sent out by Berlin, discloses the fact that the Central Powers and the Russians are no nearer agreement on the point of how the populations of the occupied territories are to record their desire for self-determination. The discussion concluded with a reply by Foreign Minister Trotzky that the Russians adhered to their proposal that a referendum should decide the future formation of these countries.

Trotzky also declared that one-sided and independent treatment of the territories occupied by the Austrians could not be granted to the Ukrainians. But he believed an agreement was possible between the Ukrainians and Russians.

Asked by Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, for a statement regarding the relations between Petrograd and the Caucasus Army, Trotzky said that the army was commanded by officers devoted to the Bolshevist decision, which was confirmed by the General Congress of the Delegates at the Caucasian front.

Dr. von Kühlmann also asked whether the Petrograd delegation intended to deal with the Aland Islands, or was Finland entitled to represent these islands in questions concerning them.

The Bolshevist Foreign Minister reserved his reply, whereupon the deliberations of the political commission were adjourned until Jan. 29. The economic commission continued its work.

Trotzky's remark about a one-sided and independent arrangement with the Ukrainians is supposed to refer to the fact that the negotiations between the Central Powers and the Ukrainian "People's Republic" have resulted in an agreement on the principles of a peace treaty which is to be concluded and the war be declared terminated, according to advices from Brest-Litovsk via Amsterdam today.

On the conclusion of peace, the Brest-Litovsk advices add, the troops of both

Continued on Page Five.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN? DEW-OL OR DEW-FER-OL. DEWEY'S, 138 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. Liggett-Riker-Hegeman's or Your Druggist.—Advt.

CARSON RESIGNS HIS CABINET POST

Arch-Foe of Home Rule Deserts Lloyd George, Who Welcomes His Decision.

ATTACK ON WAR CABINET

Daily Mail Condemns Its Strategy—Repington Quits the Times, Assailing Government.

Reports Wilson Urged Settlement of Irish Issue

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.—The Daily News says there is reason for stating that President Wilson quite recently made urgent representations to the British Cabinet on the desirability of an Irish settlement.

The Dublin correspondent of The Times reiterates the partially hopeful view of the convention, whose reports or report, he says, will at least advance the solution of the problem by stages of unprecedented length and importance. The end, he adds, cannot long be delayed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio in the War Cabinet, has resigned. This announcement was made officially tonight.

The Prime Minister has advised the King to accept Sir Edward's resignation.

The correspondence published shows that Sir Edward's action was in relation to the Irish question, and had nothing to do with the conduct of the war.

Sir Edward, in a letter to the Premier, says that when he joined the Cabinet he had no consideration in mind except the prosecution of the war and had not expected that the Irish question would be reopened before peace came.

"Subsequently," the letter continues, "when the convention was proposed, I used my influence to induce friends to participate in an effort to reach a settlement; but, on account of the dual positions I held as member of the Government and leader of the Ulster Party, I felt it incumbent on me to stand aloof from the convention. It, however, is apparent that whatever the issue of the convention, its proceedings may lead to a situation demanding a decision by the Government on grave matters of policy in Ireland.

"After anxious consideration I feel that it would be advantageous for the War Cabinet to discuss this policy without my presence. I also desire to be entirely unfettered in forming judgment on any situation that may arise, taking account both of the supreme duty that rests on us all in assisting the prosecution of the war and my personal obligations as leader of the Ulster Unionist Party.

In Harmony with War Policies.

"There never has been any matter of policy either in connection with the conduct of the war or the principles and aims for which we are fighting where I found myself in disagreement with you or my other colleagues in the War Cabinet.

"I very much regret this severance, but am convinced it is for the national advantage at the present juncture."

Mr. Lloyd George replied to Sir Edward, expressing the deepest and most unfeigned regret "because of the value I attach to the unvarying courage and sagacity you brought to the councils of the nation."

"Although you have fought hard and repeatedly against the conclusion you have arrived at," the Premier's letter continues, "I am compelled to admit

Continued on Page Four.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "It's Purity Has Made It Famous."—Advt.

TANGLE OF ORDERS HERE

Cross-firing of Federal Officials Results in Obstructive Delays.

JAM OF FREIGHT GROWS

Merchants, Misunderstanding Garfield's Intentions, Fail to Get Goods on Waterfront.

WORKMEN ARE BARRED OUT

Sudden Rigid Enforcement of Zone Restrictions Hampers Cleanup Plans.

While wage earning, production, and business practically stopped in New York City yesterday in order that the freight congestion might be relieved and the supply of coal increased, the freight congestion was aggravated and the coal supply reduced to less than half of normal requirements by delays in the harbor and on the waterfront produced by conflicting orders issued by the numerous Federal officials, each tackling the freight and fuel situation from a different angle.

The army of workmen which was to be concentrated on the work of moving freight and coal was thrown into complete confusion by the contradictory instructions.

All available men were, according to the program of one branch of the Government, to have been put to work loading and unloading coal at the piers and in the coal yards; but another branch of the Government stepped in and ordered hundreds of workmen away from the waterfront under a strict interpretation of the war zone order, which had been interpreted up until yesterday so as not to interfere with workmen.

All possible speed was to be made, according to the well-laid plans of one branch of the Federal Government, to put crippled tugs back into service and to commandeer other tugs, so that coal might be rushed here from tidewater deposits, but an officer of the Fuel Administration stepped in and ordered Brooklyn drydocks closed under the Garfield order—drydocks in which most of the eighty-two crippled tugs were being repaired.

One set of Federal officials worked out with the railroads a plan for relieving the freight congestion by rushing great quantities of freight from cars to the railroad piers and warehouses, whence they were to be rushed through the semi-deserted streets to the shops and storerooms of merchants. But nobody thought to tell the merchants about this. Most of the big houses, interpreting the Garfield order for themselves, with what help they could get from the local representatives of Dr. Garfield, decided that the order imposed upon them the patriotic duty of closing down their business altogether. They kept their warehouses closed. They kept their trucks in the garages.

Freight Jams the Waterfront.

The railroads, with forces of workmen recruited from all branches of their services, rushed over thousands of tons of freight from New Jersey, heaped it on their piers, in their warehouses, and on all available space. By noon they had every square inch of their waterfront properties covered with merchandise. Only a few tons of it were moved. After the noon hour no further freight was moved, because there was no place to put it, and most of the army of workmen massed for this congestion-breaking effort spent the rest of the day in idleness.

The net result achieved under the cross-fire of Government orders from the numerous Federal officials, all industriously seeking to bring order out of chaos, was that the railroad piers and freight terminals in Manhattan were jammed by an unparalleled freight congestion, and less than 20,000 tons of coal arrived at Manhattan. The cost of coal during workless days is placed at $223.21 a ton by George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond, calculating the cost to the United States of the suspension of industry under the Garfield order at $303,000,000.

While men were being barred from the work of coaling ships and unloading barges, while repair work on the crippled tugs was suspended by a Brooklyn interpretation of the Garfield order, and while trucks were idle in their garages, Federal officials were appealing from one to another and to Washington for new orders and countermanding orders which would disentangle the knot into which the freight and coal handling organizations had been tied.

The first great blow at the projected day of house-cleaning in the harbor and freight yards occurred, when workmen employed to unload coal barges into ships started to work yesterday morning

Continued on Page Three.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat young porkers, seasoned with selected spices. Beware of imitations.—Advt.

President Directs Observance of Sabbath in Army and Navy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The observance of the Sabbath by all men in military and naval service was directed by President Wilson in a statement issued tonight at the White House. All Sunday labor he asked to be reduced to the measure of strict necessity. The statement says:

The President, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, following the reverent example of his predecessors, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service of the United States. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the divine, will demand that Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strictest necessity.

Such an observance of Sunday is dictated by the best traditions of our people and by the convictions of all who look to Divine Providence for guidance and protection, and, in repeating in this order the language of President Lincoln, the President is confident that he is speaking alike to the hearts and to the conscience of those under his authority.

WIGGIN SEES PERIL IN COAL DELAYS

Sends Telegrams to Garfield Urging Speed in Deliveries to New York.

SUGGESTS RADICAL CHANGE

Asks Full Day on Docks, Railroad Commissioner, and an Anthracite Pool.

In a series of telegrams sent yesterday by Albert H. Wiggin, New York State Fuel Administrator, to National Fuel Administrator Garfield, Mr. Wiggin sounds a warning that the work of unloading coal here must be speeded up or New York will at the end of the five workless days find no improvement in the coal situation. There is in the picture presented unmistakable fear that it will be worse. The State Fuel Administrator suggests several radical changes in the present methods of handling coal arrivals at the New Jersey coal ports. He declares emphatically that the authorities here cannot distribute more coal without immediate relief at the coal docks, and adds that New York probably cannot receive even its minimum requirements for the use of those on the priority list named by Dr. Garfield in his recent closing order.

Not only must the railroads compel work at all docks for twenty-four hours, using three shifts of eight hours each, to unload the coal, but Mr. Wiggins believes the situation requires the appointment of a Commissioner by the railroads who will have supreme authority at the coal docks and who will be unquestionably obeyed, even to the expense of paying higher wages if that is necessary.

It was also recommended by Mr. Wiggin that all anthacite coal coming here be pooled as in the case of bituminous coal, and he asked Dr. Garfield to have the demurrage rate schedule that became effective yesterday held off until the pooling agreement could be arranged. The Fuel Administration also made complaint that no steps have been taken by the railroads for twenty-four hours of labor at the coal ports, as the Administration requested several weeks ago.

In one telegram to Dr. Garfield Mr. Wiggin states facts regarding coal deliveries and distribution here in order to give the National Administration a "concrete picture of the coal situation at Port of New York." The bituminous situation is as bad as the anthracite. The most hopeful announcement as to soft coal is that the 100,000 tons needed for shipping tied up here are being accumulated. This means that one of the great reasons for the present closing order is being taken care of. The average daily unloading of bituminous coal at this port in January is 28,400 tons. The demand for some of those on the priority list is, Mr. Wiggin says, 16,000 tons a day. Shipping is being taken care of, and this does not leave any for those who are not in the priority list. He estimates the daily normal consumption of anthracite for the next sixty days to be between 40,000 and 45,000 tons a day. That amount of anthracite is not reaching the city at the present time.

Situation Here Set Forth.

The situation at this port and some of the recommendations made are set forth in this telegram to Dr. Garfield:

Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator,
Washington, D. C.:

"To give you concrete picture of coal situation at port of New York I state the following facts from records and expert information on hand:

"The average daily unloading of bituminous in January, 1918, at the port of New York has been 28,400 tons. Minimum daily necessities for priorities named by you in Section 1 of your order of Jan. 17 are as follows: For public utilities in Greater New York, 9,000 tons; incinerators to burn garbage, 1,000 tons; flour and abattoirs, 1,000 tons; sugar, 2,500 tons; dealers, 2,500 tons for hospitals and other uses named in Section 1 of your order. For ships' situation as follows: Ten to

Continued on Page Three.

HOTEL IMPERIAL. NEW ROOM—DANCING at Tea, Dinner, and Supper. Unique Surroundings.—Advt.

Text of President Wilson's Statement Defending the Administration's War Work

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In answer to Senator George E. Chamberlain's charges of general inefficiency in the Government, and especially in war preparations, the following was given out at the White House tonight:

"When the President's attention was called to the speech made by Senator Chamberlain at a luncheon in New York on Saturday he immediately inquired of Senator Chamberlain whether he had been correctly reported, and, upon ascertaining from the Senator that he had been, the President felt it his duty to make the following statement:

> Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth.
>
> As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plan, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials of the department constantly away from their work and officers from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen.
>
> But by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated. Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the Government has come out of such criticism and investigation.
>
> I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed, (I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand,) but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and, inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience, they are much more likely than any others to be effective, if the Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid departmental organization which stand in their way. The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion.
>
> My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.
>
> To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the Government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement. I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the Administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice.

EMBARGOES TO AID CONGESTION FIGHT

Five Big Railroads to Accept Only Food, Fuel, and Other Vital Shipments.

COLD HINDERS CAR MOVING

Pooling of Tugs and Barges at New York Being Considered to Break Ice Jam.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The unusual weather conditions, marked by low temperatures in the Eastern district, continued today to hamper the efforts of the Government officials to move coal and clean up the transportation tangle, and forced a general embargo by some of the big railroad systems excluding all new freight shipments, except coal, food, and a few supplies vital to the war program. It is also possible that the Shipping Board will commandeer and pool barges and tugs in the New York City area within a day or two. The developments of the next forty-eight hours will decide this point.

Decision as to the exercise of the embargo power to prevent shipments not absolutely essential to the national life from further clogging transportation lines has been left largely to the discretion of the regional Directors named by William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads. While no official announcement was made it was reported tonight that A. H. Smith had issued embargo instructions which would affect the principal lines of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Michigan Central, and Illinois Central Railroads.

Fuel Administrator Garfield has fought all along for a general embargo which would restrict all new shipments in the territory east of the Mississippi to vital commodities, such as coal and food, at least for the first five-day period of "workless days." There was much satisfaction expressed at the Fuel Administration offices when the unofficial report was heard that Dr. Garfield's request had been met as far as the railroads named were concerned.

Problem of Ice Jam Here.

The problem supplied by the ice jam in New York Harbor and the inadequate water carrier facilities was taken up by Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the Shipping Board. He sent J. E. Parsons, his special agent, to co-operate with representatives of the Fuel and Rail-

Continued on Page Four.

REMOVAL SALE—PERIOD FURNITURE. Final week, entire stock of Grand Rapids Furniture sacrificed, regardless of cost. Manges Bros., 115 and 117 W. 23d St.—Advt.

SAYS MINORITY PLAYS POLITICS

Roosevelt "Seditious" and the "Kaiser's Agent," with Eye on 1920, Stone Says.

PENROSE ASSAILS HOUSE

Condemns Sending "Texas Lobbyist" to Paris—Lodge Defends Criticism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The pent-up fires of discontent which for weeks have smoldered in Congress over disclosures of alleged inefficiency in the conduct of the war burst out today in a flame of oratory, in which the Republicans answered accusations of playing partisan politics so as to descredit the Democratic Administration.

Senator Stone of Missouri, one of the "twelve willful men" who by a filibuster defeated the Armed Ship bill, precipitated a storm by alleging that the Republicans sought to make party capital out of the war and were attacking the Democratic Administration with that end in view.

In a spirited reply Senator Lodge of Massachusetts contended that the Republicans in Congress had patriotically supported the President in all the war legislation he had asked, and had restrained criticism of the conduct of the war so as not to embarrass the Administration.

Senator Lodge voiced the privilege of the American people to indulge in constructive criticism, insisting that the mistakes in the conduct of the war could only be remedied by frank acknowledgment of them. He alluded to the revelations recently made before the Senate Military Affairs Committee as showing that everything was not well in the running of the war. To allow inefficiency to exist, when exposed, Senator Lodge argued, would be cowardly in Congress, and he expressed the hope that Congress would not allow itself to be stifled in its efforts to help win the war.

Senator Stone launched a bitter attack upon Theodore Roosevelt, characterising the former President's criticism of the Administration as seditious, and based upon the motive of advancing his own political fortunes in 1920. He accused the Colonel of stirring up a spirit of unrest in the country.

He denounced Colonel Roosevelt as

Continued on Page Two.

LADD & NICHOLS—Furnished Cottages in Fla. Palm Beach Office, Tel. 23; Miami Office, Tel. [illegible].—Advt.

PRESIDENT ASSAILS CRITICS

Declares War Inefficiency Charges Are a Distortion.

WILL FIGHT WAR CABINET

Senate Committee's Proposals for Reforms Contain "Nothing Helpful," He Says.

ORGANIZING OPPOSITION

House and Senate Leaders Are Summoned—Will Oppose Munitions Chief Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—President Wilson issued tonight a formal statement attacking Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, the Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, for his assertion in a speech before the National Security League in New York on Saturday that "the military establishment of America has broken down" for the reason that there was "inefficiency in every bureau and every department of the United States Government." He furthermore defended Secrtary Baker, and declared that the disclosures made by the Senate committee's investigations in regard to army shortcomings were insignificant in comparison with the results obtained.

The President's attack caused a sensation, as he and Senator Chamberlain had been on the best of terms politically and personally. Mr. Chamberlain has supported all the President's war policies and had carried through the Senate some of the most important legislation.

In addition to issuing the statement, the President took steps to defeat the bill for the creation of a war Cabinet which Senator Chamberlain introduced in the Senate today in behalf of his committee. The text of this measure was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. The President will also fight the enactment of Senator Chamberlain's bill creating the position of a Director of Munitions. Both measures were the outcome of the evidence given before the Military Committee as to inefficiency and delay in the war preparations of the War Department.

It is already apparent that the position taken by the President will cause a lively contest in Congress, particularly in the Senate, where many Democrats support the demand of the Military Committee for changes in the management of the war. Some Republicans, however, are credited with not being in entire sympathy with the committee's reform program.

The next scene in the conflict will come in the Senate Thursday when an effort will be made to have the War Cabinet bill referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs as well as the Committee on Military Affairs, acting as a joint committee. The object of this reference is to have the bill amended so as to permit the Navy Department to be free of control by the War Cabinet.

President Summons Leaders.

But this will not satisfy President Wilson, judged by the course he took this evening in organizing opposition to the measure. He sent for Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who opposed the Selective Draft bill and other preparedness measures of the President, and Representative Julius Kahn of California, Republican member of the Military Committee, who took charge of the Selective Draft bill and put it through the House.

The War Cabinet bill was discussed at the conference between the President and Representatives Dent and Kahn. The President said he was opposed to it. So did Representative Dent. Representative Kahn answered inquiries from newspaper men this evening by the statement that military legislation before Congress, including the War Cabinet bill, was discussed, but he did not care to say anything more than that.

Later the President called to the White House a group of Democratic Senators to enlist their aid in defeating the bill for a War Cabinet. Those who came were Senators Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader of the Senate; Swanson of Virginia, acting Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; Fletcher of Florida, Robinson of Arkansas, Beckham of Kentucky, Smith of South Carolina, Myers of Montana, and Hollis of New Hampshire. None of them would discuss their conference with the President.

In his statement, condemning Senator Chamberlain's New York speech, President Wilson said that Mr. Chamberlain's reference to "the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government was an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth."

The President admitted that there had been delays in war work which, however, he said, had been overcome by reorganization. He asserted that the investigations of Congress had had the effect of drawing indispensable officials away from their work which had contributed to delay and confusion. Of Secretary Baker he said:

"My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand."

But the portion of the President's statement to which most attention was given in congressional circles was the concluding sentence which condemned Senator Chamberlain as an opponent of the entire policy of the Administration. The President referred to Senator Chamberlain's assertion that there was inefficiency in every department and bureau of the Government, and added:

"I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the Administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practices."

This implied accusation of President Wilson against Senator Chamberlain caused surprise, as Mr. Chamberlain had been accounted one of the President's stanchest supporters. Much of the comment tonight was directed to this charge, many asking where the President had obtained any evidence to show that the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee had not been in accord with his war program.

Chamberlain's Reply.

Senator Chamberlain heard of the President's statement just as the Senate adjourned. At that time the text of the statement had not been received at the Capitol, and its substance was given to Mr. Chamberlain by newspaper men. He seemed unperturbed. He said at first that he preferred to see the President's statement before replying, but under questioning made this oral statement:

"In my New York speech I spoke extemporaneously and tried to give the impression that I felt that our military policy was a mistaken one. My remarks were intended to deal with the military situation entirely. That was what I had in mind. THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted me correctly.

"I did not intend to make general criticism of the policy of the Government, but this is the impression that seems to have gone out. I spoke of our not having any cohesive military policy and that we ought to have one. To that end I explained the bill for a munitions director and the war cabinet that had been offered in the Senate.

"The munitions bill is my own, and the other, for the war cabinet, was reported out by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. I made it plain in my New York speech that these were not Administration measures. The only Administration measures I have seen are the bills offered last week by me in the Senate, which had been sent to me by the Secretary of War.

"I admit that Secretary Baker's efforts to better his organization have worked to an appreciable improvement in the War Department's system. He has undertaken to co-ordinate the bureaus, but he cannot expect to accomplish all there is to be done, for the system is at fault. Its inherent weakness in the last analysis is that there is no authority between the President and the various agencies to carry out details of the work. What is needed is an agency that has authority to act, coming under the President and above the Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board. It must be a clearing house, with authority to decide things.

Says He Will Push Bills.

"The chain cannot be stronger than its weakest link. In the War Department the weak link is the lack of co-ordinated authority. I regret that the Administration is not with me in support to the bills I have offered. I am under a solemn oath to perform my duty as my conscience tells me, and I must go ahead with the effort to have Congress pass these two bills, which, I believe, are needed to make the Administration of war affairs effective.

"Even though I have not the support of the President, I intend to urge upon Congress the passage of these bills. I hope the people will be back of me in this effort. I think every one who heard the evidence before the Military Affairs Committee as to the inefficiency of our War Department methods will support the bill now before the Senate."

The ground work for Thursday's contest over the War Cabinet bill was laid in the Senate when the measure was reported from the Military Committee by Senator Chamberlain.

Senator Swanson, who is senior member of the Naval Committee in the absence of Chairman Tillman, thought his committee should have a part in considering the bill because of the relationship of the War Cabinet to the Navy Department.

"I can say that the Naval Committee feels satisfied with the work of the navy," said Senator Swanson. "We do not believe that anything should be done to interfere with the organization of the navy without a full investigation of the conduct of the navy's affairs. I feel that this bill should be referred to the joint Naval and Military Committees of this body and seriously considered by them."

Senator Chamberlain explained that he had not asked for a reference of the bill. The Military Affairs Committee had believed that the measure ought to be reported, and he intended to press its passage.

Senator Swanson spoke of the bill as "putting a lot of red tape in the navy."

"We are satisfied that the navy is efficient," he continued. "It has measured up to every war requirement. We see no reason why it should be reorganized on account of alleged deficiency of other departments. We strongly object to the proposal that three men take over the work of the navy as this bill provides, for we believe the navy is capable of handling its affairs just as it is being run now."

The bill went over until Thursday, when the question of referring it to committee will be considered. A test vote may bring out the strength of the Administration as opposed to the demand for changes in the methods of conducting the war.

Hitchcock with Chamberlain.

That Senator Chamberlain will be supported by Democratic associates on the Committee on Military Affairs was indicated by a statement made tonight by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who had been active in the investigation into War Department methods.

"It is not for me to defend Senator Chamberlain for his speech," said Senator Hitchcock. "He can do that for himself. So far as the committee's investigation is concerned, the truth was all taken down and reduced to writing. It shows the facts, both sides having been heard faithfully and fully. There is no room for controversy on certain points, among them:

"1. That there was a disastrous delay in supplying men with clothing and overcoats.

"2. A very unfortunate delay in supplying the soldiers with rifles.

"3. That they have not yet been supplied with machine guns.

"4. That men were forcibly taken from their homes and placed in cantonments where they were exposed to disease and sickness as the result of lack of shelter and clothing and put in hospitals, in many cases without plumbing, or heat, or adequate nurses.

"The committee believes that these conditions and experiences were entirely unnecessary. There was ample time from the time of the declaration of war in April until the men were put in cantonments and camps in September to have furnished proper supplies if steps had been taken promptly. The country had abundant facilities, if they had been properly used, to have overcome the conditions outlined.

"The Senate Committee on Military Affairs was forced to make this investigation because of complaints from every State and every district. After making the investigation the committee avoided a conclusion which would have been merely to make some officers scapegoats for blunders made. It felt it had a high duty to the public to perform, remedial, and that the only proper remedy was to change the system responsible for the trouble.

"Accordingly it has recommended legislation in two bills. One is to create a department of munitions which follows closely the experience in Great Britain and France. The other is to create a War Cabinet, which is also the result of Great Britain's and France's experience. A part of the trouble of the present system is that officers, departments, and bureaus are operating without any co-ordination. The War Cabinet attempts to localize and co-ordinate.

"There was no feeling in the conclusions of the committee. It resulted from non-partisan and patriotic considerations. Indeed, many of the members of the committee are strong personal friends of Secretary Baker and the President. The only desire was to strengthen us for the war. Personally, I regret that the President has not accepted the help offered.

"Personally I feel that the issue has been raised and that it will be before the country until it has been fought out. If the reform is not made, we will go on blundering and plans will continue to miscarry. If we can have a War Cabinet in constant operation, we will be able, when ships are ready, to have coal. We will be able, when steel is ready for the ships, to have cars to transport them, instead of having them congested on the railroads. I understand there are 1,000 cars now held up with steel.

"With a War Cabinet, when enormous contracts for supplies are awarded, we will get the supplies. With a War Cabinet we would have houses for men to be employed in shipyards. With a War Cabinet we would have a powder plant running instead of starting it, as we are now, nine months after the war has begun. If we had such a cabinet, the powder mill would have been started last Spring instead of now. Indeed, I am informed that there is likely to be a powder shortage in six months.

"As long as the Government remains without co-ordination or system so long will there be blunder. If the President does not see it now he will see it later."

Senator Myers, another Democratic member of the Committee on Military Affairs, took the side of President Wilson. He said:

"The President is entirely correct. I have no sympathy with Senator Chamberlain's statement, and while mistakes were made, they could not be avoided. Everything has gone as well as could be expected."

Sees Limiting of Authority.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the statement issued by the President tonight most observers at the Capitol saw the collapse of what promised to be a historical struggle.

Senator Chamberlain, whose committee has framed bills to create a war council all powerful under the President and to provide one-man control of munitions and supplies, stated that he would continue his fight in spite of Presidential opposition. It was rather generally conceded, however, that the measures would have but little chance in the Senate and probably none at all in the House.

While the Democrats who stood for the bill were firm, there were no surface conditions as to how far the rank and file might be ready to vote against the President's wishes, especially when he put the case so strongly. It was generally accepted that the Republicans were for the bill.

President Wilson told the leaders with whom he consulted that he felt that the creation of a war council would take the personal direction of America's part in the conflict out of his hands, and likened it to the attempts to curtail the authority of President Lincoln. He indicated that he would fight to a finish. It is understood that at his conference tonight with nearly a dozen Democratic Senators there was a general discussion of the Congressional investigations and criticisms of the executive departments.

Senator Chamberlain said tonight that he would not seek to press the measures immediately before the Senate, but would like them to lie over several days until their provisions and design became better understood. Hearings in the committee's investigation will be resumed tomorrow with Captain Haugh of the British Army appearing.

In the course of a statement tonight Mr. Chamberlain said:

"In my New York speech my argument was directed to the military establishment and not to other departments of the Government, although it was broad enough to be subject to that interpretation.

"The people are entitled to be let into the committee's confidence. If the people don't want it, that will be all right. It's their war."

RAILROADS IMPROVE IN COAL MOVEMENT

Way Cleared to Rush Thousands of Needed Cars to the Mines.

MORE SHIPS ARE COALED

Locomotives Ordered for Russia Are Commandeered to Relieve Congestion Here.

In spite of the setback yesterday due to administrative tangles in the movement of coal and freight, reports from railroads in all parts of the Eastern Division indicated that the dropping of passenger trains and the decrease in freight handling due to the Garfield order were laying the foundation for a steadier and larger supply of coal to New York and to ports and factory towns along the Atlantic seaboard.

More coal cars than had been there before for months were reported in the bituminous fields of West Virginia and Central Pennsylvania, which have been heavy sufferers from the car shortage. Whereas these mines had been receiving only about 50 per cent. of the cars needed for months, the reports from the coal fields to Assistant Director General Smith yesterday indicated that 100 per cent. of the cars needed to provide for Government orders and preferred orders for essential industries and 80 per cent. of the cars needed for ordinary commercial business were received. Reports from the anthracite fields were that 100 per cent. of the cars required had been received there, but the anthracite fields have suffered the least from the car shortage.

In commenting on a report from Washington that an embargo had been placed on some railroads, an official connected with the office of Assistant Director General Smith said last night that the Pennsylvania Railroad had voluntarily refused yesterday to receive any new freight until it had cleared its yards of freight waiting to be loaded and had obtained cars necessary for moving new shipments. It was stated that this order had not been issued at the direction of Mr. Smith. The official said:

"Mr. Smith issued general orders some days ago for railroads to put on local embargoes where necessary, but left the railroad operators free to use their own judgment in the light of their closer familiarity with operating conditions on their own lines."

Promises of a decided improvement in the bunkering of ships during the week were held out. Joseph E. Parson of the Shipping Board said that at the end of a week all of the large ships in the harbor would be receiving coal as fast as they could use it.

The American Line reported that they would be able to send out some of their ships on time this week, for the first time in three weeks. The Cunard Line and the French Line noted a slight improvement in coal deliveries, but officials of those lines did not see signs that the coal situation would soon be back to normal.

More Ships Coaled.

There were thirteen ships coaled on Sunday and nineteen came in. Twelve of these have applied for coal. Fuel Administrator Schley said that there were now in port 110 ships waiting for coal, whereas a week ago there were 213.

There was a sharp drop in the amount of coal waiting in cars and delivered at tidewater in the figures reported to Mr. Smith yesterday. The falling off was attributed partly to the fact that less work had been done on Sunday and partly to the cold weather.

The total coal dumped at tidewater, in vessels to be moved, and standing in cars at 6 o'clock yesterday morning was as follows: Anthracite, 154,650 tons, as against 174,100 tons twenty-four hours earlier; bituminous, 109,450 tons, as against 108,700 tons twenty-four hours earlier.

Severe weather was reported as the main cause for the failure of the railroads so far to make a greater advance in clearing up the coal situation since railroad facilities have been concentrated on hauling coal. An official report sent to Washington on this subject from the office of the Assistant Director General of Railroads was as follows:

> Very severe weather through entire Eastern district, as previously reported, was continued. Nine below in New England, 31 below in Pennsylvania, 20 below in New York State and the northern part snowing and blowing. There was severe shortage of labor at many engine terminals, and many men failed to report to work, and those who did went home on account of the severity of the weather, which interfered with train operations and slowed up same very much. There is much ice in the yards, which is interfering with switching. So far as possible we are getting labor to pick it out. At 10 o'clock this morning weather clearing and moderating and situation is improving. There are empty coal cars at the mines today. We are concentrating movement of empties to the mines, and empties at Chicago, besides movement of foodstuffs east of Chicago, which must be kept up. The anthracite-producing region is still affected by the freezing of pipes, as reported, and improvement can only come with higher temperature.

Locomotives and empty cars from many of the Eastern lines which had carried little coal have been hurried to the bituminous fields. A number of the locomotives which the Baldwin Locomotive Company has been manufacturing for Russia, and which were altered to fit the standard American gauge, have been put to work hauling coal. Locomotives being built on private orders will be commandeered by the Government as fast as they are built, it was announced yesterday, and put to hauling coal until the congestion is overcome.

For the first time a complete survey of the condition of freight congestion on all the lines in the Eastern territory under the direction of Mr. Smith was made yesterday. This is gathered from reports from 222 railroads, many of which have never been included in previous surveys of this kind.

The statistics do not relate to normal traffic, that is, to the cars which are moving and which represent the capacity of the road to handle freight. They represent the number of cars which are idle, and show how heavily the roads are loaded above their capacity to handle freight.

The survey showed that there were on these 222 railroads a total of 64,401 loaded carloads of eastbound freight standing idle. This was a decrease of 305 carloads in the twenty-four hours previous to the survey. There were 6,867 eastbound empty cars, an increase of 529 in the twenty-four hours. There were 42,452 loaded freight cars for Western points standing idle on the lines, a number which had been 4,009 larger than on the preceding day, showing that 4,009 cars of westbound freight had been unloaded, illustrating the speed with which westbound traffic is being unloaded, as compared with eastbound. There were 28,098 westbound empties, a decrease of 864 during twenty-four hours. The heavy movement of westbound empties is due to the rushing of cars to the coal fields and to the wheat producing regions.

The amount of freight in cars in railroad warehouses and dumped on the ground at New York terminals was reported to be more than 30,000 carloads, although the exact figures were not available.

No More Exemptions Likely; New Request to Food Stores

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Exemptions to the fuel conservation order, it was indicated again today, will not be increased. A request by certain department stores that they be permitted to remain open on Monday and operate only seven hours for six days a week was refused.

Dr. Garfield took occasion today to denounce proprietors of manufacturing plants who have announced that they will work overtime five days a week to make up the time lost Mondays. That, he said, would be a plain evasion of the order.

A new ruling regarding the sale of food on Mondays was made tonight. In the original order all food stores were directed to close at noon, but last night they were exempted entirely from operation of the regulations. Tonight the following telegram was sent to State Fuel Administrators in respect to these stores:

"All wholesale and retail stores selling food are urged both by the Food and Fuel Administrations, on patriotic grounds, to close at noon Mondays, except that wherever necessary distribution of food to the people is endangered by closing food stores are at liberty to remain open all day. The necessity for remaining open is to be determined by the local Food Administrator, who is to notify the local Fuel Administrator."

ROOSEVELT STARTS FOR WASHINGTON

Going to Help Those Urging War Reorganization—Refuses Comment on Stone's Charges.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt put in a busy evening at the Hotel Langdon last night preparing for his departure for Washington on the midnight train, in the interest of the campaign for reorganization of the methods of conducting the war.

The former President let it be known that he was aware of the attack upon him in the afternoon when Senator Stone in a speech in the Senate called him a pro-German and an agent of the Kaiser. "I shall have nothing to say tonight," the Colonel said to reporters. He repeated the statement several times, and each time his teeth clicked on the word "tonight."

Colonel Roosevelt read with great interest a copy of President Wilson's statement attacking Senator Chamberlain and the Senate war investigation which a reporter for THE TIMES showed him. Finally the Colonel asked that he be allowed to keep the statement for further study, but said that it, also, would go unanswered "tonight."

The Colonel had several callers during the evening and gave every evidence of being in the midst of brisk preparation for his trip to the capital. He gave orders that his telephone should not be run during the evening and hurried from the lobby, where he saw the newspaper men, back to his apartment to work on the matter he was taking to Washington with him.

The visit to Washington is the result of a trip which Senator Smoot and Representative Madden made to Sagamore Hill several weeks ago. They are reported to have told the Colonel that he could do much work toward shaping legislation and speeding action if he would go to Washington.

Colonel Roosevelt, it is said, plans to have conferences with Republican and Progressive leaders of the Senate and House. It is expected that he will make suggestions seeking to hasten and make more effective the country's war program.

Colonel Roosevelt has always been in favor of universal military training, and he hopes that it will become a part of the permanent policy of the country.

According to an early report, the Colonel will attend no public functions and make no speeches in public while in Washington.

SAYS MINORITY PLAYS POLITICS

Continued from Page One.

"the most potent agent the Kaiser has in America" and "the most seditious man of consequence" in the country.

The Missouri Senator spoke of a recent interview with Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which the Pennsylvanian alluded to disclosures before Senatorial investigating committees as showing the incapacity of the Democratic Party to govern the nation. Senator Stone attacked this as indicating the Republican trend of mind to convert war issues to campaign effect."

Calls House a "Texas Lobbyist."

Senator Penrose, in his turn, denounced Senator Stone's imputation of the motives of Republican Senators as "impudent and fallacious." He asserted that Republicans in Congress had supported the Administration in all of its war program, but could not be expected to sustain a policy of inefficiency. He accused President Wilson of having filled important war offices with Democrats, contending that the Administration itself did not seem to take a nonpartisan view of the conduct of the war.

The Pennsylvania Senator caustically criticised the President's picking of Colonel E. M. House to represent the Government at the recent Interallied Conference at Paris. He spoke of Colonel House as a "Texas lobbyist," and said European nations at the Paris Conference must have had a poor opinion of the United States for not having picked a representative who would "reflect the highest ideals of American statesmanship."

"We ought to have sent our Secretary of State to that conference, at which other nations had their Premiers," said Senator Penrose.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois assailed Senator Penrose's characterization of Colonel House as a lobbyist as "contemptible." He tried in vain to get the Pennsylvania Senator to retract, but Senator Penrose merely reiterated the epithet.

The Senate debate, which ran along for three hours, was the most tempestuous since the country went into the war. The galleries were overflowing with a throng that frequently burst into applause, until the Vice President threatened to clear the galleries.

Senator Lodge's speech in defense of the Republican Party was delivered in slow, measured phrases, and was listened to in profound silence. The Massachusetts Senator arose immediately after Senator Stone had made his attack. Senator Stone started to leave the Senate Chamber soon after Senator Lodge began, but came back before he was through and sat crouched in his chair, regarding the Massachusetts Senator with a quizzical eye.

Stone's Charge Outspoken.

Senator Stone, in precipitating the debate, explained that he wanted to talk upon a resolution offered by Senator King, Democrat of Utah, a few days ago, to provide for the mobilization of the country's labor for war activities. He avoided any discussion of the King resolution, however, launching at once into the attack upon the Republican Party.

Senator Stone dealt with published criticisms of the Administration for not making use of the capabilities of Republicans prominent in public life, such as Colonel Roosevelt, General Leonard Wood, ex-Senator Root, ex-President Taft, and Charles E. Hughes. He pointed out that Mr. Root had been sent to Russia on an important mission and that ex-Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee had just been called to assist the Director General of Railroads. Senator Stone paid high tribute to Mr. Root, but said he did not regard his former colleague as "a sort of Jove sitting on Olympus."

After speaking of the abilities of some others named, Senator Stone added: "Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes I pass in respectful silence."

General Wood had been called repeatedly to great responsibilities, the Senator said, adding that the substance of the criticisms in that case had been failure to call him to supreme command of military forces.

"General Pershing is his equal," the Senator said, "and a Republican, as well as Wood."

"Mr. President, the course of at least many of our colleagues on the other side, although quite adroitly directed, has developed a situation about which, as a member of the party in power, I feel constrained to speak in protest," said Senator Stone. "The recent tendency of many, not all, but of many Republican Senators, acting here in this body in manifest concert with dominant Republican leaders throughout the country, to make politics out of the war has become too evident to be longer passed in silence. I am genuinely sorry that constantly recurring events make the necessity for speaking of these things mandatory. But I think the time has come to strike a final blow, if that be possible, against partisan activity in the conduct of the war.

"It is evident that the spirit of partisanship is thrusting itself upon the conduct of our national part in this great and bloody international drama overshadowing the world, and I think this spirit of partisanship should be struck dead at once. I have observed, as all of you must have observed, the significant fact that, following the adjournment in October of the extraordinary session of this Congress and immediately following the reassembling in December, a lot of resolutions were offered in the Senate directing investigations of practically all of our war activities. All these resolutions suddenly showered upon us were offered by Republican Senators, save only the resolution now under consideration offered by the Senator from Utah, and which is really of a character that does not open it to my criticism.

"The significant fact that these resolutions originated with Republican Senators, standing alone, stamps these proceedings with a suspicion of partisan purpose. There is no need for us to be overfastidious about this or to try to fool each other or to fool the country. Republican leaders in and out of Congress are undoubtedly seeking to make politics out of the war. This may not be true of all, I am disposed to exempt some from this charge, but it is true of at least many of the most powerful men of that party.

Personal Glorification.

"There is to be an election next Fall. A new House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate are to be chosen. Two years later a new President, a new House, and again one-third of the Senate are to be elected. Here is presented a chance to the dominating Republican politicians of the country—some of them, perhaps not more than one of them, seeking to promote his immediate personal glorification, and others, acting on a larger scale, let it be said, to promote a party advantage—to strike hard to turn down this Administration and take the Government over into their own hands.

"That fight is on. Let no man deceive himself about that. That movement is on right now, and it is being played out before our very eyes. I see this partisan movement as an ever-thickening cloud on the horizon, spreading more and more every day over the sky. If there be one who does not see this, he is blind. Rising out of this cloud is the abhorrent figure of a political hag, stirring the caldron of domestic partisanship to disturb even in this hour of national peril the sympathetic unity of the American people. That presents a grave question of national moment at this time.

"The fact that political partisanship is thus thrusting itself upon the country is too plain to be ignored or denied, and it is a menace to national unity. We are even now in something more than the initial stage of a partisan attack on the Administration. I cannot suppress the conviction that these various resolutions of investigation, coming in substantial effect wholly from the Republican side, are partisan in purpose and intended to promote a partisan advantage.

"In what way might they promote a partisan advantage? We all know there are various elements of discontent in the country, each more or less potential. Some of these elemental influences you may denounce, and some of you do denounce them, but you know they exist, and their potentiality as political equations is recognized by all of you. It may be well surmised that the natural disposition of these discontented elements will be to strike blindly, although unwisely, at the party in power. Therefore, in a way, by working for the accomplishment of a common end, the defeat of the Democratic Party, the Republicans ally themselves with these discordant elements of unrest and discontent.

Charges a Deliberate Plot.

"But beyond and on top of all that, the thing I especially protest against and denounce is the effort put forward in the name and under the guise of patriotism to disparage this Congress and the present Administration and to excite a wider feeling of discontent and lack of confidence, and to spread the poison of this impression broadcast among the really patriotic mass of the people. Plainly, this sort of movement is afoot. The plan, the purpose, the propaganda are all evident.

"The veil thrown over the movement is too thin to obscure or deceive; the mask does not hide the face under it. If you can persuade or convince the people that this Congress and the Wilson Administration have been incompetent, weak, inefficient in supplying the army and navy with things necessary for their support and for the proper and vigorous prosecution of the war, as well also to convince them that, even with respect to the broader financial and constructive policies we have undertaken, we have been lacking in sagacity and sound judgment, you will have laid the basis for a popular attack to undermine the Administration. Upon this questionable program the shrewdest politicians on the other side of this chamber and shrewd Republican politicians throughout the country have set their hearts. So I believe and declare.

"Mr. President, I have not said these things without deliberation. Rather am I speaking after deliberation, regretfully. It is plain that powerful men of the Republican Party are for political reasons bent on exploiting what they denounce as Administrative blunders committed in the prosecution of the war. That is what they chiefly harp upon. Seemingly, they are staking their political fortunes upon that. And here I feel constrained to express the fear that we have on this side been misled into doing unwise things, or permitting them to be done, which are being exploited now, not only to our party detrimental, but, what is a thousandfold worse, are being exploited out of partisan zeal by Republicans, even to the serious detriment of the national cause itself.

"The mighty, ambitious men of the Republican Party—at least the reputed mighty men of that party—are up in arms to fight this Congress and the Wilson Administration and to discredit both. Do you ask what proof I have for this charge, which it would be almost criminal to make without definite proof? In proof, I present two or three witnesses—the two foremost men of the Republican Party—and out of the mouths of these witnesses I accuse. The number of witnesses I might offer to prove what I say could be multiplied, but when I submit the testimony of these two or three it is enough."

Quotes Roosevelt Articles.

Senator Stone alluded to Senator Penrose as head of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania and adverted to the interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 21, in which the Pennsylvanian discussed the handling of the war by the Democratic Administration. The Missourian, after remarking that Senator Penrose's own statement proved his partisanship, went on to speak of appointments by Republican Governors as showing a clear trend of partisanship. From that he launched into the attack on Colonel Roosevelt, quoting liberally from articles written by the ex-President since the country went into the war. The criticisms written by Colonel Roosevelt ran the gamut of observations on the revelations of alleged inefficiency in the War Department.

"All these things were written deliberately by Mr. Roosevelt," said Senator Stone. "These words, and others of like import—in substance and effect false words—have been spread broadcast throughout this nation and throughout the world. The only possible effect of these widely published utterances of this man has been, as they were designed to be, to discredit and bring the present Government into public disfavor and weaken its hold on popular confidence. That seems to be the Rooseveltian standard of patriotism.

"I now introduce my star witness, Theodore Roosevelt himself, whom I characterize as the most seditious man of consequence in America," said Senator Stone in taking up this phase of his subject. "The heart of this man is aflame with ambition, and he runs amuck. On my responsibility as a Senator I charge that since our entrance into the war Roosevelt has been a menace and obstruction to the successful prosecution of the war. His chief thought has not been to help the Government solve the mighty problems they have had to solve, but always his chief thought has been of Roosevelt.

"Almost every day this man speaks in bitter and contemptuous disparagement of the President and the majority members of this Congress. Every week for a long time he has been and still is publishing under contract for a money consideration—think of it, for money—villainous screeds in The Kansas City Star, which paper has a wide circulation in several States, attacking the President and the Government. By some syndicated arrangement these Roosevelt contributions to the editorial columns of The Star are reproduced in numerous important newspapers published throughout the country."

Senator Stone then referred to the case of John D. Shanks, a commercial traveler who was prosecuted for an attack on the President. He went on:

"Mr. President, this commercial traveler—I do not even know him—merely repeated in conversation and in a minor degree what Theodore Roosevelt had said editorially in The Kansas City Star, and which editorial utterances had been reproduced in many of the important papers of America. What I wish to know is why Shanks should have been arrested for repeating what Roosevelt said, while Roosevelt goes free? Why should we make fish of one and fowl of the other?

"Of all men Roosevelt is most responsible for what he denounces. He does his work cunningly. In the front of his propaganda he throws a deceptive political camouflage. I charge that Theodore Roosevelt, whether willingly or out of sheer madness I do not know, is the most potent agent the Kaiser has in America. I cannot escape the belief that this exceptional Colonel, who has played so many games of questionable politics, is now playing another game of his particular brand for a very great stake. Mr. President, upon this proof of Republican partisanship I rest my case."

"Mr. President, can we forget, should we forget, that the present Government is charged with the mighty responsibility of managing the tremendous affairs connected with the conduct of this war? This Government has been charged by the people with this responsibility. Does not patriotism require—yea, absolutely demand—that in this time of war every man should stand behind the Government and support it?

Mistakes Inevitable.

"Do not understand me as meaning—for I do not mean that—that administrative errors, whether of omission or commission, should be concealed from our people, far from that," he went on. "I have in mind only the proper occasion and the proper method of doing things of this sort. Of course, mistakes have been made by the Government—doubtless many and grave mistakes. In the circumstances that was inevitable. But is it necessary for us to stand on the housetops or hilltops and proclaim these mistakes with a loud voice to the whole world?

"Considering the stupendous and almost unsolvable problems suddenly confronting the Administration when the Congress declared for war, in April last, and in view of all the difficult circumstances of the environment into which we thrust ourselves when we plunged into this world war, I take the liberty of declaring it as my matured belief that the achievements of this Congress and of the Administration, accomplished amid unprecedented conditions, signalize a degree of marked success without parallel in the world's history.

"Of course, mistakes have been made. The Congress has made mistakes; may I not venture to say that even the Senate has not been infallible, and almost inevitably the various military, naval, and civil executive departments, including even the President himself, upon whom all together the chief burden of preparation has fallen, have made mistakes in the gigantic preparatory work so suddenly thrust upon them.

"Why, Mr. President, even during the Spanish War, when the Republican Party was supreme, mistakes were made by our high Government officials, no doubt for the most part inevitable mistakes. We plunged as suddenly into that war as into this one, and with the same general lack of preparation. A volunteer army was raised and gathered together in various concentration camps, ready to be sent to Cuba or the front, as the need therefor should arise.

Same Troubles in 1898.

"In a way we had then the same difficulty in supplying our soldiers with adequate equipment as we are now experiencing on a large scale; even in a more pronounced degree we then encountered the same difficulty we are now encountering about sanitation and sickness in the concentration camps, some of the camps at that time becoming so bad that they were abandoned. Then, also, the Government was showered with complaints of public corruption, inefficiency, and waste far beyond anything of that kind we have so far had to deal with in this war of incalculably vaster proportions; and we then had complaints, which, fortunately, we have so far escaped in this war, not only of insufficient food, but of unsound food furnished our soldiers.

"It is too early yet to forget the scandals about embalmed beef. I am not indicting or censuring the officials of that day; they did their best and did well, and I believe that the scandalous stories circulated at that time were grossly exaggerated. What I seek to impress by this reference to the Spanish war is that mistakes were made, inevitably made, even during the short period of that skirmish we had with Spain.

"Mr. President, partisanship and politics must be kept out of the war. There are most vital questions now demanding grave consideration and discussion, and other questions of far-reaching moment to our national life will arise in the immediate future, and I hold, Mr. President, that the highest considerations of patriotism demand that all these questions should be met, considered, and determined with an eye single to the national honor and welfare, divorced from all thought of partisan advantage. Any other course would be intolerable. Let us wait until the war is over and the world sane again before we renew too fiercely our old-time conflict for party supremacy. During this period of national stress and world horror through which we are passing we must place country above party."

Senator Lodge spoke for twenty minutes in reply to Senator Stone. He defended Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Lodge said in part:

Says Politics Has Been Kept Out.

"Mr. President, nothing during this war has been so profoundly gratifying to me as the fact that since last April there have been no political lines drawn in the Congress of the United States. There have been until today no political speeches which I have heard. There has been no political motive. Both branches have labored together with the common desire to prosecute the war to the quickest possible conclusion.

"Today the Senator from Missouri, greatly to my regret, has made a distinctly political speech. I do not propose to imitate his example by assailing Senators or Representatives of an opposite political faith from mine, but I must say a few words to repel the misrepresentations as to the Republican Party.

"I can quite understand, Mr. President, that the Senator from Missouri could find it personally desirable to make such a speech as that to which the Senate has listened, but it is a time when our personal desires should be made subordinate to the public interest. I hope that the speech will be grateful where he desires it to be grateful, as he expects.

"Mr. President, the Republicans of the House and Senate have voted for all the great measures necessary for the war. They have voted for all the money asked, for all the loans authorized, for all the great powers to be given. There have been measures, Mr. President, desired by the Administration which might have failed, which would have failed, in one house at least, without the Republican vote. The Republicans have, to my knowledge, cast no party vote since April 2 last, and they will continue to avoid casting party votes while the war is in progress.

"Mr. President, if there has been partisanship anywhere since the war began it has not been in the Congress of the United States. That has been pretty obvious to everybody, to the most casual looker-on elsewhere. While we were organizing all the industries and all the resources of the United States, as we needed to do in order to win this war, it has seemed to me at times as if it might be well to organize and use all the ability of the country. The parties of this country are pretty evenly divided, and to confine one party to the right to give their lives, their sons, their brothers, their husbands to the armies and navies seems to me not altogether best. I think it would have been better if they had been more largely called, and that we needed all that ability in the general service of the United States.

Dwellers in Twilight Zone.

"I have found no fault, however, with that attitude. The only fault I have ever found is that the Administration failed to take the best from its own party. There has been a great admiration evidenced for what have been called the dwellers in the twilight zone; a great desire to appoint men, few in number, who have wandered from one party to another until some irreverent people have referred to them as the mavericks of politics. They have been taken wherever possible and without regard, so far as one can see, to anything except their somewhat varied political record, and put in places of great importance. I have observed also that those wanderers generally permit themselves to be branded by some one who is able to admit them to green pastures and to comfortable stalls.

"The fault I find is in not calling out the best ability in the Democratic Party, if it must be confined to half the country. There are too many men exerting great powers at this moment, vested with great authority, who seem to the observer to have nothing to commend them except their insignificance, which makes them solely dependent on the Executive pleasure. My criticism has never run on party lines, and does not now.

"Mr. President, the Senator has referred to investigations. I introduced one of the resolutions of investigation. The portion of the country from which I come was suffering very grievously from the shortage of sugar and running almost to a famine, and from a shortage of coal; and it seemed to me that it was an obvious duty for Congress to try to discover whether there was anything wrong in the policy that had been adopted and whether there was not some remedy that could be furnished.

"The resolution I offered was adopted by the Senate. The investigation has been carried on without one thought of partisanship or party lines, so far as I could see, in the committee charged with the investigation and headed by the colleague of the Senator from Missouri. In that sub-committee, as it has been throughout the Senate, there have been divisions of opinion, but they have not run along the party boundary.

Value of Investigations.

"As to the investigation being carried on by the Committee on Military Affairs, in my humble opinion no greater service has ever been rendered to the country by any committee of Congress than that committee has rendered in the last six weeks. Investigations censured! Is this Congress to stand by in silence while blunders and delays and needless losses go pouring past and to be accused of treason if it tries to make conditions better?

"The Senator has referred to the Spanish war, which lasted three months. We were unprepared then, as we were unprepared last April, and mistakes were made then, even in that short time; but it will be remembered that without Congressional investigation the President changed his Secretary of War.

"Mr. President, the Senator has spoken about these investigations being of assistance to the enemy in what they reveal. Certainly in the Committee on Military Affairs they reveal to the people of the United States many things which cry for remedy. They reveal very little, in my opinion, that the enemy does not know. But when you speak of the effect of these investigations, what do you think was the effect on our allies and our enemies alike when this Government, not yet fully immersed in war, deliberately closed down for five days all the industries of the country? What impression do you think will be given by that act? What will be the impression upon the German mind when they read of that order of the Fuel Administration?

"I am not going into this point in detail. I have been passing a great many hours in considering it, and I shall have something to say about it later. But it is not well to speak of these investigations as having a bad effect and being hostile to the country when such an exhibition has been made of impotence and failure as is shown in that fuel order.

"The Senator devoted a good deal of attention to Colonel Roosevelt. I do not think it is necessary for me to enter upon any defense of Colonel Roosevelt. He has been President of the United States. His life has been an open book. Whatever mistakes may be charged against him, there is one thing that is certainly true. He never has had any secrets from the American people. They are capable of judging him, and they will judge him. He offered himself for service in the war. He was anxious to go into the army in any capacity, and he was refused.

Colonel Roosevelt's Sacrifices.

"The Senator has attacked Colonel Roosevelt for criticising the President. He supported the President, at least, in trying to have the merchantmen armed and in the declaration of war. He is supporting the war in every way he can. His four sons are all in the war. Three are on the Flanders front at this moment. A disloyal man does not make such sacrifices as that.

"I think Colonel Roosevelt was against the Shipping bill. I was. I did all I could to beat it in the protracted filibuster that ended in its defeat; and the main reason why it was defeated, in fact the dominant reason, was that at that time one great purpose of the act was to buy the German ships and give to Germany at that time thirty or forty million dollars, perhaps more. Amendments to exclude them were voted down. That is why the bill failed, and it is well that it did fail.

"The Senator says that Colonel Roosevelt has been guilty of treason, because he has written certain articles, which the Senator has read here. Is it treason to say that our lack of preparation has cost thousands and thousands of lives of our allies, hundreds of lives already of our men, and uncounted millions of money? That is the hard, naked truth. Is it treason to say that? Is it treason to point to those camps? Then, General Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the Army, ought to be court-martialed, for he was the first to call attention to the sanitary condition of those hapless camps.

"Mr. President, it may be difficult for the Senator from Missouri to understand, but it is quite true that there are men all over this country—and Colonel Roosevelt is one of them—whose one dominant idea is to win this war, who are ready to make every sacrifice to do it, who are making every sacrifice in their power to do it, who forget their party in their effort to reach the great victory, who forget everything but their great, mastering purpose. But there is one thing those men will not do—they will not sit silent and accept mistakes and delays which they think may cause us to lose the war.

"If it is their duty to support the Administration, as they have done, they will do it. If they think it is their duty to endeavor to improve conditions so as to help win the war, even at the expense of criticising those in power in the Administration, that criticism they will make.

Will Not Withhold the Truth.

"The Senator need not worry about the rising tide of partisanship. It will never rise as high here, on this side, as it has risen in his own breast. We shall stand by the war and the Administration, as we have always stood; but because somebody chooses to call us partisans we shall not withhold the truth, as we see it, from the American people.

"The Senator says the utterances of Colonel Roosevelt are treasonable and he brings up—"

"I beg the Senator's pardon," interrupted Senator Stone, "I did not say they were treasonable."

"I understood the Senator to say that in substance," answered Mr. Lodge. "He said men had been arrested and prosecuted for less; and he read the case of a man who had made a remark in the cars, I believe, for which certainly he ought not to have been prosecuted, and yet he is being prosecuted by the officials of the Administration. If they think Colonel Roosevelt deserves prosecution as much as that man, why do they not prosecute him? He is visible; he can be found. He is also audible, and—this is what makes his crime—he is also readable.

"Ah, Mr. President, the Senator undertakes to put criticism and disloyalty on the same basis. We all owe to the President of the United States, who is charged with these terrible responsibilities, all the support we can give him, and we have given it ever since the second of April. But our highest allegiance is not to the President. Our highest allegiance is to greater things than Presidents or Governments. Our highest allegiance is to the country and the cause; and if we see things going wrong we shall call the attention of the country to them if we can.

"We shall vote the President all powers, all money, as we have in the past; but if the money is wasted and the war delayed, if the powers are ineffective, we should be traitors, indeed, if we sat silent and allowed the country to drift to disaster, because we were afraid that somebody filled with the exuberant patriotism of recently acquired appointed office would call us treasonable."

Penrose Defends Republicans.

Senator Penrose, taking up the Stone attack, said he did not think political parties ought to be abolished or submerged simply because the country was at war.

"As far as I can ascertain," he said, "it is the general consensus of opinion that a bi-partisan administration of the war, such as we witnessed in England, has not been a success. I am entirely willing to see the Democratic Party go on with the war and I am still more earnestly willing that the Republican Party should maintain its organization and its integrity, to support the Administration in every patriotic and laudable way, and at the same time to act as a party of just criticism.

"I consider criticism by the minority party a patriotic duty, for how else are we to remedy inefficiency and abuses such as we all know to have prevailed unless we call attention to them? It is not likely that the Cabinet officers and the heads of the bureaus and departments who are guilty of these inefficiencies will call attention to them themselves; and if there have been notorious instances of delay in our preparedness due to inefficiency, I for one consider that I am performing a patriotic duty in calling the attention of Congress and the country to them and urging the removal of those officials who do not seem to be able to administer the trying duties of their positions.

"Of course I favor the restoration of the Republican Party to power in the nation. I have been sufficiently impressed with the inefficiency in administration which has existed during the last year to be fully persuaded, as far as I am concerned, that a better administration, possessing to a greater degree the confidence of the business people of the country and of the great mass of the citizens of the country, would be given under a Republican régime; and I certainly have the right, without being open to a charge of disloyalty, to do all I can, not only to carry Pennsylvania—as it will be carried next November by an overwhelming majority—for the Republican candidates; and I consider that in so doing I am promoting the cause of efficient government, and of legitimate party government, which is the only kind of government that can prevail in a free democracy.

"I do not see, Mr. President, that there is any divine anointment upon the head of Mr. Wilson. The Senator from Missouri talks as if he were the Government; that in some way or other, notwithstanding all the blunders that are committed in his name and under his auspices, it is treason and disloyalty to criticise him; and I am greatly in doubt as to how long the Senator thinks this policy of silence should prevail.

"Is Mr. Wilson to remain in power forever? Is there never to be another person in the Presidential chair to succeed him in the interminable years that are ahead of us during the war and during the complicated process of peace settlement after the war? Why, Mr. President, the life of the Republic is to criticise Mr. Wilson along legitimate lines; and if his Administration is inefficient or has not got the confidence of the people—and I do not think it has got the confidence of the American people—let us have legitimate party discussion between the two parties.

"There are many things that could be mentioned by way of indictment of the present Administration that in my opinion would bring vastly beneficial results to the country during the present war crisis, but I have kept scrupulously silent in this body, not wanting to embarrass the Administration in any way, and with one or two exceptions voting for every measure that was submitted by the various departments, and in most cases against my judgment and my private opinion, simply to give them every opportunity, and fully realizing that sooner or later the hour of reaction would come and the door of criticism would be wide open, and the country would know what they have for some time, in my opinion, been entitled to know."

Sending House Called "Cheap."

Senator Penrose said Senator Stone, by precipitating the attack upon the motives of the Republican minority, had opened the way for frank discussion of the Democratic Party's conduct of the war. The Senator took up the appointment of Colonel House, saying he had been picked to sit at the Paris conference with "foremost statesmen" of the allied nations. He alluded to Colonel House as President Wilson's "personal representative," instead of that of the American people. He called it an "insult to Americans that the official representative of America had not been the peer of conferees from the other nations."

"What must these nations think, with their trained statesmen and their brainy men, when we conduct negotiations in such a cheap manner through a personal representative of President Wilson?" demanded Senator Penrose.

Senator Stone interrupted to say that Senator Penrose appeared to be much disturbed over the appointment of Colonel House.

"I complain about the violation of all the amenities of respectful diplomacy in sending a Texas politician as the personal representative of President Wilson to a conference of high officials. He should have sent the Secretary of State. I would not expect him to send a Republican," replied Senator Penrose. "Colonel House is a Texas lobbyist. He is some kind of a mysterious traveler with his expenses paid from a contingent fund, and has no official relation to the American people. It was a violation of every propriety to have him thus unofficially sent to this conference, and was calculated to make us lose standing and character before the peoples of civilized Europe."

Senator Penrose wanted to know where Colonel House got his "military title." Senator Lewis gravely explained that he got it through service on the staff of the Governor of Texas.

"I have no doubt that if Colonel House had an opportunity to display his military genius he would equal Napoleon or Caesar," commented Senator Penrose, "but just now he is keeping still. He's not much for going 'over the top.'"

The Pennsylvania Senator went on to speak of war offices being filled with Democrats. He characterized them as "scandalously partisan."

"While it was not necessary for the Senate to confirm Colonel House it was necessary to confirm all explosive inspectors," he said. "I was told in cold blood by the Bureau of Mines that they would be appointed by Democratic Senators or Democratic State Chairmen. That doesn't chime in with the views about nonpartisanship in the war. In Pennsylvania the Wilson Government appointed as inspector a Democratic gentleman engaged in selling root beer. He admitted that he didn't want it if there was any work about it."

In Arizona, Mr. Penrose added, the Inspector was a cigarmaker and in Connecticut a former saloon keeper.

"Can the Senator blame me for partisanship in the war," he asked, "when I learned of all these Inspectors being cheap, small Democratic workers without qualifications? I intend later to address the Senate on mistakes and inefficiencies in the war, but I cannot this afternoon. The subject is too vast.

"Inefficiency in the War Department is equally notable. I am told that the outbreak of pneumonia is because those in charge will not use ordinary methods of preventing the disease."

Senator Penrose then turned to the coal situation, declaring Fuel Administrator Garfield a "college President, who probably never saw a coal mine."

"Men wonder to what deplorable depths of inefficiency the Government has dropped," said he. "In my opinion, there has been no necessity for a shortage of coal at any place. I don't think that in the few months we have been in the war we have reached the point where we need to interrupt the currents of commerce."

Senator Lewis plunged into an acrid attack on Senator Penrose for his criticism of Colonel House. He resented having Colonel House adverted to as a "Texas lobbyist," saying that Senator Penrose, "as a Republican statesman, knew the force of that characterization."

The Illinois Senator denounced the criticism leveled against the Administration as calculated to instill lack of confidence with the American people in their Government. He spoke of the Republican Party as having failed to prepare the country in peace times with an adequate military and naval equipment.

"If there's any fault to be found with our lack of preparedness, it lies with the Republican Party," insisted Senator Lewis.

Senator Gallinger of Vermont interposed that the Republican Party under President Roosevelt had favored a four-battleship program, but that it was fought by the Democrats, who had consistently opposed a larger naval or military policy.

NOT TRUE, SAYS WHITMAN.

Denies Stone's Charge of Playing Politics in War Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Emphatic denial was made by Governor Whitman tonight of the charge by Senator Stone that Governor Whitman had made war appointments with a view to partisan advantage.

"The charge is absolutely without foundation," said Governor Whitman. "There is not a scintilla of truth in it.

"I think," continued the Governor, "that you will find the exemption boards, the appeal boards, and the defense committees in the various counties about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. I am inclined to believe, in fact, that you will find more Democrats than Republicans on them. A similar charge regarding the makeup of the exemption boards was made just before the appointment, but after President Wilson had looked into the matter he appointed the men I had recommended as Governor.

"The County Defense Committee in each county was named on recommendation of the County Judge, the Sheriff, the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the Mayors of cities within the county. In New York City, however, the committee was appointed on the recommendation of the Mayor, so you can see in each instance the local officials really selected the men.

"On every exemption board there is a physician who was recommended by the State Health Department, of which Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, a Democrat, is the head. The various lawyers' committees appointed to assist registrants were named on recommendation of a committee composed of Henry W. Taft, a Republican, and John M. Bowers and Charles Boston, Democrats. There has been no partisan politics played in this State in any of these and numerous other wartime appointments, and what Senator Stone charges is absolutely false."

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SKYSCRAPERS OBEY RULING RIGOROUSLY

Balked by Prospect of Climbing Steps, Most Business Men Take a Holiday.

FEW ELEVATORS RUNNING

Only 13 of the 63 in the Equitable Operated—Woolworth Building Saves 70 Per Cent. in Fuel.

Owners of office buildings obeyed the Fuel Administrator's edict in respect to saving coal in rigorous fashion yesterday. The unusual conditions were met with good nature by the denizens of the skyscrapers, even where reduced elevator service necessitated long, hard walking up the stairways. Inquiries among building superintendents showed that few infractions of the rule occurred, and where the lack of heat and light militated against efficient work those affected locked their desks and went home.

On the Stock Exchange about 500 members, the regular active force, gathered in a temperature of 60 degrees, which dwindled to 40 degrees by noon. The brokers were prepared for a colder atmosphere than they actually found, and business could have been conducted easily enough if trading had been active. As it was, hundreds of traders did not go down to the brokerage offices and the men on the Exchange found comparatively few orders to fill. Scores of the brokers left at noon and the total of transactions, under 290,000 shares for the day, told the story of an inert market.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange was without light, heat and elevator service, while a single elevator served the members of the big board. The Produce Exchange got along without heat and light, and the Cotton Exchange did not open. On all the exchanges the big windows supplied enough light for business hours, but this was not the case with banks and brokerage offices where candles and oil lamps were brought out to help the occasional electric and gas light. At the National City Bank the word went around early in the afternoon that the employes should call it a day as soon as the light failed, which was shortly after 4 o'clock for the workers on lower floors.

Congestion in Elevators.

Some congestion naturally occurred in the taller buildings, where the elevator service was reduced to a minimum, but no real difficulties were reported. In the Equitable Building, as an example, the 900 employes of the Public Service Commission found a single elevator tapping their floor when they started home. The building superintendent quickly sized up the situation and ordered other elevators in operation to meet the emergency and the crisis was relieved in short order.

Men who have been in the financial districts all their lives had a new experience when they groped their way through darkened hallways to find the end of a long line of would-be elevator passengers patiently awaiting an opportunity to get upstairs. As a fuel saver the success of the first idle Monday may be open to question, but as a business depressant it was a remarkably efficient agent. After peering at stock market quotations half hidden in the shadowy outlines of boards, fitfully illuminated by candles, hundreds of men grew discouraged and made their way uptown to find cheer at matinee or moving pictures.

For the most part the superintendents of the Wall Street skyscrapers bent backward, if anything, in obeying literally the Garfield order. There is hardly a structure south of Fulton Street that could not have furnished an alibi on the ground that it houses physicians, dentists, banks, war bureaus, or railroad offices, but none of the buildings took advantage of the exemption privilege. The Hudson Terminal Buildings, at 30-50 Church Street, had so many excuses for operating as usual that reports got abroad that the closing order had made no difference in their service, but inquiry of the superintendent developed that only the minimum facilities required under the specified exemptions were supplied. The Erie Railroad occupies six floors in 50 Church Street, Burns Brothers a number of offices, and the Post Office an entire floor. Elevator service, heat, and light were maintained for these tenants, but throughout most of the day only one car was running for all their tenants, and frequent inspection showed that few of the offices were being used.

The skeptical ones looked to the Equitable Building as the newest and biggest office structure to see how their tenants fared. Normally, the Equitable operates sixty-three passenger elevators for the convenience of the 13,000 persons who make their office in that building, and burns seventy-five tons of coal each day to keep them warm and supply light any power. On Sundays the stokers get along with thirty tons. To make sure that tenants did not use heat yesterday the management employed porters on Sunday to go through all of the offices to shut off radiators, and frequent inspection trips were made yesterday to see that no one who should not come within the exemption clause was enjoying the regular comforts. It was necessary to shut off 5,000 radiators, one at a time, to keep within the edict, and offenders who turned them on again were warned that with a repetition of the act they would be reported to some authority or other, the inspectors not knowing exactly how serious the offense was. The big building started yesterday morning with four cars running to serve those who had to be at their desks, but finding these totally inadequate, increased the service to thirteen. It was thought that 20 per cent. of the tenants are exempt from the closing order, and about 25 per cent. of the normal passenger traffic was cared for by the elevators.

Woolworth Building Saves Fuel.

The United States Express Building at 2 Rector Street houses the Passport Bureau, but no exception was made on this account, and only one of the fourteen elevators was running. Most of the persons who finally got upstairs walked down if they tried to leave at the busy hour. The home of the State Fuel Administrator, the Adams Express Building at 61 Broadway, with its thirty-two stories, was dependent upon one elevator, and many of those who tried to get on board gave up in disgust after a long wait.

At the Woolworth Building the Broadway entrance was the only one open, and yet the system for handling the crowds was so well organized that there was little delay. Ten of the elevator operators formed a line from the doorway to the single elevator in use and allowed only those to pass who could be carried up. E. A. Cochran, Superintendent of the building, said late in the afternoon that about 10 per cent. of the tenants went to their offices and approximately an equal percentage of the persons who usually visit the building on business were carried up by the elevator. The saving in coal for the twenty-four hours the building was ordered closed, he said, would be close to 70 per cent. on the normal requirements. There were few lights in the main hall and none in the offices.

The Empire Building, 71 Broadway, ran a single elevator for its twenty floors, and the employes of the Steel Corporation, among other large concerns, were forced to wait their turn or walk to the fifteenth floor or higher. Their experience was not new, however, as this building was closed last Saturday. The American Express Building, 65 Broadway, was permitted a 50 per cent. elevator service because of various Government offices within it, but heat and light were lacking, except in those offices.

Conditions in general were not unfavorable for a heatless and lightless day downtown. While the temperature was low in the early hours, there was no wind such as pierced through door and window during the cold snap of the first week of the month. Most of the buildings were well warmed during Sunday night and retained their heat until after many of the workers reached their offices yesterday. In a few places efforts were made to keep the temperature up by the use of electric heaters, as in the Chase National Bank, but the open fireplaces in which brokers and bankers had been wont to burn coal or wood were dark and dead.

LIGHTS DIM AT DINNERS.

Hotels Saving Electrical Current at Large Public Feasts.

Several hotels are reducing the lighting at large public dinners. For some time lights in the dining rooms and grill have been subdued, but it has been the custom when a public dinner was given to brilliantly illuminate the room.

The plan of reducing lights at dinners was first put into effect several weeks ago at the Waldorf, at the Ohio Society dinner, one of the largest public dinners of the year. Not a word of unfavorable comment was heard. The same results have attended succeeding dinners, and the Waldorf management is inclined to agree with many lighting experts, who have declared that the public has not only been using 25 per cent. more light than is necessary, but has also been subject to a needless physical strain brought on by an excess of light rays.

CITY NOW MAY SEIZE COAL.

Mayor Signs the Ordinance—Court to Fix Compensation.

Mayor Hylan yesterday signed the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen on Thursday, authorizing the city to seize coal for the general welfare, in the interest of health and for the relief of the poor of the city. As the Mayor believes that some of the public service corporations have more coal stored than is necessary, the Fuel Administration is watching with considerable interest to see what the Mayor will do.

Under the ordinance the Mayor can acquire in the name of the city any coal within the limits of the city. The ordinance provides that thirty days after taking the coal the Corporation Counsel shall apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court for a determination of the amount of compensation the owner shall receive.

The Mayor arrived at the City Hall at 8:12 o'clock yesterday morning. His first announcement was that George Ehret had offered the city 250 tons of coal to relieve suffering.

BIG STORES CLOSED IN SHOPPING AREAS

Dry Goods and Department Houses Obey Garfield Order in Spirit and Letter.

SOME SMALL SHOPS OPEN

Sale of Liquor Is Stopped in Cafes When Proprietors Are Told They Are Violating Law.

New York City's big dry goods and department stores set an example of patriotism yesterday in the manner in which they obeyed the first Monday closing order, in spirit and letter. All the big stores closed, and every man or woman employed will get a day's salary, as Dr. Garfield and President Wilson had requested.

While a strict interpretation of the closing order might have permitted the big dry goods stores to be open, as some of the small merchants did, one of the leading members of the Retail Dry Goods Association said last night it "wouldn't be playing square with the Government to evade the consequences of the order by a technicality."

"We shut up tight all day," said this member of the association. "Our employes lost nothing, for we are going to pay to each and every one of them a full week's wages. The proprietors are going to lose a little by it, but after all we find things pretty easy, and I guess there is not a man in the business but who is at heart glad that he can contribute even so little a sacrifice to the need of the Government.

"We might have interpreted the law so we could have been open, but we would have had to work in a chilly atmosphere, and we could not have used many lights. But when it came to a vote of the association it was unanimously decided for every one to take a holiday, and, furthermore, give a holiday to his employes."

Merchants of the city are determined to request the Fuel Administration to permit them to be open six days next week on shorter hours. If necessary, the request will be carried directly to President Wilson. The merchants say that outside of the fact that business will not be disturbed and that everybody will have a chance to do his shopping without undue crowding or haste, that more coal can be saved than under the Monday closing order. One big store figures that by being open from 10 to 5 every day for six days, instead of from 9 to 6 five days, it will save three tons of coal a week.

Sends Letter to Merchants.

J. M. Gidding of J. M. Gidding & Co., who has just returned from a business trip through the South and Middle West, declared yesterday that everywhere owners of the larger stores felt that greater saving could be effected for coal and business if the order were amended to curtail the hours of business and allow the stores to be open six days a week. Mr. Gidding said that he had sent a letter to merchants throughout the country asking them to co-operate in an effort to show the Fuel Administration the error in forcing a closed Monday on dry goods and department stores.

Some of the smaller stores remained open, but the number was not ascertained. An official of the Fuel Administration said that, all things considered, the smaller merchant of the city "did his bit" on closed Monday just as patriotically and conscientiously as others.

Dry goods concerns in the wholesale district were closed, and, so far as could be learned, the majority of them agreed to pay their employes for the holiday. There has been no protest from the wholesale merchants, and many of them are trying to meet the situation by working all day Saturday instead of closing at 1 o'clock. However, those which have Southern mill connections, especially with general and Government contracts where time is pressing, have expressed themselves as worried over the outcome of Monday closings.

"Everything seems to be combining to make it hard for us this Winter," said one man prominent in the wholesale dry goods district. "We could stand it ordinarily and figure it in the general balance of profit and loss, but this season, of all others, there is imperative need for speed. General contracts on which Government contracts depend have to be filled, as well as direct Government contracts, all in the minimum of time. We have obeyed the order and intend to continue doing so."

A misunderstanding of the order led many storekeepers to believe that if they turned off their heat and burned candles or lamps instead of gas or electric light they were obeying the order. When policemen and officials from the office of Fuel Administrator Schley notified the storekeepers that lights could not be burned, as a rule they replied: "I will put out the lights, I didn't understand."

Most of the United Cigar Stores and the Schulte stores, which announced they would be open for business, even if the clerks had to wear overcoats and caps, were open a few hours in the middle of the day, but lack of light forced them to close. One or two stores tried burning one light and some tried candles, but the police and inspectors from the Fuel Administrator's office stopped this, and before nightfall every cigar store in the city was closed.

There was some confusion among the café proprietors as to how far they could go. At a meeting Sunday, after consulting counsel, it was decided that the order would be complied with if the various bars were closed and drinks served only with meals as on Sundays. Accordingly preparations were made to serve liquor in all cafés.

Liquor Sale Stopped.

Fuel Administrator Schley in the morning called up Patrick Kyne, manager of Murray's Restaurant, and warned him that the restaurateurs were violating the law by selling drinks in a room that was heated. Mr. Kyne got in touch with John J. Cavanagh, President of the Society of Restaurateurs, and the latter notified the other members. By nightfall, none of the cafés was selling drinks.

There were cabaret performances at all the cafés yesterday, but there will be none today under the resolution adopted Sunday by the restaurateurs.

Members of the Hotel Association, operating about 125 hotels, forbade the sale of liquor in dining rooms yesterday, although counsel for the association had assured them that the order of Dr. Garfield was "a conservation measure and not a prohibition ruling." Although all bars were closed by the ruling, the officers of the association said the individual members of the association would have to decide whether they wanted to test the disputed point as to whether they could serve liquor with meals in heated dining rooms. Thomas D. Green, President of the association, said last night that the daily revenues of the larger hotels had been cut at least one-sixth by observance of the rule because many persons who had gone to the hotels for meals walked out when they learned that they could not buy liquor in the dining rooms. In some of the big hotels as many as fifty employes were without work. They will be paid for the day. Mr. Green added that it was "the dryest day he had ever seen in the hotels."

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy made a tour last night of the east side to ascertain at first hand whether the stores and shops in that, the most crowded part of the city, were obeying the Garfield order. He went through practically all of the principal streets and then made an inspection of the Bowery and Chinatown. He did not find a single violation. Every store and every saloon which came within the provisions of the regulation was closed tight.

From the east side and Chinatown Marshal McCarthy proceeded to the Austrian section on the east side, between Seventieth and Eightieth Streets. He had been told that he would probably find some violations in that night life loving part of the city, but he saw none.

BOARDS LACK POWER.

Commissioner Whitey Explains Failure to Use Tube for Freight.

In commenting yesterday on the testimony of Secretary McAdoo relative to the transportation of coal through the Pennsylvania tubes, Public Service Commissioner Whitney said that the action of Mr. McAdoo, as Director General of Railroads, illustrated Government control as compared with regulation. He said that one of the first matters considered by the Committee on Freight Congestion, consisting of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Harlan, W. E. Donges of the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey, and himself, was the use of the tubes for freight and coal.

"The suggestion," he said, "was at once taken up with representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Long Island Railroad, who objected to the use of the tubes on the ground that they were intended primarily for passenger business. Objection was also made to the immediate use of the New York Connecting Railroad on the ground that the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads had not yet come to an agreement as to the financial terms for the use of the Connecting and the Long Island railroads."

Mr. Whitney pointed out that the franchise granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad by the Rapid Transit Commission and the Board of Estimate prohibited the use of such tubes for freight, and that to modify the franchise would require the joint action of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, which would take some time. Representatives of the companies were assured, however, that the use of the tubes during this crisis would not result in any official interference during the period of emergency. Mr. Whitney then said:

"Ten days or more later the President took control of the railroads and appointed Mr. McAdoo as Director General. Immediately he directed that coal be sent through the Pennsylvania tubes and that the New York Connecting Railroad facilities be placed in operation. This action is an illustration of the effectiveness of Government control of all the railroad facilities and illustrates the results that can be obtained in times of emergency by the Director General rather than by regulation."

FUEL AIDS' REPORTS SHOW 30 VIOLATIONS

Coal Administrators Here Say Some Offenders Misunderstood the Order.

BUSY SOLVING PROBLEMS

Schley Praises Business Men and Police for Co-operation—More Industries Are Exempted.

Fuel Administrators in New York City spent a busy day yesterday straightening out entanglements and receiving reports of violations of the closing order from inspectors, who, assisted by the police, were on the alert all day to see that the order of Dr. Garfield was obeyed. As the day drew to a close Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, and Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, declared that the order was generally adhered to.

Thirty violations were reported to Mr. Schley and an investigation was made of each report. In some cases inquiry disclosed that there was a misunderstanding as to the requirements of the order, and the stores closed. Some reports were made of places where business was being conducted without light or heat, which was not a violation of the order. Reports came to Mr. Schley that some hotels and restaurants were selling liquor. Mr. Schley ruled this was a technical violation of the rule, and asserted that such action did not show a spirit of living up to the provisions of the order. Asked if prosecutions would follow, he replied that that was a matter for the District Attorney. Summing up the situation, Mr. Schley said in the main the violations were trivial when it was taken into consideration the number of places throughout the city that lived up to the order in spirit and letter.

Sees Much Accomplished.

One of the staff of Administrator Schley said that much had been accomplished through the co-operation of the business men of the city. The results could not have been obtained in any other way, he said, when it was considered that the order came so suddenly, and the County Administrators had no great force for policing the city.

Joseph F. Ahern, Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, estimated that 2,000 industrial plants had obeyed the closing order. He estimated that about 250 plants operated under exemptions.

Mr. Schley said that the Edison Company reported that it was only carrying its usual holiday current, and this meant a cutting down of current of about 50 per cent. The saving of fuel by the New York Steam Company which supplies heat and power to many downtown buildings reported that it was only carrying 40 per cent. of its usual current.

The attention of the Fuel Administration was called to the fact that a number of coat and suit firms had closed their regular places of business, but were showing their goods in hotel rooms. rM. Schley said that he considered this was an evasion of the spirit of the law, but added that those who did so were certainly patriots. As this action involved a legal technicality, he sent a communication to the Hotel Association and also called the matter to the attention of the United States District Attorney.

The County Fuel Administrator granted 120 exemptions yesterday. Most of these had to do with the food handling industries or those doing business under classes already exempt. Mr. Schley explained that when exemption is granted in a certain line of work that does not apply to all so engaged. Individual firms must each obtain exemption. The Administration decided that matzoth making was exempt.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company yesterday received a telegram from P. B. Noyes, Dr. Garfield's representative here, exempting the company from the provisions of the conservation order. The exemption was granted on the ground that the Crocker-Wheeler Company was engaged in Government work. Twenty-eight hundred employes in the company's factory at Ampere, N. J., are affected by the exemption.

Other industries declared exempt and not before made public were bakers' supplies, manufacture of mine lamps, warehouses where food is stored, metal emergency work, all sub-contract work of the Remington Arms Company, railroad timetable printing, and submarine boat appliances.

COAL MOVING FROM MINES.

Pennsylvania Lines Cut or Stopped Sunday Passenger Traffic.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 21.—More trains were started for tidewater in the last thirty-six hours than were moved in a single week of the coal shortage, according to railroad men. All railroads tapping the Pennsylvania anthracite fields by mobilizing locomotives, crews, and laborers have made headway in reducing the number of loaded coal cars which has been jammed in classification yards and on sidings.

At least 5,000 "battleships" and hoppers, their capacity ranging from fifty to twenty tons, railroad officials estimate, are strung out along the mining districts. The railroads hope to break the congestion by the end of the week.

General Manager Keffer of the Reading Railway has taken charge of coal train movements out of the St. Clair yard near here. Under his direction about 400 cars, carrying about 16,000 tons of coal, have been sent out since midnight Saturday.

Both the Pennsylvania and Reading roads gave coal trains the right of way over passenger traffic yesterday. The Lehigh Valley road canceled al Sunday passenger traffic on branch lines. An embargo on passenger service of from two to five days on branch lines is advocated by railroad men as the most effective means of relieving the congestion.

BROOKLYN FOLLOWS RULING TO THE LETTER

U. S. Marshal Investigates Reported Violations, but Finds None of Importance.

The first of the series of heatless and lightless Mondays was observed generally not only in the letter but in the spirit of the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield throughout Brooklyn yesterday. Merchants and heads of industrial plants closed down their places of business, and in nearly every instance arranged that the pay of their employes went on the same as if they had put in the day at labor. There were many requests for exemptions made to Fuel Administrator Frederic E. Gunnison, but only in rare cases were they allowed.

United States Marshal James M. Power and his deputies investigated complaints of alleged violations in factories. In every instance his men found that only sufficient heat was being used to keep the plants from freezing and in no place was any work being done.

In addition to the Marshal's men, the Police Department and a force of city employes organized under Borough President Edward Riegelmann toured the borough on the lookout for violations. In some neighborhoods cigar and candy stores were found using candles for light. They were warned and promptly extinguished the candles. Many saloons opened their bars through the hours of daylight, but as the shades of evening approached there was a general closing down and Brooklyn experienced the driest night in its history.

The office of Fuel Administrator Gunnison was crowded all day with persons wishing information concerning some particular point in the order. Mr. Gunnison did not attempt to interpret the order.

Numerous complaints of violations were made to the Administrator, who turned them over to United States District Attorney Melville J. France for investigation. In most instances the District Atorney called upon Marshal Power to make an investigation, and if the latter finds the offenders violated the order with knowledge of what they were doing the District Attorney will prosecute.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system operated its cars under a modified holiday schedule, and traffic, while heavier than on Sunday, in no manner approached the volume of an ordinary working day. The department stores in the borough closed down completely and several chain tobacco firms were also closed. All of the theatres held special holiday matinees and at most of the moving picture houses large crowds awaited the opening of the ticket booths early in the afternoon.

MINERS SUPPORT GARFIELD.

Indianapolis Convention Pledges the "Maximum Production of Coal."

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—Union mine workers in convention here spent the first heatless Monday in consideration of matters pertaining largely to the welfare of their organization.

They started the day by giving to Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, their "unqualified support and co-operation in his great task," and pledged to him the maximum production of coal possible in the fields where the miners are organized.

Among the resolutions adopted was one favoring old age pensions.

10,000 IDLE AT ALBANY.

City Bone Dry and All the Theatres Largely Attended.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—For the first time in its history Albany was bone dry today, no liquor being sold at hotels even with meals. The saloons were all closed.

All the theatres did a big business. About 10,000 persons in the city were idle. Retail shops, except food and drug stores, were closed all day.

Your first package will show you the common sense of choosing Fatima—a balanced Turkish blend that never disturbs.
15¢
FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

CONFUSION IN CITY ON WORKLESS DAY

Continued from Page One.

on Manhattan, on Staten Island, and in Hoboken.

As workmen reached the war zone line, through which they had on previous days passed without delay on their recognition by a guard or by a pier Superintendent, they found not only soldiers but also a large force of policemen on guard.

"Show your pass," a policeman would order.

"I work here. I'm a longshoreman," the man would reply.

"You can't get in without a pass today," the policeman replied.

"But I have been working here every day. Everybody knows me here."

"That doesn't make any difference. You have to bring a war zone pass if you get in here. That is the order today. Nobody gets in without a pass."

Early in the morning groups of workmen stood in front of most of the large piers, pleading with obdurate policemen and soldiers for permission to go to work. Pier Superintendents were soon telephoning to their downtown offices, and before noon the Captains of tugs were notifying coal companies that they had been waiting for hours alongside of ships, but that no workmen were there to take off the coal.

This situation was soon placed before all of the Government railroad officials, fuel controllers, and shipping chiefs. The wires to Washington were kept hot about it. A delegation from the Longshoremen's Union called on Collector of the Port Byron Newton about it.

Newton Modifies the Order.

Collector Newton finally issued a modification of the rigid war zone rule. Under the new rule properly identified workmen will be admitted to do the essential work of coaling and loading steamers and unloading barges until passes are provided for them. In other words, the new rule re-establishes the old condition, but in the meantime hundreds of workmen who had been driven awy had left the waterfront, and their day's work was lost.

Under the rule, which lasted for about half a day yesterday, everybody, including workmen, going through the war zone was required to have a pass bearing his photograph. It had been understood that the previous rule was to be made more rigorous, but it had been reported that the drastic enforcement of the order was not to begin until Feb. 1.

The reason it was put into effect unexpectedly yesterday was because of recent threats that attempts would be made to destroy shipping by bombs. Workmen have complained through their union officials that it was a hardship on them to be forced to get their pictures taken and to make a visit to the Custom House to get their passes stamped and certified, and it is understood that arrangements for passes for longshoremen and others are to be made hereafter by their union officials.

It could not be learned yesterday who was responsible for the sudden order to enforce the war zone rule, which did more than anything else to interfere with yesterday's plans for easing the coal crisis. It was reported, however, that the peremptory order came from Washington.

Shipping companies which reported to W. B. Pollock, Deputy Director of Marine Operation for the New York railroads, who is now a Government official, said that 380 men handling coal for them had been prevented from working by the war zone order. They were only a fraction of the total of the men so barred.

Crane Fought Gunnison's Ruling.

The second of the obstacles which hampered yesterday's efforts to clear the harbor and railroad terminals for efficient service arose when word was spread among the drydock men that with the exception of some engaged on navy work, drydocks were to be closed absolutely.

The first complaint came to W. B. Pollock, Deputy Director of Marine Operations, from Alfred M. Crane, President of Theo. A. Crane Sons Company, a drydock and repair plant at the foot of Columbia Street. Although he was engaged on repairing railroad tugs, which are now in the Government service, Mr. Crane said that Frederick E. Gunnison, the Brooklyn Fuel Controller, had refused to authorize him to proceed with work in his yards.

Mr. Pollock reported this to State Fuel Controller Wiggin and to Assistant Director General of Railroads A. H. Smith. They took up the matter with other officials, Mr. Smith telegraphing direct to Fuel Controller Garfield, asking him to rule that the Garfield order should not be construed to impede the repair of damaged tugs, which were the most essential factor in the harbor situation. Mr. Crane returned to Controller Gunnison after his case had been threshed out by nearly all of the Federal officials assaigned to smooth out fuel and transportation tangles.

After he had made a statement averring that his yards were employed on repairing tugs needed in the harbor and specifying the damage to be repaired, Mr. Gunnison issued an exemption order permitting him to proceed with this work.

The position taken by Mr. Gunnison, as he later explained it, was that dry docks were prohibited from working by the general terms of the Garfield order and that they were supposed to remain closed unless specifically authorized to do certain work. He said:

"When applications for rulings have been made to me by dry dock operators I have refused to make any interpretation of the Fuel Controller's order for them, but I have offered to grant permits to allow certain work to be done when statements were submitted showing that it was exempt under the order."

When Mr. Crane was asked about his difficulties last night he said:

"I called on Mr. Gunnison and asked if I could proceed with my work on New York Central tugs. He seemed indisposed to grant it and would not authorize me to go ahead.

"I then appealed to other Government officials in Manhattan, and they promised to aid me after I had laid the case before them. I then returned to Mr. Gunnison and made a specific statement of the work in my yards. Mr. Gunnison then granted my request to be allowed to proceed with the work."

When the railroads found yesterday that they were getting no co-operation from merchants in the plan to move freight, appeals were made to Washington to issue directions that merchants had a right to move freight on the workless days, and furthermore that this was an essential feature of the plan to clear up the congestion.

When it was asked yesterday at the office of the Assistant Director General of Transportation what reason the railroads had to believe that the merchants knew the part which they were expected to play, it was said that they might have deduced this from the order itself and from official interpretations of it. When Lee Kohns, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, was questioned about the matter last night he said:

"How can merchants handle freight when they are not allowed to run elevators in their buildings? It is not only a matter of hauling freight, but of handling it in the warehouses.

"If the merchants were expected to carry away freight and store it yesterday, they certainly knew nothing about it. No indication of any kind was given to them. No one had any right to interpret the order as allowing him to handle freight in his warehouse or place of business. If that was what was wanted, it should have been explicitly stated.

"The tendency of the commercial community, regardless of their feeling as to the wisdom of the order, is to obey it in the spirit as well as the letter. For reasons of patriotism, they have been construing it strictly.

"If it is intended that merchants should truck freight hereafter on days designated in the order, no time should be lost in Washington in issuing an explicit statement to that effect."

Confusion of Authority.

The confusion of yesterday was increased by the difficulty, which the various Federal officials had in deciding which man had jurisiction over a given question and in communicating with each other when preliminary problems of authority had been solved. Matters of jurisdiction which were nice questions for the various railroad and fuel heads themselves were entirely beyond the depth of longshoremen's officials, steamship officials, dock superintendents, drydock and factory heads, who were confronted with innumerable puzzles in application of the Fuel Controller's order.

Appeals for rulings on shipping and industrial questions were sent to every Federal appointee who had anything to do with coal or shipping, and usually went to the wrong man in the first place. The offices of the City Fuel Controller, of the State Fuel Controller, of the Assistant Director General of Railroads, of the Deputy Director of Marine Operations, of the United States Shipping Board, of the Emergency Fleet, of the Collector of the Port, and of Joseph E. Parson, who has been authorized to control floating equipment in the harbor—were bombarded with requests for rulings of all sorts, and the applicant for information naturally had to go from one to another until many gave up in despair. The telephones of these offices were busy most of the day. Most of the knotty questions were relayed at once to Washington.

The fact that the officials in authority were scattered in offices in many parts of the city made it not only difficult for the private person to reach them, but made it difficult sometimes for them to get in touch with each other.

FUEL ORDER CONCEIVED HERE.

Hylan's Representatives Were at Conference Where Idea Originated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The idea of the fuel restriction order was conceived at conferences in New York on Jan. 12 and 14, attended by Senator Calder, representatives of Mayor Hylan, and representatives of the Fuel Administration, George W. Nasmyth, the Fuel Administration's Executive Secretary, today told the Senate Manufacturers' Committee.

After the Fuel Administration decided to enforce the plan, he said, it was laid before President Wilson, Director General McAdoo, and Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, but only the approval of the President was asked. Nasmyth said it was shown to McAdoo and Hurley merely for their information.

The plan was perfected, Nasmyth continued, on the night of Jan. 15 at a conference of Fuel Administrator Garfield, P. B. Noyes of the Fuel Administration, and H. D. Nims, legal adviser to Dr. Garfield. The following day it was considered by all the Fuel Administration's advisers, Nasmyth testified, and issued that night.

Both Chairman Reed and Senator Lodge questioned Nasmyth on whether the order originated "entirely outside of Dr. Garfield's office," but he maintained that, as far as he knew, it had not.

Today's Newspapers on the President's Statement

NEW YORK.

The Need of New Men.

From The Tribune.

What we need—what the whole country is coming to recognize we need—in the War Council is men, if we may so phrase it, of the Cassatt and Carnegie and James J. Hill mold. We would even go so far as to say men of the Harriman, J. P. Morgan, and Marshall Field type—men of a peculiar combination of imagination and daring, men of the seeing eye and the doing hand. In brief, men of organizing, co-ordinating and executive genius.

Can such men be found? Will the President, without thought of political consequences or party advantage, appoint such men? Can he work with them and through them when they are found? We believe that he can, and we believe that he will.

The alternative is fraught with such consequences that it might mean, in this fateful hour, a world disaster.

ALBANY.

Distrusts Wilson's Aids.

From The Knickerbocker Press.

The bill proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs, which is Democratic, and whose Chairman, Senator Chamberlain, is one of the leading Democrats of the Senate, is an innovation in our administrative system.

Senator Chamberlain alleges that the War Department, of which Secretary Baker is the head, has fallen down on its job. To remedy this alleged condition of affairs, his War Cabinet bill would create a supreme council, composed of three civilians, responsible to the President and to have under him to have control over all of our war activities. The bill has the earnest opposition of the President.

The President is suffering, not from lack of public confidence in himself, but from the active feeling of distrust of the ability of men surrounding him to do their part of the job efficiently.

SPRINGFIELD.

Danger in Division.

From The Republican.

The Oregon Senator, backed by his committee, doubtless will push the War Cabinet bill, notwithstanding that the President believes that it would cause lost motion instead of speeding up the war machine. As a matter of fact, the terms of the War Cabinet bill are unfortunately calculated, somewhat like its author's New York speech, to create hostility in the President's mind, to fill him with the suspicion that a Congressional cabal is seeking to take over a measure of executive power in the managment of the war and even to set up a new war machine under the authority of Congress that would hamper, if it did not control, the constitutional Commander in Chief in the performance of his duties. It is hard to understand why such a measure should be pushed when it is perfecty lclear that the ends professedly sought by it would be absolutely defeated without the President's co-operation.

The public is not well informed as to what is going on in the political anteroom at the Capitol, but whatever may be the capacity of the present Chief Executive, no argument will be needed to show that the active management of the war could not be virtually taken over by such a body as Congress without the most disastrous results. The President is made by the Constitution itself the active director of the country's war activities, and he could not escape, if he would, his ultimate constitutional responsibilities.

BOSTON.

Believes Public Wants Change.

From The Herald.

Public sentiment in this country will rally to the support of Senator Chamberlain in his controversy with the President in direct ratio with the popular understanding of the situation.

The President is satisfied with himself, and says so. Meanwhile, his Administration is revealing inefficiency so great as to give rise to the notion that the men about him, in places of secondary command, really want nothing more than a peace without victory. He has filled far too many offices with men of small consciousness of nationality and smaller enthusiasm for the war.

The country is waking up to this situation. Senator Chamberlain in his New York address merely set forth what the people are thinking to the extent that they know of the disordered conditions in Washington. Of these the Garfield coal order is merely an illustration.

CHICAGO.

Says Reorganization Is Needed.

From The Tribune.

While Mr. Baker is testifying that no movement of supplies to Europe is impeded for the present or in prospect, he does not know that the ships to carry the supplies are now tied up in harbors for the lack of coal, that Great Britain is sending coal across the ocean to move the ships, and that Dr. Garfield is about to shut down domestic industries to release supplies of fuel for the ships.

While Mr. McAdoo is trying to get coal into the bunkers of the ships, he doesn't know that Dr. Garfield is about to shut down the power in American plants in order that Mr. McAdoo's coal cars shall have coal to carry to the ships. Mr. McAdoo read in the published statement from Dr. Garfield that a means of coaling the ships had been devised by the Government of which he is a conspicuous part.

The only Government which can win a victory in this war is a Government so organized that it will know that coal is being produced for cars which will take it to bunkers in ships which can carry supplies to men who are fighting in France.

The Government will be so organized when it has a superior war council for the direction of the nation's work * * * And not until then.

CLEVELAND.

Regrets the Controversy.

From The Plain Dealer.

President Wilson's place in the confidence and affections of the American people is unquestioned. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon has grown in the service of his State and the nation until he is looked upon as a leader among the leaders in Congress. Bitter controversy between these two men at a time like this would be most deplorable, for the country needs the best service of both.

It is wholly natural that Mr. Wilson should warmly support Secretary Baker, if he deems him an adequate War Department head, and should resent any attempt on the part of Congress to shelve the Secretary or to take the management of war activities out of the hands in which the President himself has placed them.

But these differences are not insoluble. Unity of counsel is essential to the right conduct of the war. President Wilson needs Senator Chamberlain's leadership, his experience and his breadth of view in matters of war legislation. The Senator, if he be wholly in earnest in his purpose to strengthen the arm of the Government against the nation's enemies, cannot fail to see that co-operation with the executive department will accomplish much more than hostility.

This controversy is unfortunate from every point of view. The public will not believe, however, that it represents more than a passing phase of a situation more spirited than serious.

NEW ORLEANS.

Against Divided Counsels.

From The Times-Picayune.

At best, the bill would establish a dual command of our forces, by land and sea; at worst, it would result in the sort of chaos from which Russia is suffering. Surely, the President may be trusted to summon expert advisers in this crisis of America's and the world's fate. Why, then, should Congress seek to force upon him advice for which he has not seen fit to ask?

WIGGIN SEES PERIL IN COAL DELAYS

Continued from Page One.

fifteen thousand tons for new shipping coming into harbor daily; 100,000 tons needed for shipping now accumulated.

Anthracite situation as follows: Daily average deliveries to New York about 30,000 tons during January. The average normal daily requirements during next sixty days estimated at 40,000 to 45,000 tons. Impossible to calculate with entire accuracy how much of this necessary for uses specified in Section 1 of your order of Jan. 17, but safe to estimate that from 75 to 80 per cent. necessary for such uses.

Best single day in January, 1918, was a total unloading of anthracite and bituminous of 74,430 tons. This is at least 25,000 to 30,000 tons short of minimum requirements. Much faster unloading at the docks absolutely necessary to relieve this situation. Docks must unload at least 100,000 tons a day under normal Winter weather conditions and can do it with enough labor, using three shifts of eight hours, working all docks twenty-four hours. This situation requires appointment of Commissioner by railroads with plenary power to compel docks to work twenty-four hours a day, pay larger wages for work if necessary, and completely and effectively control, railroads in this respect, for these docks are operated or controlled in all cases by transportation companies. Port of New York cannot distribute more coal without immediate relief at the docks. It probably cannot even receive its minimum requirements for uses specified in Section 1 of your order. Have urged railroads to give Dock Commissioner already appointed full power, and urge your assistance with authorities to bring this about.

Aside from this congestion at the docks, which we have explained in such detail, it must be borne in mind that there is not sufficient coal in transit to New York to take care of its immediate requirements and that increased shipments from the mines are essential.

ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
United States Fuel Administrator, State of New York.
Jan. 21, 1918.

Important Officials Confer.

Members of the Fuel Conference are of the opinion that the conference, at which the determination was reached to wire Dr. Garfield a few plain facts as to the existing coal situation, was one of the most important gatherings that have been held in the State Fuel Administrator's office, 61 Broadway. There were in conference with Mr. Wiggin, J. W. Searles of the Tidewater Exchange, in charge of the soft coal that comes to this port; Joseph E. Parsons, Chairman of the Emergency Coal Committee, and James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the Fuel Administration and sel for the Fuel Administration. Mr. Parsons is in charge of the coaling of ships.

In an early telegram sent to Dr. Garfield, Mr. Wiggin points out that the situation was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of railroad Presidents some time ago, and that it was agreed by them that the principal difficulty was the labor situation. The State Fuel Administration recommended that a Director General be appointed to have complete authority at the coal docks. This led to the appointment of A. K. Norriss of the Erie Railroad as Director of Docks. It is the contention of the State Fuel Administration that Mr. Norris's authority is extremely limited, and that, though the State Administration then recommended that labor be employed for twenty-four hours, nothing has been done about the matter.

Another recommendation made by the State Fuel Administrator about which nothing has been done is a plan to pool all anthracite coal, just as it now done with bituminous. Further to simplify the matter, the conference yesterday not only again urged the pooling of hard coal, but requested also that two or three sizes or grades of coal be mixed together, so that there will be fewer distinctive sizes to handle.

Deplores Limited Power.

This is the telegram in which Mr. Wiggin points out that Superintendent Norris has only limited power and that nothing has been done to lengthen the hours of labor at the coal terminals:

Jan. 21, 1918.
Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator,
Washington, D. C.:

On Dec. 31 we had thorough investigation made of unloading at Jersey docks for New York tidewater, as result of which we made recommendations to all of the coal-carrying railroads. A day or two later we had meeting with Presidents of these railroads and Assistant Director General Smith, and the situation was thoroughly explained to them. The result of our conference was that all railroad Presidents agreed chief difficulty was labor situation, largely on account of the fact that this labor was only paid from 30 to 35 cents an hour. We later recommended appointment Director General of Coal Docks, who should have central and complete authority over all the docks. In meantime situation has not improved. On Sunday, Jan. 13, Presidents of coal-carrying railroads met and appointed A. K. Morris director of coal docks and coal-handling facilities, but Mr. Morris was not notified of his appointment until Jan. 17. His authority, however, is extremely limited, as it is confined only to making an inspection and reporting recommendations to the New York Committee of Executives as to whether facilities are being used to their full extent and to the best advantage possible.

All railroads had copy of report of expert who thoroughly investigated the dock situation for us. For last twenty days there have been daily average of 1,304 cars unloaded at the docks, while the capacity is a daily average of 1,885 cars with seven of the docks working two shifts of ten hours each and four of the docks working one shift of ten hours. We recommend that they all work twenty-four hours and thereby increase their facilities to 2,000 cars per day. Nothing has been done along these lines. The situation has not been improved. We must have action. Sending copy of this telegram to W. G. McAdoo and A. H. Smith.

ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
State Fuel Administrator.

Calls for Pooling of Anthracite.

Here is the telegram asking that anthracite arrivals be pooled:

Jan. 21, 1918.
Dr. H. A. Garfield, 1023 Sixteenth Street
N. W., Washington, D. C.:

To speed the unloading of coal from the Jersey piers for the port of New York we recommend that you immediately order all shippers of anthracite to New York tidewater to pool their coal substantially the same as soft coal is pooled. Further, that anthracite coal be unloaded over these docks in the following manner—that any car of grate or egg be considered as one size, any car of stove or nut as one size, any car of pea or buckwheat as one size, and any car of rice or barley as one size. All of the foregoing is recommended as an emergency measure, as the piers in New Jersey have had standing four cars of anthracite for every one car unloaded. We are informed by the very best authorities in charge that the foregoing measures will greatly increase the unloading by reducing the number of sizes from eight to four. Unless the foregoing recommendations are adopted immediately shipments of anthracite to tidewater will be materially reduced, as shippers and carriers cannot work under new demurrage rules as applied to tidewater.

ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
State Fuel Administrator.

After the last telegram had been sent the discussion turned to the consideration of the new demurrage rates that became effective yesterday. These rates not only increase the rates but shorten the time when cars can be held free from demurrage. The consensus of opinion was that before the new rates became effective the coal pool that had already been urged should be arranged and that this would take some time. It was felt by Mr. Wiggin that if the new rates were made effective before the pooling was arranged producers would not ship their coal to New York.

Fears Reduced Shipments.

As a result of this unanimity of opinion this telegram was sent:

Jan. 21, 1918.
Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, Washington, D. C.

In regard to the new ruling on demurrage that goes into effect today, I am advised by shippers and also railroads that this will be detrimental to amount of coal received at the Port of New York. Strongly advise that this be suspended until sufficient time is given to arrange for pool as recommended in previous telegram, or arrangements can be made by individual shippers to digest this under this new ruling in any case where coal is to be shipped to the Port of New York. Demurrage charges on shipments to tidewater are in a different category from all-rail shipments, because the tidewater shipment consignee is not responsible for delay in unloading, but railroads themselves are responsible for all delay in dumping into barges, which, as has been pointed out, is one of the chief causes of delay in getting coal into New York from tidewater. If pooling as recommended in previous telegram is not arranged and new demurrage order becomes effective, producers will not ship their coal to the Port of New York.

ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
State Fuel Administrator.

Mr. Wiggin would not comment on what took place at the conference. He contented himself with simply giving out copies of the telegrams.

"These telegrams," he said as he handed them out," were sent to Washington today. They show the seriousness of the situation here."

The reports of coal arrivals bore out the seriousness of the situation. With the reported lack of labor the situation is further complicated by the fact that many of the harbor tugs have been put out of commission as a result of battling with the ice in the harbor. Reeve Schley, County Administrator, said that less than 20,000 tons of coal came to the city yesterday. The official arrivals in the previous twenty-four hours were 32,000 tons. The Administration, however, noted an improvement in the bunker coal situation. The cold weather has frozen the coal at the ports and the cars have to be put in the steam houses before the coal can be dumped. This is taking much time.

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217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CLOSING OBSERVED IN ALL LARGE CITIES

Hundreds of Cars Moved in the Heatless Area, but the Cold Hampers the Railroads.

FEW VIOLATIONS REPORTED

Holiday Quiet in New England is Followed by Night Crowds in Amusement Places.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Closed factories and stores, deserted streets in the cities and towns in the forenoon, and crowded theatres and restaurants tonight marked New England's first heatless Monday. No intentional violation of the closing order was reported.

Boston was virtually "business-less" and almost bone dry. A few tenants of office buildings looked over their mail at noon in heatless office rooms. Some were obliged to climb ten and twelve flights, because elevator service was discontinued. Saloons were closed. Barber shops observed the noon closing rule. In the downtown districts it was almost impossible to buy cigars or tobacco in any form. Cigar departments of drug stores were not allowed to operate. The Boston Stock and Grain Exchanges were open for business, but the members wore heavy overcoats, sweaters, and caps.

Many Idle in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Heatless Monday was generally observed today and it was estimated that 200,000 persons were idle in the Chicago district, in addition to some 400,000 others who were left without work by Dr. Garfield's order closing factories and other industries last Friday.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21.—With the temperature below zero and a heavy fog, railroads were seriously hampered in their efforts to clear the freight congestion today. The plan to get coal to mills along the Monongahela River by breaking the sixteen-inch ice in the third pool was carried out yesterday.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—More than fifty manufacturing plants making war goods were operating today, but it was estimated that about 200,000 Cleveland workers were idle. Street car service was demoralized, and thousands were forced to walk to work.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—Fuel Administrators in Detroit and other Michigan cities seemed well pleased today with the manner in which fuel orders were being obeyed. In Detroit not one serious violation was reported, but there were numerous reports of various industries doing more than their share to conserve coal. Zero weather prevailed throughout the State.

CARSON RESIGNS HIS CABINET POST

Continued from Page One.

under the present circumstances there is wisdom in the course you have taken.

"May I thank you for your great help and unswerving loyalty during the year of our association in this terrible task?"

Foremost Opponent of Home Rule.

When Sir Eric Geddes, formerly Controller of the British Navy, a railroad man with four years of experience of railroading in the United States, was made First Lord of the Admiralty last July, superseding Sir Edward Carson, it was said by the Unionist press that the latter, who is a Dublin University member in the House, "must be provided for." So Sir Edward was first made a Minister without portfolio and then in August Chairman of the British War Committee.

Both the Unionist and Liberal press acknowledged that Sir Edward had made a competent First Lord, although his periodical threats to resign had been disquieting to the Government. Equally disquieting, the Liberal press has since asserted, have been his numerous speeches and interviews, in which he has undertaken to reflect the opinions of his colleagues. In his recent utterances he has categorically stated that he placed no faith in the hoped-for league of nations which was to make war impossible.

His resignation takes out of the Cabinet one of the most uncompromising opponents of Home Rule for Ireland. For years Sir Edward has opposed the setting up of an Irish Parliament, and prior to the outbreak of the present war, when the Irish question was at its height, he even went to the extent of organizing and training the Ulster Volunteers for civil war against the British Government if Home Rule, which would embrace the Province of Ulster, was put into operation. Less than a month before Great Britain entered the war Sir Edward presided over the "Provisional Government of Ireland" at Belfast and in a speech declared that the time had come for the Loyalists of Ulster to translate their words into action. Ulster, he said, was anxious for peace, but was not going to accept a peace with surrender.

Then came the world war, and Sir Edward almost immediately announced that the Ulster Volunteers were ready for service under the flag of Great Britain against the enemy. Many of the Ulsterites were among the first of the British forces to cross the Channel and give battle to the Germans.

Just before Sir Edward left the Admiralty, the Irish Convention began deliberations. As the representative of Ulster aspirations he had expected an appointment to the convention. The Liberal majority, however, is said to have intimated to the Government that he would be safer with a Cabinet post.

Just what the convention has so far accomplished is not known, with its many adjournments and few working days, but Sir Horace Plunkett recently said that it was passing to its last and most important stage, "with a constitution which would fulfill its purpose."

It may be that Sir Edward has now resigned because Sir Horace's "purpose" is not his and because he thinks that he can best serve Ulster on the floor of the House of Commons or because his recent utterances on war aims have caused friction in the secret sessions of the Government, or for all these reasons.

Before his appointment to the Admiralty in December, 1916, Sir Edward had been Solicitor General for Ireland on two occasions; he was Attorney General in the Asquith War Government, from which he resigned on account of the Gallipoli fiasco. He was born in 1854 and made a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1900.

ASSAILS ROBERTSON FOR BRITISH FAILURE

Northcliffe Writer Blames Him and 'Army Clique' for the Cambrai Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily Mail publishes an article by Lovat Fraser, who has long been connected with Lord Northcliffe's publications, entitled "Things Hidden," in which the writer attacks the Imperial General Staff, particularly its chief, Sir William Robertson, and Lord Derby, Secretary of War. Mr. Fraser says:

"The Government do not appear to realize the intense dissatisfaction aroused by their refusal to disclose the facts in relation to the disaster which occurred near Cambrai on Nov. 30. They seem to be unaware that the secrecy imposed in this matter, at the bidding of the Imperial General Staff, has set aflame feelings which have long been smoldering with regard to the character of the direct control exercised over the conduct of the war. Soldiers returning on leave from the front are bringing back stories of the 'breakdown' which undoubtedly occurred. (the words are Mr. Bonar Law's,) in the fighting line before Gouzeaucourt. The subject is being talked about in every village in the land. What are the public to think when the Cabinet try to hush up the whole affair, apparently under pressure from the Imperial General Staff?

"It has become common knowledge that considerable changes in important posts in the army in France have been made or are being made. If no one was to blame for the last phase of the battle of Cambrai, as Mr. Bonar Law seems to imply, why have these changes been decided on?"

Condemns the Ypres Offensive.

Mr. Fraser asks whether the Imperial General Staff, "who were responsible," were justified in starting a great offensive at Ypres in view of the military situation of the Allies elsewhere. "Was there a miscalculation of the enemy's powers of resistance? Has the partial recovery of one or two ridges warranted the heavy drain upon our strength? Were the Government led by the Imperial General Staff to believe infinitely larger results would be obtained? If these questions are not to be answered, let us in any case hear no more of the ridiculous 'theory of attrition.' That theory has been proved to be fallacious. It is now utterly discredited, and the French abandoned it long ago. We attacked at Ypres for larger purpose than 'killing Germans.' Despite the heroism of our undaunted soldiers, the last Ypres offensive was our Verdun.

"The complaint against the Imperial attacked at Ypres for larger purposes lies behind the strategy it directs. In the west it has applied the strategy of the Stone Age; in the east it has designed its operations from the point of view of a Sergeant Major. We have heard much, and rightly, of the mistakes made in the Mesopotamia campaign before it passed under the control of the War Office."

With regard to the Palestine campaign Mr. Fraser writes:

"The Palestine campaign is the fine flower of Whitehall strategy. It appears to have been begun in a casual manner, with the object of 'giving Sir Archibald Murray something to do,' but it is said that he was told to expect no help. He fought and lost the two battles of Gaza, came home, and was furtively rewarded with the finest command in England. In accordance with his usual practice of treating the public with contempt, Sir William Robertson refused for a very long time to disclose the facts about these two battles, in the second of which we had 7,000 casualties. The French call him 'General Non Non,' and evidently he made his customary reply of 'Non, non,' whenever he was pressed for information about Gaza."

An "Army Clique" in Control.

Mr. Fraser concludes by saying:

"We have now to recognize frankly that a particular army clique has had supreme military control for two years and has repeatedly failed to fulfill its own expectations and promises. We must get back to constitutional principles. We want an Eric Geddes—a War Office one, trained as a shunter."

The Daily Mail says editorially:

"In the main we are in warm agreement" [with Mr. Fraser's article] and goes on to say that responsibility at the War Office "is divided between Lord Derby, who is said to have practically no authority, and Sir William Robertson, who is credited with possessing all power. Above these two men there is the War Cabinet. As it is that body, composed of the Prime Minister, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Sir Edward Carson, General Smuts, and Mr. Barnes, which is really responsible to the nation for all that is being hidden from it, the War Cabinet can remove either Lord Derby or Sir William Robertson, or both, just as easily as Sir Douglas Haig removed his Chief of Staff last week and replaced him by Sir Herbert Lawrence.

"The six members of the War Cabinet constitute the supreme authority. There are many critics who object to such great power being placed in so few hands. The objectors will grow in number if the War Cabinet persists in allowing Lord Derby and Sir William Robertson to continue hushing up the Cambrai tragedy and refusing to comb out Whitehall."

Public Believes in Robertson.

In opening the campaign against General Robertson Lord Northcliffe is tackling a much more complex problem than when he attacked Lord Kitchener. The latter was still a popular fetich, but his most fervent admirers, in circles where the facts were known, believed that his best work, that for which he was peculiarly fitted, had been done, and splendidly done.

Robertson has not the same popularity as Kitchener, and the crowds may not burn The Daily Mail for his sake. The general public, however, which in these matters draws its impressions from the army which now forms so large a part of the nation, looks upon him as a good soldier.

Robertson is charged by Lovat Fraser, whose views The Daily Mail is careful not to espouse in their entirety, with being the representative of the caste system of the old regular army. That officers of the territorial and new army battalions are confined to regimental duties, while staff appointments are regarded as the prerogative of the old regulars, is one way of stating their charge.

Another way is to say that, whereas the regular officers are but 3 per cent. of the total number of officers in the present British armies, they occupy 80 per cent. of the staff positions. A third way is to assert that only regular army officers ever get beyond the rank of Brigadier General.

With this part of the argument advanced by Mr. Fraser and its corollary, that the brains of the new armies were not receiving their best employment, there has for some considerable time past been, if not general agreement, at least considerable sympathy.

Caste System an Acknowledged Evil.

H. Spenser Wilkinson, Chichele Professor at Oxford, is one of several students of military history who have been advancing propositions that if the best results were to be attained the best brains must be used, irrespective of whether they belonged to the old regular cadres or the territorial, or other branches of the new army, under the scurrilous, but now happily rare classification of "T. G.'s," otherwise "temporary gents." It has been the common belief in circles generally described as being "in the know" that steps were about to be taken to provide a remedy for this acknowledged evil.

What has occasioned the most surprise is the particular method by which the Northcliffe campaign has been opened. The announcement of the resignation of Colonel Repington, military critic of The Times for many years, was a foregone conclusion if The Times, which today preserved silence on the "things hidden" article of The Daily Mail, was going to follow its usual plan of adding its deep note to the journalistic orchestra which Northcliffe's baton directs and of which the first notes were heard in Sunday's Weekly Dispatch.

That the Northcliffe press, which has hitherto been an advocate of the western front school of strategy, should even give partial support to Fraser, who describes that strategy as belonging to the Stone Age, also occasions surprise, and, what is even more important, perhaps, many references to a famous Paris speech.

The public dissatisfaction over the final results of the Cambrai battle are turned to good account by The Daily Mail, which, with Fraser, practically says that the War Office is suppressing the details of the inquiry ordered by Haig. It has been made abundantly clear that the decision not to publish the results of Haig's inquiry was taken by the War Cabinet.

London Times Military Critic Out.

Colonel Repington in an interview published in The Star hints that the Government is in sympathy with the attacks made by the Northcliffe press upon the army high command. It is remarked that The Daily Mail in its editorial on Mr. Fraser's article practically suggested that Lloyd George, "whose hands are very full—too full," would be well advised to attend to correcting the abuses charged.

Talk of the "diamond-cut-diamond" kind, which used to be very common in the discussion of the relations between Lord Northcliffe and the Premier, has been revived. One evening paper refers to "the inspired diatribes of the Georgecliffe press."

Colonel Repington said to The Star representative:

"I resigned my position as military correspondent of The Times purely on a matter of principle. I have always looked upon The Times as a great independent newspaper conducted as a national asset for the good of the country, with its columns open to those correspondents who wished to place before its readers such criticisms of the Government and the public services and institutions as might be deemed necessary for the country's welfare.

"The position of the country today is, to my mind, so serious that no other alternative was open to me than to take the step I have taken. If the present state of things is allowed to exist nothing but disaster can befall the country. The Government has lost the confidence not only of labor, but of the great majority of the public, and if existing methods are allowed to continue it will succeed in wrecking both the military and naval services.

"The great crime of the Government is that it will not tell the nation the truth. If, instead of intriguing against Generals and Admirals, the Government would devote its energy to informing the nation of the seriousness of affairs it might still retrieve its position. Labor has been splendid throughout the war, and I have every confidence in labor, but labor has lost all confidence in the Prime Minister, and it is not surprising.

"For twelve months there has been a campaign of secrecy and intrigue which has sickened every decent-minded person and has been the cause of more than half the unrest throughout the country. The army is tired and disgusted with these intrigues. Soldiers are not politicians. They want no favoritism. They ask for simple justice. But what they see is one good man after another being sacrificed to cover up the blunders and intrigues of politicians.

"Twelve months ago the Government knew quite well what the position was. It was placed before them in a memorandum by the army authorities, but no effort has been made to meet that demand."

Colonel Repington pointed out that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his last dispatch referred to the handicap under which he was working through the difficulty of obtaining adequate drafts a sufficient length of time before the divisions were called upon to take their place in battle.

"Russia," he continued, "disappears out of the war; great masses of troops are flung across from east to west; neither the Government nor I know what the Germans propose to attempt; but, instead of placing its cards boldly on the table, the Government resorts to secrecy, and then follows a newspaper campaign against naval and military men.

"The same game is played every time in this attempt to shift responsibility for blunders from politician to soldier and sailor. It is this campaign of slander and vilification of men who are doing their best under the most difficult circumstances which makes the whole thing so nauseating.

"Look at Cambrai. An inquiry is held and the officers responsible are quite prepared to take any blame which may justly be attributed to them. Sir Douglas Haig reports on the inquiry, and what happens? The War Cabinet sits on it and again resorts to secrecy. Again I say: Why not tell the public the truth?"

Colonel Repington is considered the foremost military critic in England. He is credited with exceptional inside knowledge of the army and acquaintance with the higher officers.

Col. Repington has accepted the place of Military Correspondent of The Morning Post.

Du Pont's $500,000 Gift to Son.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Colonel Henry A. du Pont, former Senator from Delaware, today gave five pieces of Chicago real estate worth approximately $500,000 to his son, Henry F. du Pont. The properties will be used for warehouse and industrial purposes, and are in the neighborhood of Halstead and Twenty-second Streets and Union and Twenty-second Streets.

EMBARGOES TO AID CONGESTION FIGHT

Continued from Page One.

road Administrations in bunkering ships and providing a sufficient coal supply for domestic consumption. Mr. Hurley does not want to go to the extreme of commandeering the barges and tugs, but will take that step if another means of pooling all facilities is not found immediately.

Dr. Garfield again issued instructions that work at the docks should be continued without interruption, and all Government agents were advised that there must be no unnecessary delays in that direction because of the general closing order applicable to industry.

In an informal discussion of the situation tonight Dr. Garfield said that the results had met his earlier expectations, with modifications because of the severe weather conditions. The response on the part of industry, including employers and employes, he said, had been even better than he had hoped. While there had been many protests and requests for alterations in the general plan, Dr. Garfield stated that these had practically stoped and that the nation had settled down to do its part in making the program a success. His reports concerning the observance of the first "workless Monday," he said, were most encouraging and favorable.

May Ask Embargo Extension.

At this time, the Fuel Administrator said, there was no thought in his mind of extending the five-day period or of calling for other five-day periods later. He had consulted with A. H. Smith before the plan was put in operation, he said, and Mr. Smith, who had his finger on the pulse of the railroads in the East, had been of the opinion that five days would be sufficient to loosen up congestion and get the coal moving. It is possible, however, that Dr. Garfield may ask for an extension of the embargo order restricting the use of open-top cars to coal after the five-day period. He said that he would not cross that bridge until he reached it.

There will be no change in the original plan which provides for a three-day workless period in the weeks including Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday. Dr. Garfield said that these holidays were taken into consideration when the plan was formulated, and it was considered advisable thus to provide for the three-day periods because the coldest weather, as a rule, was experienced in February.

Testimony by Mr. McAdoo before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate that the "workless Mondays" might be abandoned after thirty days was not sustained by the views held by Dr. Garfield. The latter official said that there was not reason at this time to contemplate any step to change the plan in that connection and that it undoubtedly would be carried out as first announced.

As an evidence of the co-operation which the working men had given to the general plan, Dr. Garfield stated that representatives of organized labor had been the first to point out to him that there would be two three-day periods in February because of the legal holidays, and had advised him that they were prepared to bear this added burden if the conditions seemed to demand it.

Action by War Council.

It is believed by some officials that the railroad embargoes which are now to be put in force will have a very great efect in breaking up the congestion. A resolution in favor of a general embargo which would exclude new shipments except fuel, food, and vital war supplies was adopted by the War Council on Monday last, it was reported today. This proposition was before the President and his Cabinet, it was said. It was not, however, put into effect at that time by the Railroad Administration.

It is not generally admitted that the adoption of such embargo regulations would have made unnecessary the closing order promulgated by the Fuel Administration on Friday as a situation had then developed which demanded sterner action. Some, however, held that it would have made the general program even more effective.

The report received tonight by Director General of Railroads McAdoo from A. H. Smith told a gloomy story about weather conditions, but stated that coal movement was better and harbor conditions were improving. It read:

"Jan. 21, 1918, 3 P. M.

"Hon. William G. McAdoo: Very severe weather over entire Eastern district. Nine below in New England, 31 below in Pennsylvania, 20 below in Northeastern New York State, and snowing and blowing; 15 below Ohio, 5 below West Virginia.

"There was severe shortage of labor at engine terminals, and many men failed to report to work. Many of those who did report went home on account of severity of the weather, interfering with train operations and slowing up things very much. There is much ice in the yards, which is interfering with switching. So far as possible we are getting labor to pick it out.

"At 10 o'clock this morning, weather clearing and moderating, and situation is improving.

"We are concentrating on getting empties to the mines and movement of coal out; also movement of foodstuffs east of Chicago, which must be kept up.

"Anthracite producing regions still affected by the freezing, and improvement can only come with higher temperatures.

"Accumulation of freight held out for New York continues to show reduction.

"Harbor conditions improving.

"Steamers bunkered, 14; with total of 10,320 tons.

"A. H. SMITH."

Report by Dr. Garfield.

Dr. Garfield's review of the situation reported steady progress in the movement of coal and food and stated that Northern ports over the week-end had handled about 45,000 tons of coal for ships and had on hand about 50,000 tons. His statement read:

"Despite zero weather over practically all the northeastern part of the country, reports to the Fuel Administration today indicated continued progress in the bunkering of ships at Atlantic ports and the supplying of domestic consumers under the administration's industrial curtailment regulation.

"Railroad operation was reported as slackening in certain parts of the country under the tremendous pressure of the cold wave. But the general observance of the Fuel Administration's regulation had confined practically all of the freight now moving to coal for bunkering ships and for keeping the country warm, and all of the progress made benefited these particular consumers.

"Coal destined to South Atlantic ports for bunkering ships was moving promptly, and the bunkering machinery at ports was handling the coal as rapidly as possible. Much of this coal was frozen in the cars, and in many cases it was necessary to thaw it by steam or to build fires under the cars.

"Over the week-end, Southern Atlantic ports handled approximately 50,000 tons for ships. More than 125,000 tons was on hand at these ports at noon Monday available for loading. Preference was given to ships loading for Government account at Southern ports today.

"Northern ports over the week-end handled about 45,000 tons of coal for ships, and had on hand upward of 50,000 tons. Reports from local officials of the Fuel Administration throughout the country indicated almost complete co-operation of all establishments affected by the curtailment regulation. In many cases establishments, which under the strict letter of the order would not have been required to close, had patriotically agreed to suspend business to meet the spirit of the order.

Empty Cars Moving.

"Reports of general railroad conditions in the Eastern part of the country indicated an increasingly rapid movement of empty coal cars back to the mines. Railroads reported a steady flow of empty cars from east to west.

"It was clear that at the end of from ten to twenty days usually allowed for the round trip of coal cars from mine to consumer, the full effect of the order would be shown in securing for the mines a car supply greater than has been available for mining purposes since the beginning of cold weather. Cars were being rapidly unloaded at destination and turned over to the railroads empty for the return trip.

"The railroads, unhampered by general freight movement, were in a position to clear the way through terminals for these returning coal cars, which thus will be enabled to make an uninterrupted journey back to the mines."

Congested terminals, shortage of power and lack of efficient labor were recorded in a special car supply report made today by Commissioner McChord. One item of cheer was the statement that at several yards the number of "bad order" cars was decreasing. Inability to get loaded cars through the congestion to destination has tied up many cars loaded with freight not in the preferential list, but which was started on its way before the Government took over the railroads.

At the Conway yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad thirty-four trains were reported delayed from two to seven days each for lack of motive power. At the Pitcairn yard of the Pennsylvania fifty-seven trains were ready Jan. 15 to go east and eighteen were ready to go west, but all were held, waiting for power. Some of them had been ready since Jan. 2, the report said. It was said that locomotives were delayed at the Pitcairn yard for "material, supplies, lack of competent help, and poor coaling facilities."

Need of Cars at Mines.

Only 64 per cent. of the empties requested by mines in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania's scully yards were supplied, and eastbound cars already loaded were at the mines Jan. 17, because there were no engines to move them. Some idea of the labor shortage was given in the figures for this yard, showing that there were only 393 men working in the shops Jan. 17, and but 445 on the rolls, although the normal force is 600.

The general condition of power was reported bad at the Pittsburgh yards of the Baltimore & Ohio, yard power being 50 per cent. below normal. This also was ascribed to lack of efficient help.

Embargoes by connecting lines East have delayed the movement of oil on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Solid trains of oil now are being run out of Parsons, Kan., while cotton and other freight is sidetracked.

Coal operators reported continued losses in production of an alarming nature as a result of car shortage, due to the zero weather and the snowstorms. The reports showed little improvement, although it is expected that there will be a decided change for the better when the embargo on open top cars for other shipments than coal is in full operation.

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BOLSHEVIKI SEEN AS WARNING SYMBOL

Brutalities and Fierce Excesses Ravaging Russia More Ruthlessly Than Invading Army.

AUTOCRACY'S AIDS GLOAT

Hope to Raise Fabric of Absolute Power Again on Ruin Created by Reds.

By **HAROLD WILLIAMS.**

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19, (Delayed.)—The Constituent Assembly is over. As the Bolshevist Skovortsoff remarked last night, parliamentary institutions are only a fetich of the bourgeosie. Red Guards, soldiers, and sailors are patrolling the town today, and a certain amount of shooting is heard, but who is shooting or why it is difficult to discover. A snowstorm is raging full in this fiercest of all Winters, and it is as though all the powers and elements of darkness were rushing and roaring in the whirlwind that enwraps this city of gloom.

Who knows what tomorrow will bring? You sit at home in the sweet security of America and perhaps look hither sometimes and wonder. We seem to hear muffled voices, some saying the Bolsheviki are German Jews and German agents and others saying the Bolsheviki really are not so bad, after all. Some hope desperately that perhaps some scrap, some remnant of Russia may be made to fight the Germans and others consider the Bolsheviki good instruments in bringing about general peace.

I suppose it is almost impossible to give an exact idea of all that is happening here. We have not the time nor the space to tell of the myriad events of the day. If you lived here you would feel in every bone of your body, in every fibre of your spirit, the bitterness of it all.

I cannot tell all the brutalities and excesses that are ravaging Russia from end to end more ruthlessly than an invading army. Horrors pall on us. Robbery, plunder and the cruelest forms of murder have grown to be a part of the atmosphere we live in. How is it that the war has recoiled on Russia in such a national suicide? The tyranny of today is worse than the tyranny of Nicholas II., yet it would be the extreme of folly to wish Nicholas back; for it is the war combined with the long, long past of Russian tyranny that is crowding down on Russia today in a new wild despotism of chaotic revenge for the wrongs of many generations.

The Bolsheviki are blind instruments. To apply to them any ordinary party standards would be folly. They are a warning symbol of those muttering volcanic forces of social upheaval that lie pent up within our civilization, and are being loosened by the war. It would be an error to imagine that they are the allies of intelligent pacifist or conscientious Socialists. These are their bitterest enemies, and it is only the partisans of despotism who look on their work with delight, for they hope on the ruin created by the Bolsheviki to raise again the fabric of absolute power.

The Bolsheviki are emphatically not pacifists. Their object is to substitute for the war between nations a war between classes. The class line is to cut across the national line, and in a new violent war called a revolution, and the proletariat of all countries is to possess itself of the accumulated wealth of civilization.

The Bolsheviki have stopped the war with Germany only to kindle civil war in Russia. The weapons forged against Germany are not turned into plowshares. They are being used to shoot down citizens of Petrograd and Moscow, of Kharkov and Poltava, to mow down the officers of the Russian army and fleet.

The Bolsheviki do not profess to encourage any illusions as to their real nature. They treat the bourgeois of all countries with equal contempt. They glory in all violence directed against the ruling classes. They despise the laws and decencies that they consider effete. They trample on the arts and refinements of life.

It is nothing to them if in the throes of a great upheaval the world relapse into barbarism. They have issued their challenge and it would be blindness to ignore its real meaning. They are determined to carry out their program in Russia, constituents or no constituents, and their next step is to confirm the power of the Soviets. But can they control the forces and passions they have set afloat amid the ruins?

GOOD SEEN IN CRISIS.

Government of the Assembly Would Have Been Without Power.

By **ARTHUR RANSOME.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—For the moment the authority of the Soviets is unshaken, and I am inclined to think that, from the point of view of Russia, the crisis is passing better than could have been hoped. If the Soviets had submitted to the Assembly, which was actually the legacy of a revolution before their own, the result would have been the formation of a republic without reality and a Government without power.

The whole good effect of Trotsky's negotiations would have been undone, since the Germans could have said that it was not the fault of their annexationist desires that peace was impossible, but the fault of Russian inability to provide a stable Government. As for the Allies, they would once more have been in their old difficult position when dealing with the Milukoff Government, which while polite in the extreme enjoyed no authority whatsoever. The Soviets at least have real authority. The Bolshevist revolution of October was both justified and made possible by the Bolshevist majorities in the Soviets.

When opinion in the country really changes we shall find the character of the Soviets change. Until then a change in the Government is undesirable. Any coup d'état in Petrograd might be successful, but it would be faced by Soviet opposition throughout the country and the last state would be very much worse than the first.

Telegrams from England laying stress on what was to be hoped from the Constitutent Assembly suggest imperfect knowledge of the actual situation, and particularly that the people of England have not realized that whereas the March revolution was an elemental rising without definite aim, the October revolution was a real revolution with a definite aim and definite ideas. The Constituent Assembly must be considered as the belated last act of the March rising accidentally persisting into the new era begun by the October revolution.

EAST SIBERIANS ORGANIZE.

Convention to Frame Project of Self-Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Jan. 21.—The movement for self-government is developing in the eastern provinces of Siberia. A conference will convene at Blagovestchenk on Wednesday for organization of an administration. There will be proportional representation, one delegate to each 50,000 of population.

It is hoped that the western provinces of Siberia will join this Government when communication is opened. Hopes are also entertained that order will soon be established in Eastern Russia.

HARDEN HAS PLAN FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE

Would Let Them Choose France or Germany Three Years After War.

By **GEORGE RENWICK.**

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—Maximilian Harden in the latest issue of Die Zukunft, referring to the question of Alsace-Lorraine, says:

"Neither Wilson nor Lloyd George believes in the readiness of Germany to give back Alsace-Lorraine to her neighbor of her own free will. Both perhaps believe in the possibility of honorable compromise. Not today, when old and new wounds bleed when the seed of hate has reared its high stems is a popular vote thinkable, though it might be three years after the conclusion of peace.

"Then it would not be dangerous for the empire, for then two peoples who have nothing in common or in outlook would be set before the choice of becoming two independent Federal States, which alone would have decided their legal form or of returning to terribly weakened and threatened France.

"In an aired and cleaner world should not Germans who have succeeded in great things help on the work of fraternity? Then the importance of frontier posts would decrease, and only in books would there be talk of strategic guarantes. Let us dare to bring things into order. To that the proud ought to accustom themselves, though not for the purpose of doing penance for a crime which to them and to humanity of yesterday never was."

Vogel Is Renominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Martin Vogel of New York was renominated today by President Wilson to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York. H. Otto Wittpenn of Jersey City was named naval officer of Customs.

GERMAN THREAT TO END PARLEY

Continued from Page One.

sides will be withdrawn, and it is provided that arrangements be made in the peace treaty for the immediate resumption of economic intercourse and resumption of diplomatic and Consular relations as soon as possible. As both the delegations considered it necessary to make a verbal report to their Governments, a short adjournment was agreed upon.

On the other hand, a Petrograd dispatch says the Ukrainian Rada of Kharkov, controlled by the Bolsheviki and a rival of the Rada of Kiev, has designated three delegates to go to the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. The delegates went to Petrograd yesterday and conferred with the Bolshevist authorities, who extended recognition to them and sent them to Brest-Litovsk with instructions to confer with the other Ukrainian delegates and determine who actually represents the Ukraine. Only fifteen Ukrainian members out of a possible 100 attended the opening of the short-lived Constituent Assembly.

CONGRESS OF SOVIETS TO REPLACE ASSEMBLY

Lenine Says Ideals of Bourgeois Society Are Unnecessary in a Socialist State.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—The Bolshevist Government has issued a proclamation to the people of Petrograd, saying in part:

"Enemies of the people spread the report that revolutionary workmen and soldiers have fired on a peaceful labor demonstration. This is done for the purpose of sowing trouble in the ranks of the workers, causing excesses and inciting against the revolutionary leaders.

"It has been proved that the authors of these rumors fired at sailors, soldiers, and workmen who are keeping order in the city. The Central Executive has opened a searching inquiry, and the culprits will be tried by revolutionary tribunals."

The proclamation concludes by advising the people to ignore the rumors and remain calm, and by assuring them that order is being maintained by sailors, soldiers, and workmen.

The decree issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates dissolving the Constituent Assembly says that the revolution created the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council as the only organization able to direct the struggle of the exploited working classes for complete political and economical liberation. During the first period of the revolution the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress perceived the illusion of an understanding with the bourgeoisie and its deceptive parliamentary organization, and realized that the liberation of the oppressed classes was impossible without a rupture with the bourgeoisie.

"Therefore, the revolution of November arose, giving all authority to the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates," the decree says. "The Constituent Assembly, being elected from the old election lists, was the expression of the old régime, when authority belonged to the bourgeosie. The people who voted for the Social Revolutionists were unable to distinguish those of the Right, who were partisans of the bourgeoisie from those of the Left, who were partisans of Socialism. Therefore the Constituent Assembly necessarily became the authority of the bourgeois republic, setting itself against the revolution of November and the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils."

The revolution of November, the decree continues, has shown the workers that the old bourgeois parliamentarianism had had its day and was incompatible with the tasks before socialism, and that only such institutions as the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils were able to overcome the opposition of the rich classes and create a new Socialist State.

"Every refusal," it adds, "to recognize the authority of the republican Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils and to place in the hands of the Constituent Assembly and the bourgeoisie the liberty which had been won would be a step backward and toward the bankruptcy of the Workmen's and Peasants' Revolution.

"The Constituent Assembly opened on Jan. 18 and for known reasons gave a majority to the Social Revolutionists of the Right—the party of Kerensky, Tchernoff, and Avksentieff. It is comprehensible that this faction refused to debate the just and clear program of the Central Executive Committee of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and to recognize a declaration of rights of the exploited working classes, as well as the revolution of November and the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils."

This, the decree says, made a breach in the Assembly and the departure of the Bolsheviki and Social Revolutionists of the Left inevitable. The Social Revolutionists of the Right, it says, are fighting openly against the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils and supporting the exploiters of labor, and if this party only remained it might play the rôle of leading a bourgeois counter-revolution. The decree concludes:

"The Central Executive Committee therefore orders the Constituent Assembly dissolved."

Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, was the chief speaker before the committee which issued the decree, and was greeted with tumultuous cheering. He said:

"A conflict between the Workmen's and Soldier's Government and the Constituent Assembly has been growing since the Russian revolution. The February revolution was a political bourgeois revolution, in which the Constitutional Democrats scored success, overthrowing Czarism. In October a social revolution occurred and the working masses, through the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, became the sovereign authority.

"By creating the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates the Russian proletariat brought something new into the revolution. There is no equal in the history of revolutions in Western Europe, except the Paris Commune. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are not bound by any rules or traditions to the old bourgeois society. Their Government has taken all the power and rights into its own hands. The Constituent Assembly is the highest expression of the political ideals of bourgeois society, which are no longer necessary in a socialist state. The Constituent Assembly will be dissolved. It has not met today, and has, in fact, ceased to exist."

The All-Russian Congress of Soviets is expected to meet tomorrow, but the meeting may be postponed to enable more delegates to attend. This body is looked to as one which will either declare itself a sovereign body or designate the means for creating one.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Tauride Palace, in which the Constituent Assembly met, was closed on Saturday and a notice was posted on the doors stating that no one would be admitted, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. The officer commanding the guard said the Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates would meet there. Premier Lenine informed a deputation representing a provincial council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates that the Constituent Assembly would not be permitted to reassemble anywhere, but that instead there would be a national convention to be formed by the forthcoming Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

Other dispatches filed in Petrograd yesterday say that the Bolsheviki are now hunting out the supporters of the Constituent Assembly. The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph reports the suppression of all non-Socialist newspapers, while Red Guards are scouring Petrograd for editions containing reports of the first session of the assembly, which are being destroyed. Search is also being made for Boris Savinkoff, a member of the Kerensky Government, who is believed to be in Petrograd. According to one report, the Bolsheviki intend to arrest M. Tchernoff, who was elected Chairman of the Constituent Assembly.

ROMANOFFS TO BE TRIED.

Ex-Czar Already Preparing Defense to Treason Charge, Says Geneva.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 21.—According to news received from Russian revolutionary circles at Zurich, the entire Romanoff family, including the Czar and Czarina, are both to be tried for treason soon in Petrograd by order of Trotzky. The Romanoffs will be allowed to employ cival lawyers. The proceedings will be public.

It is reported the Czar has been informed of the decree, and already is preparing his defense at Tabolsk.

DRUG KILLED GEN. DUFF.

He Had Been Stung by Criticisms of Mesopotamian Campaign.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Testifying today at the Coroner's inquest into the death of his father, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander in Chief of the British forces in India from 1913 to 1914, who was found dead in bed Sunday morning, a son said that the General had been greatly affected by an adverse reference to him in the report of a commission appointed to investigate the Mesopotamian campaign, and that he had been busy preparing an article in his defense.

The jury found that the death of General Duff was due to an overdose of a sleeping potion, taken to induce sleep.

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU BOTH STRUCK MINES

178 Men Missing from Two British Monitors Which Were Lost in the Battle.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—One hundred and seventy-two members of the crew of the Turkish cruiser Midullu, formerly the German Breslau, were rescued after the action between British and Turkish forces at the entrance to the Dardanells, in which the Midullu was sunk, it was officially announced tonight.

The statement says:

"In continuation of the announcement of Sunday, the following particulars have been received: The Goeben and Breslau emerged from the Dardanelles early Sunday morning and attacked our naval forces to the north of Imbros with the result that the Raglan and Monitor 28 were heavily hit and sunk by gunfire.

"The enemy ships then proceeded south of Imbros, where the Breslau was forced into one of our mine fields. She struck a mine and sank. The Goeben left her, steaming at full spead, and turned toward the Dardanelles. Turkish destroyers, coming to the assistance of the Breslau, were engaged by our destroyers and driven off.

"As the Goeben neared the entrance to the Dardanelles she also struck a mine, which reduced her speed and caused her to settle down aft with a list of 15 degrees. She finally beached herself on the west side of Nagara Point, where she is now being continuously bombed by our aircraft.

"We rescued 172 survivors of the Breslau and they are now prisoners of war in our hands.

"The names of the survivors of the Raglan and the Monitor are not yet known, but there are 132 survivors at present reported out of a total of about 310."

Viscount Broome, Commander of the British monitor Raglan, which was sunk in the engagement with the Turkish cruisers Midullu and Sultan Selim (Breslau and Goeben) at the entrance to the Dardanelles, is among those saved, according to The Evening News.

Viscount Broome was chief beneficiary under the will of the late Earl Kitchener, of whom he was a nephew, and is heir to the title.

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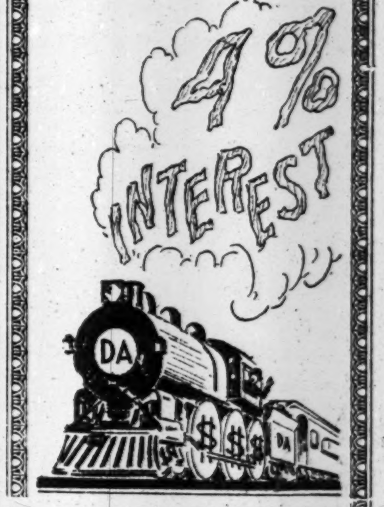

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ALLIES' DEFENSE STIFFER, BAKER SAYS

Ready for the Much-Advertised German Drive on the Western Front.

ITALIAN SITUATION BETTER

Secretary's Weekly Review Notes Elimination of Danger of a Flanking Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Baker makes the statement in his weekly review of military operations in Europe, as issued today, that the British and French have greatly strengthened their defensive dispositions in anticipation of the threatened German great drive along the western front.

The best obtainable information indicates that the German General Staff has been making most elaborate preparations for the widely advertised drive against the British, French, and American forces in the hope of winning a smashing victory in the west, counting on the collapse of Russian opposition on the eastern front. The German and Austrian frontiers have been closed to prevent information regarding German plans becoming public, but there have been intimations from neutral capitals that vast numbers of soldiers are passing through Berlin en route to the west.

Secretary Baker says that while the Germans have been busy with this concentration of troops the Allies have reorganizel their tactical arrangements, which, in many areas, have been chiefly of an offensive character, and "are now prepared for every eventuality" and "maintaining an expectant attitude."

Secretary Baker remarks that the Italians have launched three successful attacks which have resulted in decided improvement of the defensive line from the lower Piave to the Asiago Plateau.

Allied Defenses Strengthened.

In the course of his review the Secretary says:

"There is little to record in the way of military activity during the last week. On the western front the Allies are maintaining an expectant attitude.

"While the enemy has been busy concentrating his offensive forces, the British and French have greatly strengthened their defensive dispositions, reorganized their tactical arrangements, which in many areas were hitherto chiefly of an offensive character, and are now prepared for every eventuality.

"The recent events in Russia, which have removed from the theatre of active operations over 900 miles of front in the east, the invasion of Italy and the consequent shortening of the battle line in this zone by nearly 150 miles, have resulted in greatly increased strategic freedom for the Central Empires.

"Reviewing the minor operations which took place during the period under examination, it is noticeable that ascendant initiative and alertness is again displayed by the Allies. We find the British and French actively raiding the German lines, driving in outposts and patrols.

"Air raids in hostile territory were numerous, not only in the theatre of operations, where German ammunition dumps in the region of Roulers and railheads and cantonments in Flanders proved good targets, but daylight attacks by aircraft in force were carried out against German cities. The raids on Karlsruhe proved particularly effective.

"In the Italian theatre the successes of the preceding week have been enlarged and extended.

Better Outlook for the Italians.

"The Italians launched successfully along three separate segments of the line a series of formidable assaults, which resulted in a decided advantage for their forces engaged. The first attack was made east of Capo Sile, in the Piave delta, which brought about a material extension of the Italian bridgehead along the lower Piave. The second, in the region between the Monte Tomba and the Monte Solarolo, was a tactical gain of positive value, in that it greatly strengthened the Italian disposition in this area.

"The third and by far the most important undertaking resulted in bringing about a rectification of Italian dispositions in the Monte Asolone sector, which rendered secure trench elements heretofore not devoid of serious weakness.

"This last achievement must be looked upon as of essential significance, in that it has removed the menace of the enemy being able to turn the Italian flank in the region of the Monte Grappa.

"The only reaction on the part of the enemy took place in the Piave delta, where the Austrians attempted to regain the ground lost east of Capo Sile. The enemy was driven back without gaining any of his objectives, and suffered severe casualties. It would seem that it is now clear the pressure of the Austrians in this area has been materially lessened."

WILSON SPEECH URGED AS BASIS OF PEACE

Austrian Workers Show Method and Discipline in Pressing Their Demands.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—The Austrian proletariat has risen and resorted to its most effective arm, the strike. The workers have behaved in the most exemplary fashion. Disorders have been avoided, and absolutely necessary work and traffic have been continued. The strikers' discipline has been practically perfect.

The united front presented by the workers to the Government showed the latter that they had a highly serious situation to deal with. The strong position occupied by the workers and their determination to bring things to a head were demonstrated by the way in which the Government hastily climbed down on numerous points.

Czernin saw that it was advisable early in the day to emphasize in terms of the most direct kind that the Government of the Dual Monarchy stands for a policy of peace without any sort of annexation. To delegations of workers the Ministers swiftly capitulated to labor demands on certain important questions, including even the degree of women's franchise. Seldom, indeed, has any Government climbed down to such an extent.

All that is evidence of the most interesting nature as to the situation and position of the Government, the policy of the proletariat may be summed up in three words—peace, bread, freedom—and the greatest of those is peace.

The workers' deputations have repeatedly told the Ministers that there can be no doubt that the recent speeches of Lloyd George and Wilson have had a great effect in Austria. They also told the Ministers that the proletariat regarded those utterances as setting forth a basis on which a general peace might and should be discussed.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Senate met as a high court this afternoon to sit in the case of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, accused of treasonable intercourse with the enemy.

The Senate was called in regular session at 2:15 P. M. None of the Cabinet Ministers was present at that time. Antonin Dubost, the President, announced that he had received a letter from Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, notifying him of the Chamber's decision to impeach M. Malvy before the high court. President Dubost then proposed that the Senate constitute itself a high court, which action was taken without opposition.

VIENNA CABINET OUT, STRIKE ON FOR PEACE

Continued from Page One.

successfully arranged, because the monarchy is inspired by no selfish aim."

Strike Spreads to Hungary.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The general strike in Austria is spreading, and the first object sought by the strikers is peace, according to dispatches received here by way of Holland and Switzerland. The Directing Board of the German Socialist Democracy of Austria conferred with the Food Minister at Vienna, and notified him that "the demand for peace took precedence of all other demands."

The strike is particularly serious in Vienna and Budapest, the whole transport system of the Hungarian capital being tied up.

Responsible Ministers have sought to calm the situation by declarations that Austria stands for peace without annexations or indemnities, and that it does not desire to acquire Russian territory.

These declarations did not satisfy the strikers, who took the position that the ministers did not go far enough in putting into action the principles which they professed.

Definite Peace Stand Demanded.

A Vienna dispatch, under Saturday's date, received in Amsterdam today reads:

"No newspapers appeared today, the only issue being a sheet published by the Arbeiter Zeitung, which contained nothing but announcements regarding the strike and peace developments. At the head of the announcements was one by the Directing Board of the German Socialist Democracy of Austria, making an appeal to the workers of both sexes.

"The appeal set forth that the board had taken cognizance with satisfaction of the declarations regarding peace by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and recognized their firmness. The board, however, held it to be necessary that labor should be enlightened concerning the Government's attitude upon the concrete questions which are the subject of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

"This demand and other demands of labor were made the subject of negotiations with the Government. The Food Minister received a large deputation of strikers, the appeal states, and reported to them on the food situation. The delegates had an opportunity frankly to enlighten the Minister concerning the views of labor, and particularly to leave him in no doubt that the demand for peace took precedence of all other demands.

Want War Service Modified.

"Later, on Saturday, the appeal continues, the district executives of all the Vienna districts met to receive the report on the negotiations with the Government. The assemblage resolved to demand the abolition of the provisions of the war service law relating to the rights of workers, and requested the organization of democratic Deputies to continue its efforts to obtain justice for the victims of the unusual conditions.

"It was decided that railway and street car services were to be maintained undisturbed, and that work was to be resumed in all the industries engaged in the manufacture of foodstuffs and wines and in gas and electric plants. The appeal concludes:

"Labor has maintained exemplary discipline in these exciting days. The party board expects that it will calmly await the result of the negotiations with the Government, trusting in its representatives."

The Austrian Socialists have also published a declaration that the workmen will calm down only when the Government can undertake that it will not allow the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk to break down on the territorial question, and that the system of food distribution will be reorganized.

The food situation and the question of peace were the sole subjects of discussion at the sitting of the Budget Committee of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies on Friday. The Socialists, according to dispatches, described the situation as extremely serious, and asserted that peace could not be postponed. Count von Toggenburg, the Minister of the Interior, told the Deputies that Count Czernin and Leon Trotzky, the Russian Foreign Minister, exhibited many similarities, which fact, he added, offered a guarantee that the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk would go well.

Hungary Against Annexations.

In the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament Premier Wekerle, a Budapest dispatch reports, said in reply to a question that the Government adhered to the principle of peace without annexations or indemnities, and that this viewpoint was shared by every organ of the monarchy, above all by the King. The Premier intimated that his questioner should not have touched on the subject of Alsace-Lorraine, saying that his remarks were not calculated to strengthen the Government's position.

"It weakens our peace efforts considerably," the Premier added, "if irresponsible persons demand a speedy conclusion of peace."

ANGRY AT VIENNA ATTACK.

German Press Warns of Austrian Interference as to Buelow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 21.—The German press continues very indignant about the Vienna Fremdenblatt's recent attack on Prince von Bülow. Although the Vossische Zeitung now says that the Fremdenblatt's official connection with the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office was broken off Jan. 1, the Lokal-Anzeiger insists that the article was not the work of the editorial staff. It is somewhat remarkable that the German press comments only now, whereas, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger, the Fremdenblatt's article was published Jan. 12.

The Lokal-Anzeiger asks what is the reason for the bitter attack, remarking that people will obviously think that von Kühlmann has had his hand in it, and that Czernin must have given his consent. The paper protests vehemently against "any interference in German affairs, even from Germany's closest ally."

The Vossische Zeitung also echoes this feeling about interference in Germany's domestic affairs, and while denying the rumor that Bülow is trying to get Kühlmann's place, considers it significant that the Fremdenblatt article appears at the moment when Valentini's position was becoming shaky, adding that Valentini had also considered it his duty recently to attack Bülow's possible candidature.

The paper warns against the danger of cloaking any policy under Austria's desires, as certain politicians have done recently, saying that this would be dangerous for the Central Alliance. In the meantime, a Reichstag member, Herr Heckscler, had made the matter a subject for interpellation in the Reichstag Main Committee.

Count Czernin is now reported ill, although this may be merely diplomatic sickness in order to avoid his promised answer to President Wilson.

Rushes Draft Case Mandates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—That sentences recently upheld in the draft case convictions might be carried out without delay, the Supreme Court, on the motion of Attorney General Gregory, today ordered mandates returned at once in all except the Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman cases. The mandates for Miss Goldman and Berkman will not be issued until Feb. 21.

HERTLING SPEECH NOW EXPECTED THURSDAY

Three Days' Debate Predicted—Censorship Again Attacked in Reichstag Committee.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.—The Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says that Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, will deliver his postponed speech to the Reichstag Main Committee next Thursday.

The paper adds that Dr. von Kühlmann, the Foreign Secretary, is conferring with the party leaders and that he will participate in the debate which will follow the Chancellor's speech. The debate is expected to last three days.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—Criticism of the censorship in Germany was revived at a meeting on Friday of the Reichstag Main Committee. Friedrich Ebert, Socialist leader, and Herr von Graefe, Conservative, made sharp speeches.

Herr Ebert said that the annexationists were favored unduly. When General von Ludendorff was reported to have threatened to resign unless Germany's terms to the Russians were framed in accordance with the ideas of the militarists, certain newspapers were permitted to print what they pleased, according to Herr Ebert, while others were not.

Mention of the name of Admiral von Tirpitz, Ebert also said, was forbidden in connection with criticism of the submarine campaign. He asserted that the Pan German propaganda against the Reichstag was unparalleled and that the calm replies representing the views of the Reichstag majority were suppressed.

Are you a Builder of Business? Do you know about Business Life Insurance? It is worth considering and we make it a specialty. Write for information.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York

"Turner for Concrete"

TIMES WAR MAPS.

E. C. Bridgman, map publisher, 86 Warren Street, New York, will mount single sections of The Times war map for 50c. each, and the complete five sections, making a single large map, for $2.50. Sections trimmed, matched, mounted on cloth, ready for hanging, &c.—Advt.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, January 19th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.47 cents per pound.—Advt.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Continued for MEN Today—

First Disposal of the Year
Men's Winter Suits & Overcoats

$17.50
For $25.00 Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

The overcoats are in many styles and colors. The suits are this season's newest models. We can please any man and fit him well. **Also Big, Warm Ulsters, in Oxford gray with wool linings—only 50 of 'em.**

$24.50
For $30 and $32 Winter Overcoats

Full silk lined with velvet collars.

$29.75
Every Finer Sack Suit

That lived in glass cases all season. Formerly $35, $37.50, $39.75, $40.

Not bought for a sale. But from our regular stock. Well tailored. We can fit practically every man.

$42.50
For $50, $55, $60 Winter Overcoats and Ulsters

Foreign and domestic material. Genuine Carr's meltons. Shetland cloths and many other heavy materials. Velvet or self collars.

$12.75
In the Bargain Subway

For $17.50, $18.50 and $20 Winter overcoats and suits.

Big assortment. Come early.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Pre-Inventory Sale INNOVATION Wardrobe TRUNKS

All new, perfect—reduced in price to reduce stock in a hurry. GIMBELS Sole Agents for Innovations in New York district.

$27.50 Innovation Trunks........$22.50
$30.00 Innovation Trunks........$26.95
$40.00 Innovation Trunks........$33.75
$45.00 Innovation Trunks........$38.50
$60.00 Innovation Trunks........$49.50
$75.00 Innovation Trunks........$62.50
$85.00 Innovation Trunks........$71.50
$95.00 Innovation Trunks........$77.50

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor and Subway Store

B. Altman & Co.

Special Offerings for to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow

The Mid-Winter Sale of Girls' and Little Children's Washable Frocks
will take place in the respective Departments on the Second Floor.
Unusual Values will be offered.

GIRLS' WASHABLE FROCKS
(sizes 6 to 14 years)
of chambray, gingham, linen, voile and other fabrics, variously and specially priced at
$1.95, 2.45, 3.50, 4.25, 7.75

LITTLE CHILDREN'S WASHABLE FROCKS
(white only; sizes 2 to 5 years) specially priced
at 95c., $1.25 & 1.65

A Sale of White Fabrics
will consist of
Excellent-quality Cotton Suitings and Skirtings
36 to 40 inches wide, in fancy weaves (all white), exceptionally priced
at 38c. per yard

Important Sales of
Women's Cotton House Dresses
and
Imported Lingerie
will be held on the Second Floor.

THE JANUARY SALES OF
Household and Decorative Linens, Blankets, Bedspreads, Etc.,
will feature for the current week:

All-linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . . $3.90, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00
All-linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen . . $3.75, 4.50, 5.75, 7.75
All-linen Sheets, hemstitched,
per pair $7.50, 8.75, 9.50, 10.75, 13.50
All-linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched,
per pair $2.25, 2.65, 3.00, 3.90, 4.50
Huckaback Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . . $1.90, 2.25, 3.50, 4.50
Huckaback Towels, hemstitched,
per dozen . . $4.00, 5.40, 6.00 to 8.50
Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . . $2.75, 3.50, 4.25, 6.00
Also
Madeira Luncheon Sets (13 pieces),
hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered,
per set . . . $5.75, 6.75, 7.75
Fine Hand-crocheted Luncheon Sets (25 pieces)
in three designs . . . per set $7.50

White Blankets
per pair . . . . . . $9.50 & 12.50
A Limited Quantity of Blankets, the remainder of several special assortments, at exceptionally low prices.

Satin-finish Bedspreads
Size 2x2¾ yards:
With plain scalloped edges . each $3.25
With embroidered scalloped edges, each 3.90
Size 2½x2¾ yards:
With scalloped edge . . . each $3.95
With embroidered scalloped edge, each 4.75

Crochet Bedspreads
each $1.45

Comfortables (lambs' wool-filled)
top covered with figured nainsook, bordered with plain sateen; reverse side to match border; special value . each $5.85

Also an assorted number of Comfortables, variously covered with satin, silk, sateen or mull, all lambs' wool-filled; marked, for clearance, at extraordinarily low prices.

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases
at proportionately low prices

(Fourth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

HOUSE SLIPPED AWAY QUIETLY FROM PARIS

His Departure, Like His Activities at the War Council, Was Silent and Efficient.

HAS DISLIKE OF PUBLICITY

And Shuns Speechmaking Unless It Is Necessary—Mrs. House an Able Helper.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Of all the molelike activities of Colonel House the climax was his departure. It took place about 9:30 on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 6.

Only two persons knew the hour set for departure and where the party were going—the Colonel and the naval commander in charge. The latter had laid aside his uniform and donned mufti for the occasion, so as not to excite comment. Both Admirals Benson and Sims had disappeared Wednesday morning and it was supposed that they were getting battle cruisers ready for the voyage.

I doubt if Gordon Auchincloss, son-in-law of Colonel House, himself knew the when and whither of the departure. Perhaps the Colonel had made a quiet bet with himself on his ability to take the party of fifteen or twenty persons out of the most conspicuous setting in Paris without anybody being the wiser, and he went about it as if playing jackstraws.

Personally I was anxious to avoid surprising the Colonel's secret, but I happened to enter the Crillon at the moment when the Colonel's party issued from the suite which they had been occupying. My room was on the floor above, and at the elevator landing there is a gallery which looks out on the hall below. It was in that hall that Colonel House and his family were assembling, preparatory to leaving the hotel. I contented myself with silent wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage, not desiring to be the means of the Colonel's losing his bet. The rest of the mission had vanished by other and separate ways, and no doubt joined the Colonel at a rendezvous previously appointed.

An Atmosphere of Efficiency.

While the Colonel and his associates were on the ground and in action they created an atmosphere of efficiency, and every one in contact with them believed that they were moving toward the goal of co-ordination in detail and unity of control in large matters.

The members of the mission worked on live-wire principles, and the Colonel himself was as busy as a squirrel in nut season. His education has been as an all-around political manager. He does not permit controversial matters to reach the floor of convention, preferring to harmonize differences in the committee room. He accomplished much by these tactics to prevent time killing by oratory and otherwise.

While he was handling the larger aspects of the situation his associates were working night and day with their "opposites" of the other allied countries. What they accomplished was important in itself and still more important in clearing the way for future accomplishments.

Contrary to the general idea, Colonel House is not cold and reserved, but an unusually emotional man. The secret of his sucess is self-discipline. He controls his temper, knows how to wait for things to come about of themselves, and brings to the carrying out of all his schemes a persistency as amiable as it is tenacious

The Colonel has learned in business and politics that it pays to let the other fellow live; that is, instead of stamping all over him and taking his self-respect away from him, he ministers delicately to his vanity. In fact, the Colonel is a shrewd student of human nature, and it is through the use of knowledge on that subject rather than by pure intellect that he wins his successes.

House Not Fond of the Limelight.

I rather imagine that he sees the humorous side of his own importance and activities, and mentally harks back to the good old days in Austin. His rule of life would not permit him to experience the slightest swelling up as the result of the rôle that he is playing. That would spoil the game as he desires to play it.

He practices such simplicity that it amounts almost to affectation. What other men commonly do to push themselves to the front, he studiously avoids. If he can dodge an Ambassadorial dinner, he counts it a point won in his game. "Mrs. House comes along to attend the luncheons and dinners that I am obliged to miss," he said the other day. The Colonel would much prefer dining alone with an old friend and talking about amusing experiences nowadays and old times in Texas.

The other night, referring to a cablegram that we were discussing, he asked me if I expected to send it. I replied in the Southern lingo, "I done sent it." At that a broad smile irradiated his face, and he told the story of an encounter between Old Bill McDonald and Bat Masterson. There was some preliminary proceedings of a hostile character between the two desperadoes, and Bat said to Bill: "Are you trying to pick a row with me?" "I done picked it," replied Bill, his pistol leveled at Bat about three paces away.

Colonel House has always been ostentatious in avoidance of oratory. In fact, if he should get on his feet without a manuscript in his hand his tongue would probably cleave to the roof of his mouth. He dodged the spectacular meeting in the Cabinet Room at 10 Downing Street, probably because he thought that it would be incumbent upon him, if present, to act as Lloyd George's oratorical "opposite."

In Paris, however, the time came when a speech was required of him by the proprieties. The occasion was the final meeting of the conference. He had the speech, typewritten, in his pocket, and he must have delivered it with some effort at declamation, for when he walked into the Hotel de Crillon with Mr. Auchincloss, the latter remarked: "The Colonel has at last broken into the orator class," whereat the Colonel blushed.

Colonel House occupied the rooms in the Crillon known as the Thomas F. Ryan suite. It is in these rooms that the New Yorker always lives when in Paris. Adjoining is a smaller suite, which was assigned to Premier Lloyd George. From the Prime Minister's privacy every one was rigidly excluded, even his private secretary sitting in the outside hall. Contrariwise, Colonel House's reception rooms were overrun with visitors of all kinds, including representatives of the press. The latter got little except courtesy. The Colonel received his company in an inner reception room, well guarded by secretaries. Mr. Auchincloss was the head of the secretarial staff, and the Colonel leans on him. Like his father-in-law, he does not take himself too seriously, and sees the humor in everything.

Mrs. House went along with the mission quietly and helpfully. She is never in the way, although Colonel House takes her everywhere with him. On the journey to the American camp, not only Mrs. House, but Mrs. and Miss Sharpe, as well as the Colonel's secretary, Miss Denman, were in the party. While at American Headquarters an officer came up with a spiked helmet, left by a German officer on the battlefield of the Marne, and presented it to Mrs. House.

At the Crillon, as at other hotels, employment is given to wounded soldiers. One of those whose business it is to stand in front and open carriage doors has a pleasing personality and wears on his breast several military medals won in the trenches.

One day when Mrs. House came out she noticed the decorations on this man, now serving in a humble capacity, and immediately stopped and came to salute in front of him. He returned the salute, and the two stood facing each other for a few seconds before Mrs. House entered her car.

COLONEL'S PART IN FUSION.

Ellis Parker Butler Says Colonel Was Strong with Germans.

Ellis Parker Butler, an author, of Flushing, L. I., who was Treasurer of the Mitchel Campaign Committee in Queens, told yesterday at the District Attorney's investigation of the fusion campaign fund of an appeal they had made to Colonel Roosevelt to aid in the Queens campaign. Assistant District Attorney E. P. Kilroe wanted to know the purpose of three telegrams sent to the Colonel at Oyster Bay which he had found charged under the list of expenditures.

"We had an idea that Roosevelt would have a very strong effect on the Germans throughout the borough," replied Mr. Butler. "They think a great deal of him. We got him to speak. He spoke at Astoria and had a very good meeting—crowded. But he would only make that one speech."

Aside from his work at the political headquarters Mr. Butler wrote two pamphlets for the Fusion campaign—one for the Mitchel ticket generally, which had to do with informing the public about the human side of reforms in the administration of the Department of Charities and was entitled "Kids Is Kids," he said. The title and the data were supplied to him by Deputy Commissioner Doherty of the Department of Charities and was based on work of the Welfare Committee. Mr. Butler declared he had not asked for nor had he received a cent for his literary work in the campaign. His only compensation from Fusion funds amounted to $350, for his services at the political headquarters.

George W. Morris of Jamaica, L. I., a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, testified he had expended $200 of his personal funds in aiding Mitchel's campaign, and that he had been repaid by the Queens committee.

Don't need much milk on this corn food says Bobby
POST TOASTIES

JEWISH WOMEN ORGANIZE.

New Body to be Affiliated with the United Synagogue.

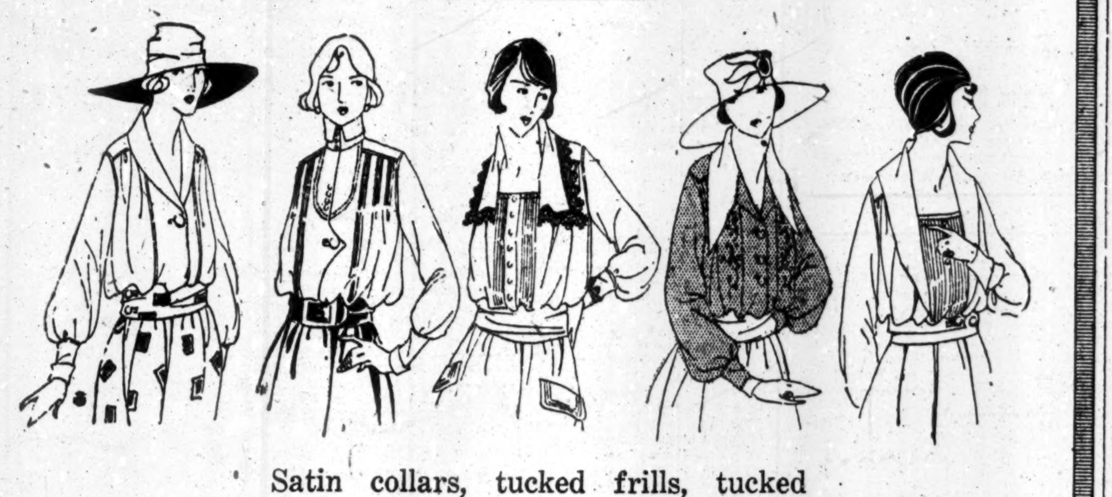
At the second day's session of the United Synagogue Conference at the Jewish Theological Seminary yesterday 125 women representing the orthodox and conservative Jewish communities throughout the country decided on plans for a union of Jewish women in this country and Canada. Among the activities of the body will be publication of text books, study of the problem of religious training for adolescents, the establishment of kosher restaurants in cities and college communities, and the guiding of cultural activities among Jewish women and in religious and educational institutions. The new organization is to affiliate and co-operate with the United Synagogue of America.

These officers were elected: President, Mrs. Solomon Schechter; Secretary, Mrs. Jacob Minkin; Treasurer, Mrs. Cyrus Adler: Executive Board, Mrs. Sarah Kusay, Mrs. Samuel Lamport, Mrs. Samuel Hayman, Mrs. P. Mendes, Mrs. Jacob Kohn, Mrs. Michael Falet, Mrs. H. P. Kanvar, Mrs. H. H. Reuben, Mrs. Edwin Romberg, Mrs. A. M Hushman, Mrs. H. Friedenwald, and Mrs. B. Friedenwald.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Sale of Crepe de Chine Blouses

$2.45



$2.45

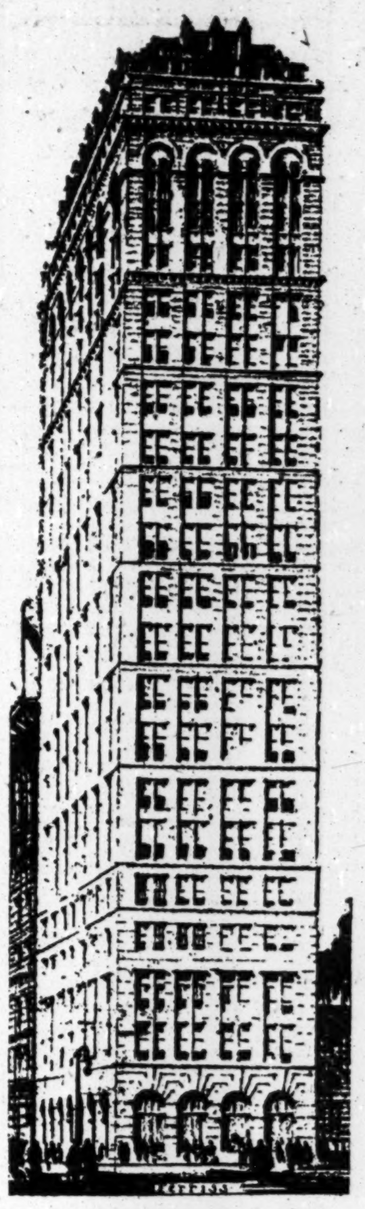
Satin collars, tucked frills, tucked vestee effects, dainty silk embroidery, lace in Venise pattern, fancy buttons—all are features of these exceptional Blouses. Sizes 34 to 44.

$2.45

White, Flesh, Peach, Apricot
Also Some Black Blouses in the Collection

Real Irish Lace Trimmed White Voile Blouses, $1.00
Ordinarily priced $2.00.

GIMBELS BLOUSE SHOP—Third Floor.



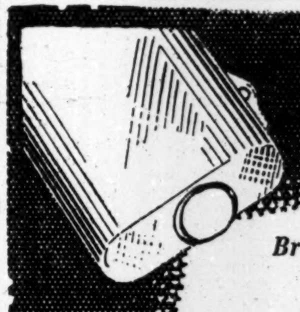
21 EAST 40TH

is strictly an office building. That seems a very simple announcement, and yet it means a great deal to firms now located in buildings *not strictly* office buildings.

Many men discover too late the inconveniences, discomforts, and drawbacks in sharing an office building with firms which use their quarters for manufacturing purposes.

The character of tenants already signing leases at 21 East 40th is desirable in every respect. Firms that will be good neighbors for these concerns are invited to inspect this exceptional new building.

HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.
AGENT
ON PREMISES



Gimbel Ingenuity Brings (1) Heaters (2) Ventilators and Now

Flashlights!

Handy as can be in home and office—especially in this emergency! Save night lights, morning lights, street lights, office building lights.

"Eveready" make. Many types here include: **Office Lights**—powerful Tungsten—battery burns about 12 hours—case in high-gloss black enamel, with handle. Lamps, $3.00. New Batteries, 45c.

Home Flashlights — nickel finish in the shape of a candle, with Tungsten bulb; burns about 3 hours. **Lamps, $1.00.** New Batteries, 30c.

Pocket Flashlights — nickeled case; Tungsten bulb and battery: burns about 3 to 4 hours. **Lamps, $1.00.** New Batteries, 35c.

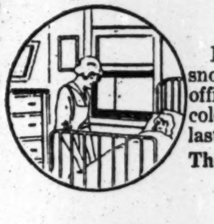
Oil Heaters

Several hundred more big heaters which will heat a good sized room or office. Hold a gallon of oil.

Black Enameled, $6.95 and $7.25.
Nickeled Trim, $7.95.

Gas and Electric Heaters also, in generous variety.

$6.95



Window Ventilators

Fresh air without drafts, dirt, dust, rain or snow. For every room in every home—for offices. Save heat (fresh air heats easily). Keeps colds away—night and day. Simple, efficient, lasting, easy to adjust and inexpensive.

The New Kind of House Furnishing Store—Fifth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
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Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between 5th and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

Furs and Fur Garments

At Greatly Reduced Prices To-day

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats

40 to 50 inches long; trimmed with various contrasting furs and plain:

$145.00 to 165.00 Coats,	at	$125.00
$225.00 to 250.00 Coats,	"	$195.00
$345.00 to 395.00 Coats,	"	$295.00
$425.00 to 450.00 Coats,	"	$350.00
$450.00 to 495.00 Coats,	"	$375.00

Broadtail Coats
$1250.00 Coat 1000.00
with dyed Hudson Bay Sable collar and cuffs.
$1650.00 Coat 1150.00
With Pointed Fox collar, cuffs and border.

Moleskin Coats
$775.00 Coat $550.00
With Kolinsky collar and cuffs.
$825.00 Coat $650.00
With Kolinsky collar and cuffs.

$1250.00 Broadtail Coat at $950.00
With Kolinsky collar and cuffs.

A large assortment of Coatees, Capes, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs, in Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), Moleskin, Natural and Blended Hudson Bay Sables, Mink and Kolinsky.

Silk-lined Animal Scarfs in Foxes and Wolves, at prices far below their actual value.

Tub Silk Petticoats

Exceptional Values—Main Floor

at $2.95 and 3.75

Excellent assortment of models, in white and colors. Some have shadow proof double panels and deep underlays.

Initial Displays of Spring Apparel

Introducing the many innovations evolved for the new season for Southern wear.

Tailored Suits—Coats—Gowns—Dresses—Waists—Skirts—Neckwear—Millinery—Parasols. . . . .

The Suits

must be seen to appreciate the new style features. The new materials include Roshanara Crepe, Moonglo, Satin Royal, Moire, Silk Faille and Baronette Satins.

The Dresses

Are in Printed Foulards, Crepes and Indestructible Voiles, Georgette, Laces, Nets and Taffetas, in charming colorings; some are plain tailored, others elaborately beaded or trimmed with soutache braid.

The Skirts

For dress, street or sports wear, include Novelty Woolen Plaids; Striped, Plaid or Plain Baronette Satin; Crepe de Chines, the very new Silkginghams and all the favored Washable Materials.

The Millinery

Features the most favored styles adapted by Paris and New York Modistes for sports, afternoon and evening wear.

Advance Spring Fashions in Misses' Attire.

Dress Fabrics and Coatings

The Advance Display for Spring features several new plain and novelty weaves in fashionable colorings—Second Floor.

For To-day, on the MAIN FLOOR:

All Wool Fine Twill Serge
42 to 48 inches; soft finish; new Spring colors, including several shades of navy; also black and ivory white,
$1.65 yd.

Black Satin Finish Broadcloth
48 inches wide; light weight; sponged and shrunk,
$1.90 yd.

Desirable Dress Silks

Featuring exceptional price advantages.

Soft Finish Satin Royal
40 inches wide, in the new street shades; also black and white; rich soft finish; regular value $3.00 a yard,
at $1.58

Superior Chiffon Taffetas
39 and 40 inches wide. A highly desirable quality; unusually soft finish and lustre, in a choice range of colorings; regular value $3.00 per yard,
at $1.95

Natural Shantung Pongee
Imported; 32 and 33 ins.; regular value $1.00 per yard,
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Those looking to future economy should attach significance to present values.

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IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Newspaper trains now leave earlier in obedience to orders of the Government. Advertising copy for insertion in The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to publication; otherwise advertisements may be omitted.

NAVAL AIR SERVICE TO BE STRENGTHENED

Commander of Aeronautics Division Orders Tests for Special Aviation Work.

WANTS ENGINEER EXPERTS

Successful Men Will Get Commissions and Be Sent to Columbia University for Training.

That plans for greatly increasing the strength of the naval aviation service are about to be put in operation is shown by an order received yesterday by Commander Charles A. Adams, U. S. N., in charge of naval aeronautics in the Third Naval District, the headquarters of which are the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The communication received by Commander Adams was from Rear Admiral Leigh Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in Washington, and read as follows:

Officers from the department will within a short time report to you for the purpose of making a selection from the personnel of your district of men to equip for special work in connection with aviation as follows:

Experienced engineers for engineer officers at the various naval air stations. These men will be commissioned in Class 5 and sent to Columbia University for further engineering training, and thence to the Packard Motor Company, Detroit, for special instruction on Liberty engines.

Experienced gasoline engine men for further instruction at Columbia University, and special instruction at Packard Motor Company on Liberty engines. These men will get ratings in Class 5 in accordance with their qualifications.

Graduate mechanical engineers and men of experience along engineering lines for special duty in Bureau of Steam Engineering and in connection with work of this bureau at various places. Such men will be commissioned immediately in Class 5.

Aeronautical and other gasoline engine draftsmen for work in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Ratings of chief petty officer and petty officer in Class 5, in accordance with their qualifications, will be given to these men.

Men who have had experience in compressed gases, especially hydrogen. A limited number of these men will get commissions in Class 5, and others ratings in Class 5. These men will be used in connection with hydrogen generation for lighter-than-air craft.

Mechanical engineers for special work under the Bureau of Construction and Repair. It is not anticipated that men of previous suitable aeronautical experience will be found, but it is desired to select the best materail available and give further training to them. Those suitable will be commissioned in Class 5.

Mechanical draftsmen for duty in Bureau of Construction and Repair on aviation work. These men will get special aeronautical training, as needed. They will be rated as chief petty officer and petty officer in Class 5.

Suitable men for training for Quartermasters—aviation—and carpenters' mates—aviation—and such other specialists as are not covered by the above subheads. Men for training as Quartermasters—aviation—should be experienced in fabric work, wire working, or any form of light rigging. For carpenters' mates — aviation — boat builders are especially desired, but any men with woodworking experience will be considered.

The time and the place where the examinations will be held will be announced within a few days.

WILLARD READY TO SERVE.

Willing to Run Locomotive if That Would Help Nation Most.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who has just resigned as Chairman of the War Industries Board, said today:

"If I thought that I could be of greater service to my country by running a locomotive attached to freight trains over the Baltimore & Ohio system than by doing what I am doing today, I would assume the new task without hesitancy. I can run a locomotive, for I was an engineer long before I became President of the Baltimore & Ohio. It is my desire to follow the line of activity that will produce the best results for my country in the midst of the supreme struggle in which it is now engaged.

"I told President Wilson that I thought my services would be more valuable in Baltimore in charge of the Baltimore & Ohio property. It seems to me that I was needed more at home than in Washington. The President left me free to take steps that I thought would enable me to render the more valuable service.

"Therefore, I am returning to the Baltimore & Ohio, believing that my efforts can be better directed in more useful channels.

"Over 2,000 of our men have joined the colors, and it was right that they should do so. Of course, this left us short of men. Our officers have been working night and day. They are overworked; some of them have been ill. Facing such conditions, I just could not help feeling that it was my duty to come back and devote my whole time to the railroad property.

"I consider the transportation lines of the United States as important a line of communication between this country and our soldiers at the front as the French railroads. Our men in the trenches in France are depending on us for the munitions and supplies that are necessary if they are to win this great war. It is essential that the supplies be kept moving from the great factory centres to the ports where they can be loaded on vessels and transported across the Atlantic.

"I have a boy at the front in France. I do not know what is going to happen to that boy before this war is over. But I do want to say that if all I am called upon to experience while my son and the sons of other parents are at the battlefront is a little inconvenience to myself that might arise through compliance with some Government order, I will be delighted. This is no time for thinking of ourselves and slight interferences with our daily lives."

REBUKES PRUSSIAN SNEER AT OUR ARMY

Socialist Asks Minister Why We Can't Get Troops Over if Canada Could.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—In the lower House of the Prussian Diet on Saturday Dr. Franz Mehring, Independent Socialist, made the following inquiry:

"If Canada, with less than 9,000,000 inhabitants, has been able to throw a quarter of a million soldiers into Europe, who were not able to fly or swim, what grounds has the Finance Minister for denying to the United States, with 110,000,000 inhabitants, any military capacity?"

Dr. Mehring proceeded to reprove the Prussian Finance Minister, Dr. Hertz, for such contempt as expressed in a recent speech, which, he said, was likely to bring heavy penalties in its train, especially if coupled with empty threats.

The Minister, replying, admitted that he was unable to prove his statement concerning the American Army, but was still convinced that it could not come over.

An Amsterdam dispatch last Friday quoted the Prussian Finance Minister as saying in a speech to the Diet:

"The mouths of our enemies are now filled with big talk. We see how they are calling for a big army from across the Atlantic. But this neither can swim nor fly. It will not come. Our enemies will be obliged to bow to us."

Public Lecture on "Ships and Ports"

To inform the public of the shipping required of the United States by the Allies and of present conditions in this country, a new series of lectures on "Ships and Ports," is to open under the auspices of the Public Lecture Bureau of the Board of Education tonight in the auditorium of Public School 27, 215 East Forty-first Street. Professor Roy S. MacElwee of Columbia University will be the lecturer.

CITY TURNED TO GAS IN FUEL EMERGENCY

Consolidated Company Reports Unprecedented Consumption—Costs Are Increasing.

The Consolidated Gas Company shows in its annual report the extraordinary degree to which the low temperatures of December expanded the consumption of gas as fuel. The output of gas in the last three days of the month aggregated 460,618,000 cubic feet, an increase over the same days in 1916 of 184,297,000 cubic feet, or 41 per cent. The maximum output of the month, 155,006,000 cubic feet on Dec. 31, exceeded the previous high record for a single day's production by 29,858,000 cubic feet, or 23.8 per cent. The increase alone, says the report, was equal to the entire manufacturing capacity of the largest plant in the system outside of the works at Astoria with a daily capacity of 40,000,000 cubic feet.

The heavy expansion in consumption of gas and record sales of gas-burning appliances were not reflected in the company's statement of earnings, the gross income for 1917 of $9,234,236 being $918,334 less than the year before. Of the total, $2,538,279 came from the Consolidated Gas Company's direct operations, and $6,695,957 was the return from investments, chiefly in securities of subsidiary corporations. The net income of $7,741,077 was equal to $7.75 a share of stock, compared with $8.52 a share in 1916. The surplus after dividends werep aid amounted to $153,-922, compared with $1,667,309 in the preceding year.

President George B. Cortelyou, in his remarks to shareholders, was not especially cheerful over the future outlook.

"The effect of the war upon the cost of producing and distributing gas and electrical energy," said he, "has already been disastrous, and will be much greater during the present year than in 1917. It is estimated that the increase on gas oil alone, approximately 1⅓ cents a gallon, will add $1,800,000 to the gas manufacturing cost of the company and its affiliated companies. The price of boiler coal used in generating electricity increased 59.2 per cent., and of anthracite and bituminous coal used in gas manufacture 11.3 per cent. The price of gas oil increased 66.2 per cent., and has increased again this year over 30 per cent. The increase in the prices of these items alone added $4,580,600 to the cost during 1917 of manufacturing gas and electricity."

Counting in labor, Mr. Cortelyou said the gas company's costs last year increased $9,836,006 over 1916. Total sales of gas during the twelve months increased 595,837,500 cubic feet, or 3.66 per cent. over the record for the preceding year, the expansion in the borough of the Bronx being especially noteworthy. The sale of electric current increased 11.3 per cent.

"The Government is now making every preparation," Mr. Cortelyou added, "to recover toluol for the making of explosives from the gas manufactured by the Consolidated Gas Company and its affiliated gas companies. While such recovery will somewhat impair the illuminating quality of the gas, its value for heating purposes and for utilization in incandescent mantle burners will be rather improved than otherwise. It is expected that by the time the Government is ready to proceed with the recovery of toluol the candle-power standard, which has been virtually abandoned throughout the world, will be repealed and such calorific standard substituted as will permit the recovery of all the toluol contained in the gas."

SINK 3 SHIPS IN CONVOY.

One of Lost Freighters Is American—Attacked Near Spanish Coast.

An American freighter and two other large freighters were sunk near the Spanish coast recently when a number of freighters under convoy were attacked by a submarine, it was reported in shipping circles in this city yesterday. The names of the ships were not given.

The submarine lay in wait near a lighthouse, it was stated, and torpedoed the ships when they became visible as they entered the illuminated waters.

GO TO PALESTINE TO START JEWISH NATION

Zionist Mission to be Followed There by Staff of Technical Experts.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—At a Zionist meeting today it was announced that Great Britain would in a few weeks allow a Jewish commission to go to Palestine to prepare for the establishment of a Jewish nation. The commission will be followed by a staff of technical experts, engineers, architects, agriculturists, and town planners.

It is not the intention of the Zionist mission to create in Palestine a group of international financiers to exploit the country and the Arab proletariat, but to place on land, which will be purchased, the Jewish proletariat, who, it is hoped, will work in harmony with the Arabs.

CHINESE SHOT KILLS AMERICAN ON GUNBOAT

Warship Attacked on the Yang-Tse-Kiang—Seaman Dead, Two Others Wounded.

PEKING, Jan. 18.—The American gunboat Monacacy was fired upon by the Chinese fifty miles above Yoochow, on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, yesterday. A sailor named O'Brien was killed and two other sailors were wounded.

The firing lasted half an hour. It is presumed that the assailants were a detachment of the Southern revolutionary forces.

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2,700	4,500
5,000	8,500
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It is positively the biggest dollar's worth of engraving a dollar ever bought.

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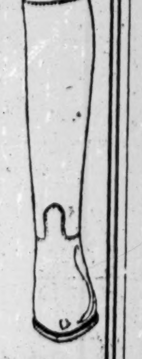

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STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

The New York City Telephone Directory
Goes to Press
Wednesday, January 30, 1918

ALL changes or additions in present listings must be arranged for on or before that date in order to appear in this new issue.

ANY of our business offices listed below will be glad to give you full information. Just telephone, write or call—

MANHATTAN-BRONX		
15 Dey St.	Cortlandt	12000
104 Broad St.	Bwl'g Green	12090
413 Grand St.	Orchard	12090
430 Broadway at Howard St.	Canal	12090
23 E. 26th St.	Mad. Sq.	12090
1454 B'way at 42d St.	Bryant	12090
72 E. 42d St.	Murray Hill	12090
9 E. 59th St.	Plaza	12090
2087 B'way at 72d St.	Riverside	12090
109 W. 125th St.	Morningside	12090
373 E. 149th St.	Melrose	12090
453 E. Tremont Ave.	Tremont	12090
1106 Hoe Ave.	Intervale	12090
BROOKLYN		
81 Willoughby St.	Main	12000
339 Ninth St.	South	12014
560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford	12014
5110 Fifth Ave.	Sunset	12014
897 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush	12014
223 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg	12014
1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick	12014
1640 Pitkin Ave.	East New York	12014
JAMAICA		
8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica	12000
FLUSHING		
70 Main St.	Flushing	12014
RICHMOND HILL		
634 Napier Ave.	Richmond Hill	12014
LONG ISLAND CITY		
Bridge Plaza North	Astoria	12014
FAR ROCKAWAY		
Birdsall & Cent'l Avs.	Far Rockaway	12014
TOMPKINSVILLE		
444 St. Marks Pl.	Tompkinsville	12064
PORT RICHMOND		
70 Richmond Ave.	West Brighton	12064

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Extraordinary Sale of Oriental Rugs

Beginning Today

We will offer for sale at our Fifth Avenue Galleries the entire Tashjian collection of Oriental Rugs that was awarded the Grand Prize and Gold Medal at the International Panama Pacific Exposition, besides many other rare examples of antique and modern rugs.

These rugs will be sold at a great sacrifice—regardless of cost.

Owing to the devastation of the rug weaving centers of the Far East, Oriental Rugs are rapidly increasing in value and may soon be unobtainable at any price.

An early inspection is suggested before the stock is depleted.

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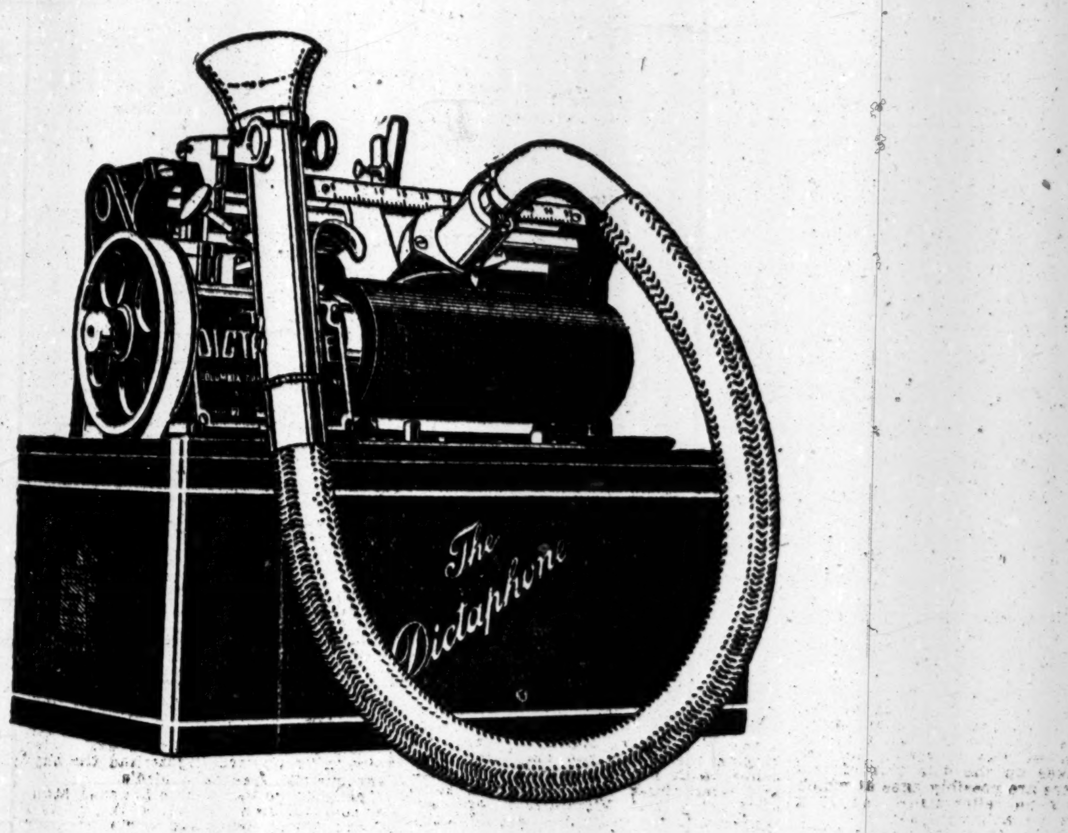

I STAYED HOME YESTERDAY, and dictated to The Dictaphone.

Closing down on Monday added another burden to the already bad condition of short help, over-rush of work and congested mail—a burden we were willing to undergo, but mighty hard just the same.

But there was The Dictaphone on my desk to help me out of the difficulty. I had it sent to my house. I brought the late Saturday mail home with me, and in the quiet and comfort of my home, I dictated the whole batch of letters to The Dictaphone.

With the office open as usual this morning, my secretary will transcribe that dictation, and it will be in the mail-chute by noon. If necessary, I'll dictate tonight to The Dictaphone and perhaps tomorrow night, too. In that way I'll make up all loss and delay in handling my mail.

Thousands in every line of business are helping to solve the acute wartime mail congestion by dictating all their letters to The Dictaphone, wherever and whenever it is most convenient—home or office. Many of them in your line of business. We'll send you a list of them on request. We can show you in *your* office, on *your* work, that The Dictaphone can do the same for you. You ought to have The Dictaphone System installed and working before next Monday, sure. A demonstration will mean no expense or obligations to you. Phone or write

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REGISTERED IN THE U. S. AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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Write for booklet, "The Man at the Desk," Room 300-1, 55 Warren Street, New York
It is not a Dictaphone unless it is trade-marked "The Dictaphone"

Food will win the war. Don't waste it

THE TRAGI-COMEDY OF 'SEVENTEEN'

Booth Tarkington's Study of Man's Futile Age in an Amusing Stage Version.

EPIC OF BOY'S DRESS SUIT

Gregory Kelly and Ruth Gordon Delight as Bill and the Baby Talk Lady.

SEVENTEEN, a comedy in four acts, by Hugh Stanislaus Stange and Stannard Mears. Based on the Booth Tarkington stories. At the Booth Theatre.

Mr. Baxter	Lew Medbury
Jane Baxter	Lillian Ross
Mrs. Baxter	Judith Lowry
William Sylvanus Baxter	Gregory Kelly
Johnnie Watson	Neil Martin
May Parcher	Beatrice Maude
Lola Pratt	Ruth Gordon
Genesis	George Gaul
Joe Bullitt	Morgan Farley
Mr. Parcher	Eugene Stockdale
George Crooper	Paul Kelly
Ethel Boke	Agnes Horton
Wallie Banks	Arthur Wells
Mary Brooks	Henrietta McDannel

It is the delight of Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen" that, being much less than "a novel," it is infinitely more—a work of exquisite human sympathy and delicious humor. The stage version of it which Stuart Walker produced at the Booth is necessarily even more sketchy and slight, but in spirit it is true to its original. Seldom have the scissors of the dramatizer been used with greater skill and discretion. For the most part the lines are quite as amusing as in the printed page, and at times they take on an irresistibly comic power. Throughout, the audience last night was in a breeze of good humor, and the production gives every promise of continuing to amuse.

It is the tragedy of William Sylvanus Baxter that he has ceased to be sixteen and is not yet eighteen. In other years of this mortal span the genus homo lives in some definite age. Baby, child, boy, youth and grown-up are definite phenomena. The world knows them well and has learned how to put up with them. Seventeen is not an age, it is a disease. In its turbulent bosom the leavings of a boy are at war with the beginnings of a man.

In his heart William Sylvanus Baxter knows all the tortures and delights of love; he is capable of any of the heroisms of his heroic sex. But he is still sent on errands of the most humiliating nature by his mother, and he still depends upon his father for the last nickel of spending money, the use of which he must justify before he gets it. In his heart William Sylvanus is Sydney Carton, but to the world he is Silly Bill.

When he falls in love, as he inevitably does, it is a tragedy to him, but to those who witness his tortures and contortions it is sheer comedy—that is, if they have the seeing eye and a responsive heart. Mr. Tarkington has such an eye, such a heart; and it is a work of very positive genius that he has enabled us to share the use of them.

Silly Bill fell in love with Lola, the Baby-Talk Lady, who was a vapid if amiable little flirt. To woo her in a manner worthy of himself, (and incidentally of her,) he stole his father's evening clothes. When his woolngs became a nuisance to the neighborhood, his mother stole them back, and had them let out to fit the middle-age form of her husband, thereby keeping William at home in the evening.

But when it came to the Baby-Talk Lady's good-bye dance, not to be present was unendurable, the defeat of a lifetime. How William Sylvanus again got the dress suit, and how as he was wearing it at the party the negro servant Genesis disclosed the fact that the proud garment was in reality his father's, makes up the sole plot of this drama. There are possibly ages at which a man may be tailor-made. At 17 a dress suit is a man's unmaking.

Gregory Kelly is an admirable William—lean, romantic, and intense, with a comedy method perfected far beyond his apparent years. His slightest accent, the single batting of his eyelid registers high comedy. Ruth Gordon makes a very charming Lola, investing even her baby talk with alluring grace. As Jane—it should perhaps have been noted that the chief scourge of seventeen is Little Sister—as Jane, the Little Sister, Lillian Ross is uncompromisingly hideous and insistently excruciatingly funny.

Yes, we can laugh at the grandiose futility of Silly Bill. That is our revenge for being twice or thrice seventeen. Revenge, and also salvation. For Mr. Tarkington's kindly divining touch makes one feel that to be seventeen again, and in love with a Baby-Talk Lady, one would endure a eugenic household of Janes.

DISCUSS LABOR AND WAR.

Employers Plan Work for Blind and Crippled Soldiers.

The Executives' Club, composed of fifty representatives of the largest employers of labor in New York and vicinity, employing 200,000 workers, met last night at the Cornell Club, 65 Park Avenue, and discussed the problems resulting from changed conditions in industry due to the war.

The method of developing work suited to blind and crippled soldiers was one of the points of discussion, and it appeared that the Crocker-Wheeler Company, manufacturers of electrical instruments, had been conducting experiments along this line which had been successful. It was said that the Crocker-Wheeler Company had developed this line of work to such a degree that some of the blind employes doing piecework were earning higher wages than pieceworkers who were not thus handicapped.

The French Government, it was reported, had requested the electrical company to send to France two of its instructors in order that the methods might be used in the French institutions maintained for blind soldiers.

Meyer Bloomfield, employment manager of the Emergency Ship Corporation, asked the employers to lend skilled labor to the Government shipyards. He spoke at some length of the pressing need of skilled labor in the shipyards of the country.

Informal reports were made by several members as to the results attained through the replacement of men in industry by women. Emphasis was laid on the fact that where women are employed, general working conditions ought to be made as attractive as possible.

Among the concerns represented were the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Crocker-Wheeler Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, the Kohler & Campbell Piano Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the New York Edison Company, the Aetna Explosives Company, and the Winchester Arms Company.

FEDERAL REFINERY REOPENS

Company Says Sugar Situation Will Soon Be Normal.

The Federal Sugar Refinery in Yonkers, which shut down because of the shortage of raw material, announced yesterday that it would resume operations. The firm stated that the sugar condition continued to improve, and that by the middle of February the situation would be normal. The company issued this statement:

"Several of the sugar refineries are already in part operation, and the Federal Sugar Refining Company expects to resume meltings at its refinery in Yonkers this week. Raw sugar supplies are expected daily at the plant, which has a capacity of 10,000 barrels of granulated a day, and there is sufficient coal on hand for current needs. As a food producer it is exempt from the Monday closing ruling, and will turn out refined sugar as rapidly as possible, on the basis of its allotments of raws.

"There has been some delay because of the frozen condition of the Hudson River at Yonkers. The city has no ice breaker, and the Federal Company has found it necessary to engage the services of a sealing vessel formerly operating in the arctic regions to break a channel to its docks, the local steamers being unable to accomplish the desired results. Once the channel is made it will be a routine matter to keep it open."

PHILHARMONIC BARS GERMAN COMPOSERS

No More Music of 'Living,' but 'Old Masters' Retained—American Replaces Strauss.

The Philharmonic Society announced last night that no more music by living German composers will be performed at the society's concerts in New York or elsewhere for the duration of the war. Conductor Stransky, whose programs had been carefully planned to represent all nations impartially, even before America was actively engaged on the side of the Allies, agreed to this decision.

Under the Directors' rule the first work to be barred will be Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," on the programs for Thursday and Friday of this week. In its place, Secretary Leiffels said last night, the orchestra will play an American symphonic work, "Hamlet and Ophelia," by the late Edward MacDowell.

As the Philharmonic has just concluded a Beethoven-Brahms festival, and is to give next Saturday a program of Bach and Wagner, it was explained that the Directors had decided to adopt the procedure followed in England and France since the war, whereby these "old masters" of music are not made to suffer for the acts of their countrymen today.

The action of the Philharmonic Board followed the recent resignation of President Oswald Garrison Villard of The Evening Post and the renewed offer of resignation by Treasurer Rudolph E. F. Flinsch. Neither has yet been accepted by the board. Mr. Leiffels said last night that Conductor Stransky, who came here from Austria, is a Czecho-Slav, whose compatriots are, with the Allies, and that he has taken out first papers to become a citizen of the United States.

MOLLIE KING AT THE PALACE

Holiday Audience Also Enjoys the Kosloff Russian Dancers.

Mollie King, sister to Nellie and Charlie of the same name, came back from the films to the vaudeville stage at the Palace yesterday afternoon, and was warmly greeted by a holiday audience of the overflow variety. Miss King is pretty, vivacious, and reasonably entertaining. Her greatest asset is her dancing, of which there is too little; her voice has not improved during her sojourn in the pictures, and her imitations never can hope to gain her any great reputation with audiences accustomed to the mimicry of Elsie Janis.

Theodore Kosloff and associates contribute half an hour of good Russian dancing, and the comedy end of the program is well taken care of by Joe Jackson and Franklyn Ardell, both presenting their familiar specialties. The bill also includes Stella Mayhew, bereft of her partner-husband, and exhibiting a service flag to account for his absence.

MAX ROSEN PLAYS AGAIN.

Boy Violinist Displays Anew Deep Feeling for Beauty of Tone.

Max Rosen, the young violinist from New York's east side, for whose training abroad E. J. De Coppet paid $6,000 to send him to the Russian teacher of Elman, Zimbalist, and Heifetz, made his second appearance here and his first in solo recital since his prodigy days—he is but 18 years old now—before a large audience at Carnegie Hall last evening.

Mr. Rosen faced a more difficult task without an orchestra's support; he played with Richard Epstein's piano accompaniment a concerto of Dvorak, showing again a deep feeling for beauty of tone, that became blurred in passages of technical display. There was singing melody in the old Vitali chaconne, with Frank Seely at the organ, and later pieces from Beethoven, some of Sinding and Wieniawski, and arrangements for violin by Leopold Auer.

CHICAGO OPERA OUT $50,000

But Company Still Has Six Weeks—Guarantors Satisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The deficit of the Chicago opera this season will be in excess of $50,000, which was the total loss of the 1916-17 season. But the guarantors are apparently satisfied. The Campanini organization still has six more weeks in which it will appear in New York and Boston, but it is not expected that this will reduce the deficit.

Max Pam, one of the guarantors and in close touch with the opera office, today confirmed the fact of a deficit.

"The season is not yet closed," he said. "Until Mr. Campanini returns with his assembly we cannot know definitely the total."

Mr. Pam declared that the opera guarantors are willing to pay any deficit.

Alan Dale's Play Here Next Monday.

Alan Dale's play, "The Madonna of the Future," is announced to open at the Broadhurst Theatre next Monday night. Emily Stevens will be starred in the piece, and the supporting cast will include Jerome Patrick and Teresa Maxwell-Conover. "Lord and Lady Algy," now at the Broadhurst, will be sent on tour.

32 Jailed for Holiday Absence.

AYER, Mass., Jan. 21.—Thirteen non-commissioned officers of Company B, 303d Machine Gun Battalion, were reduced to the ranks and sentenced to hard labor for terms varying from two to six months for being absent without leave at Christmas, in court-martial findings announced at Camp Devens today. Nineteen other members of the company, found guilty on the same charge, were also sentenced. All are from Hartford, Conn.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Naughty Wife" will end its engagement at the Harris Theatre on Saturday night, and "Success," a melodramatic comedy by Adeline Leitzbach and Theodore Liebler, Jr., will be produced there next Monday. The cast of "Success" will be headed by Brandon Tynan, and will include Jess Dandy, Helen Holmes, Marion Coakley, and Lionel Glenister.

"Experience," George V. Hobart's morality drama, last night began another engagement at the Manhattan Opera House. It will remain for three weeks.

The opening of "Les Freres Karamazov," originally announced for tonight at the Vieux Colombier, will take place tomorrow night. It will be given for the balance of the week, except on Friday night, when "La Nouvelle Idole" will be played.

"Yes or No," after an engagement of several weeks at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, was transferred last night to the Longacre. The Forty-eighth Street is at present dark.

THEATRES CROWDED ONLY AT MATINEES

Managers Find Evening Audiences No Larger Than Heretofore.

ALL WILL BE DARK TODAY

Opera, Not Now Disturbed by Garfield Order, Attracts Great Attendance.

Patronage at the theatres on the first of the Monday holidays did much to justify the contentions of the managers that places of amusement should be permitted to remain open on Mondays and to close on Tuesdays instead. The surprise of the day was the attendance at the matinées. Performances were given as usual in all the vaudeville, motion-picture, and burlesque houses, and in seven legitimate theatres. In a majority of cases the houses were sold out before 2 o'clock, and in many theatres there were three or four rows of standees.

The expected big attendance at the evening performances, however, did not materialize. With a few exceptions, the attendance was only a little larger than has been customary in the past on Mondays, a night which is invariably the poorest of the week from a box office standpoint. It was generally estimated by managers, however, that the Tuesday closing order will benefit the theatres financially, rather than hurt them, even though the Monday night business remains the same, because the Monday matinée attendance, based on yesterday's showing, will be greater than the amount usually taken in on Tuesdays. Beginning next week, it is expected, Monday matinées will be given regularly at all houses.

The decision of the United Managers Protective Association to forego extra matinees this week, which threatened on Sunday to disrupt the organization, was the subject of a statement issued yesterday by Marc Klaw, President of the association. Replying to the managers who charged that the action taken had been "highhanded," Mr. Klaw said:

"There was nothing high-handed about the resolution. As amended by a gentleman representing the burlesque interests, it read that it was the sense of the meeting, as a mark of respect for the five-day limit originally set by Dr. Garfield, that we do not take advantage of this privilege of an extra performance until next Monday. Now, there is nothing mandatory about that and nothing compulsory, as I stated from the chair. Ample time was given for discussion, and when the vote was put it was unanimously carried. It is just the old story of not voting and then criticising those who do."

In conformity with the Fuel Administrator's order, theatres, motion picture houses, and amusement places of all sorts will be closed today.

Florence Easton sang the title part in "Lodoletta" at the Metropolitan last evening, when Mascagni's new opera was heard a second time, with Caruso, Amato, and others of the original cast, except Mme. Farrar, who was indisposed. Miss Easton, who had shown herself an artist in three previous rôles, and in the last of them had proved a star by the exacting standards of New York, was heard with many manifestations of pleasure in the Little Skylark's gay scenes with Dutch village children and a pathetic death in Paris in her wooden shoes. Her voice in its upward flights had the skylark quality, free as a bird's.

The Metropolitan's time-honored Monday subscription, including the owners of the house, who had come so near losing their favorite opera night for the rest of this season under the Government's theatre closing rules, turned out in mass to welcome the present order which leaves the New York series undisturbed. Today's usual trip of the singing company to Philadelphia was affected, however, and a performance of "Traviata" with Hempel, Carpi, and Scotti had to be canceled. It was hoped to make up some of the abandoned Tuesdays by other special performances later on, both there and in Brooklyn.

SERBIANS END THEIR VISIT.

Members of the Mission Make an Inspection of West Point.

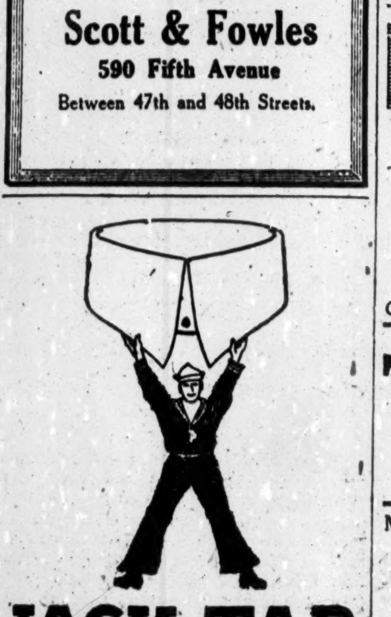
The official visit to New York of the Serbian war mission ended yesterday with a visit of inspection to West Point. Last night the members of the mission dined informally with Colonel C. A. Severance, head of the Red Cross Mission which visited their country.

Dr. Milenko Vesnich, head of the mission, and the Serbian Minister went to Washington late last night in order that the former might say farewell to President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet. The distinguished visitors will spend several days in the city as private persons, during which time they have many social and business engagements.

Great Western Champagne
BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
THEATRE CLOSED TODAY by GOVERNMENT ORDERS | Reopens Tomorrow. Twice Daily

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.



JACK TAR
IS HERE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. DIRECTION OF THE MESSRS. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT. CLOSED TODAY. OPEN AGAIN TOMORROW. BOX OFFICES OPEN ALL DAY FOR EXCHANGE OF TICKETS.

WINTER GARDEN. Next Matinee Thursday. DOING OUR BIT

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8:30. Mat. Sat. & Mon. 2:30
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
OVER THE TOP
Ed. Wynn, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
As swift as a motor at full speed

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Tel. Bryant 6100. Mats. Tom'w., Sat.
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
BOOTH TARKINGTON'S COMEDY. "SEVENTEEN"

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon.
SOMETHING STIRRING AT LAST!
THE HERITAGE
An Unusual Play by Eugene Walter. With Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman.

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Mon.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Special Mat. Fri., Jan. 25. Popular Prices.
WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop. Prices) & Sat.

39TH ST. Thea., near Broadway.
POP. MAT. TOM'W, 50c to $1.50
TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen.

COMEDY—WASH. SQ. PLAYERS
NEW COMEDY BILL
Beginning TOM'W EVE. 8:45.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Last Week
MATS TOM'W, THURS. & SAT.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, MAXINE ELLIOTT, IRENE FENWICK, MACLYN ARBUCKLE
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
Note:—No Performances Today. Tickets for Tues. Mat. good Wed. Mat. Tues. Night tickets exchanged for any other performance.

HIT 'The Gypsy Trail' AT THE PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Bryant 40. Eves. 8:30. Mat. TOMOR.
BEST SEATS AT THE BOX OFFICE.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Mon.
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. TOM'W. REG. MAT. SAT.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN YEARS.
LOMBARDI, LTD. With LEO CARILLO.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Moves to Norworth Thea., 48th St., Next Mon.

BIJOU Theatre MONDAY, JAN. 28 Seats Thurs.
Elisabeth Marbury & Messrs. Shubert Will present an Intimate Musical Comedy
GIRL O' MINE

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Mon.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Tel. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
YES OR NO
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.
POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TOMORROW.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
FLO-FLO AND HER PERFECT 36 CHORUS.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE SPEC'L MATS.
CORT THEA., JAN. 25-26 and FEB. 1 AND 2.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c & 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "ONCE UPON A TIME."

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs., 25c & 50c.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

CENTURY THEA., 62d St., Near B'way. Tel. 8800 Col. Eves. 8. Matinees 2.
Closed Today. Perf'ces Resumed Tom'w. 3 Mats. This Week—Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. Tom'w & Thurs. Mats. (Pop. Prices) 25c-$1.
The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage.
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East, Now in Its 2nd Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
Economic Prices: Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75c-50c; Fam. Cir. 50c-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50.
Box Office Open for Exchange of Tickets.

MANHATTAN OP. H'SE. Closed Today. Perf'ces Resumed Tom'w.
3 Mats. This Week—Tomorrow, Fri. & Sat. Tom'w & Fri. Mats. (Pop. Prices) 25c to $1.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT THREE WEEKS ONLY
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in America.
Box Office Open for Exchange of Tickets.

Owing to Fuel Order, the HULDA
LASHANSKA
SONG RECITAL has been ADVANCED to THURSDAY EVE., JAN. 24
At 8 Sharp, at AEOLIAN HALL.
Tickets for Jan. 29 will be honored Jan. 24. Mgt. Music League of America.

CARNEGIE HALL Fri. Eve., Feb. 1, at 8:15
Violin Recital by MISCHA ELMAN
Seat Sale Now.

MISS MANNHEIMER
"An Enemy of the People," Waldorf, Friday, Jan. 25, 11 A. M.
"One of the most satisfactory ways of becoming familiar with a play is through the interpretation of Miss Mannheimer. The dramatic sense is never jarred by poor impersonations of certain roles, because she impersonates all the characters with sympathy, intelligence, and, rarest of all, lucidity. Last Friday she gave a reading of Brieux's 'False Gods' at the Waldorf. What she set out to do, and what she succeeded in doing was in giving a succinct, vital conception of Brieux's play. Inasmuch as there was no bad acting, many people might well prefer this to seeing a regular production of the piece. As Miss Mannheimer interprets it, 'La Foi' is one of Brieux's most powerful, most genuinely dramatic plays."
LOUIS SHERWIN in The Globe, Jan. 14, 1918

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ART AND SCIENCE
Brooklyn Academy of Music, This (Tuesday) Evening, Jan. 22th.
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor
Assisted by
INEZ BARBOUR, CARL FORMES, GENEIVE OUTROWSKA
SPANISH & WELSH MUSIC
of Old Spanish Miracle and Nativity Songs, Folksongs of Andalusia and Catalonia and Modern Catalan Choral Ballads.
(Sung in Spanish.)
ALSO WELSH FOLK AND FIGHTING SONGS.
Seats 50c. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office.
KNABE PIANO USED.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
No Performance Tonight. Usual Performances Tomorrow.
Box Offices Open Today 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918
"ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC | NIGHTS 11:30
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | THE LADY of the CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
LAURETTE TAYLOR in "HAPPINESS."

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TOM'W.
GOING UP
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
A MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
GENERAL POST | Wm. Courtenay, Thomas A. Wise
A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TOM'W.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

"Miss Anglin in 'Billeted' makes us forget the meatless, wheatless, coalless, drinkless days and the new tax laws."—*Life.*
FULTON THEATRE, W. 46 St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. | LAST 6 TIMES.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TOM'W
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eves. 8:15.
LAST WEEK. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
The Land of Joy
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

7 DAYS LEAVE
A MILITARY AND NAVAL MELODRAMA.
PARK THEA., 59th St. & Columbus Circle.
Nights, 25c; 50c, $1, $1.50. NO MORE.
First $1 Matinee Tomorrow

FRED STONE | GLOBE
JACK O' LANTERN | Pop. Mat. Tom'w.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices.
No Performances Today. THE SIGHTSEERS.
BOX OFFICE OPEN

MOTION PICTURES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ALL SEATS RESERVED.
GREATER THAN THE BOOK
TARZAN OF THE APES
1000 PEOPLE REAL WILD ANIMALS
MADE IN THE JUNGLE
TWICE DAILY COMMENCING NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Announces Two
Gala Performances
with MARGARET ANGLIN
and her Company, and with Special Incidental Music by
Walter Damrosch
Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Feb. 6, at 2:20.
"ELECTRA" by Sophocles.
Carnegie Hall, Wed., Aft., Feb. 20 at 2:20
"MEDEA" by Euripides.
Tickets for both performances, Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., and Box Office.
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 27, at 3.
Soloist ETHEL LEGINSKA
Haydn, Symphony in D; Beethoven, Piano Concerto; Edward Burlingame Hill's "Stevensoniana."
Tickets at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8, Trovatore. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Fri. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. Mat. 2, Double Bill, L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur. Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. Eve. 8 (75c. to $3), Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Kingston, Chalmers, Mardones. Cond., Papi.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTORY:
Next Mon. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Peterson; Martinelli, Whitehill, Segurola, Reiss. Cond. Monteux.
Thurs. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Braslau; Lazaro (debut), De Luca, Mardones. Cd. Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, Lodoletta. Farrar; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond. Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cd. Papi.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Faust. Alda, Delaunois. Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers. Cd. Monteux.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CHICAGO GRAND OPERA
CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI, General Director.
4 WEEKS Beginning
LEXINGTON THEATRE 51st St. & Lex. Ave.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
Nights at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
Tomorrow Night, Monna Vanna, Garden, Muratore, Baklanoff, Huberdeau.
Thurs., Jewels of the Madonna, Raisa, Rimini, Berat, Daddi, Paltrinieri.
Fri. Thais, Garden, Dufranne, Dalmores.
Sat. Mat., Romeo and Juliet, Vix, Muratore, Maguenat.
Sat. Night, Azora (Pop. prices) 75c to $3. Fitziu, Lamont, Van Gordon, Middleton.
Sun. Night, Concert at N. Y. Hippodrome.
Mon., Jan. 28, Dinorah, Galli-Curci, Rimini, Dua.
PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 & $6.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
The order of the Fuel Administration having caused the elimination of the Tuesday night series, holders of Tuesday subscription tickets are requested to exchange their tickets dated Jan. 22 at the box office immediately for such other night this week as they desire. Holders of single sale tickets, purchased before the necessary change of repertoire, must exchange same at box office for such night as the opera they desired to see will now be given.

OPERA SEATS
PHONES 4188-4189 4190 Greeley
CHICAGO and METROPOLITAN ALL PERFORMANCES
Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office
Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St.

OPERA TICKETS. PHONES: Bryant 4106-9752
SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS
Subs. bought, sold & exch.
NEW TICKET EXCHANGE
1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House

Opera Tickets Tel. Bryant 7876-7877
Seats for Caruso, in Samson et Dalila and Pagliacci; Geraldine Farrar, in M. Butterfly. All operas. Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. Seats for Jascha Heifetz concert, Jan. 29, at Carnegie Hall. Consoli, 1436 B'way (40th-41st St.).

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY....CONDUCTOR
CARNEGIE HALL
Next Thurs. Evg., 8:30, & Next Fri. Aft., 2:30.
Soloist PABLO CASALS
First American Appearance This Season
Dvorak 'Cello Concerto
Schubert's Unfinished Symphony
Next Sat. Evg., Jan. 26, at 8:30.
GRAND GALA CONCERT
Bethlehem Bach Choir
Dr. J. Fred Wolle, Conductor.
Bach from B Minor Mass and Chorales
Excerpts.
PARSIFAL
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, TONIGHT AT 8:15.
FLONZALEY Quartet.
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Afternoon, Jan. 25, at 3. Song Recital by
Mme. JULIA CLAUSSEN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Hardman Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Saturday Aft., Jan. 26, at 3. Piano Recital by
HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Sat., Jan. 26, at 2:30
PIANO RECITAL—JOSEF
HOFMANN
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Wed.) Aft. at 3.
SONG RECITAL MARIE LOUISE WAGNER
Kurt Schindler at the Piano.
Dir. John W. Frothingham, Inc. Steinway Piano.

RECITAL at HOTEL des ARTISTES 1 W. 67 St. Sun., Jan. 27, 9 P. M.
SASHA VOTICHENKO Royal Tympanoist
Caroline White—David Bispham.
Seats at Hotel des Artistes or Phone Col. 8190

Aeolian Hall, Saturday Evg., Jan. 26, 8:15.
MANA ZUCCA

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Eve., Jan. 25.
American Debut of
ISAAC F. MARCOSSON
of the Saturday Evening Post Staff.
AMERICA'S FOREMOST REPORTER
IN A TALK ON
THE BUSINESS OF WAR
A new side of the War—How an army is directed and the men who direct it.
A Timely Talk on How Europe Keeps Her Armies Supplied.
Frederic R. Coudert, Chairman.
Tickets $2 to 50c at Box Office & Agencies.
Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, N. Y.

VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 W. 35th. Greeley 1522.
First Presentation Wed. Eve., 8:15, of
Les Freres Karamazov

Carnegie Hall TONIGHT at 8.
Meeting and Concert of
The Humanitarian Cult
Soloists: GEORGE HAMLIN, tenor; ADELE PATTERSON, soprano; MAURICE DAMBOIS, 'cellist; SUTRO SISTERS, pianists.
MISHA APPELBAUM will speak on
WAR—PEACE—WHAT NEXT?

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive.
VAN KELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

TEL. BRYANT 346
DANCING AFTER 9 P. M.
MISS KATHERINE ANDREWS.
HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and 43d Street
At DINNER and AFTER THEATRE
IN BROADWAY ROOM
MR. TED and MISS KATHERINE ANDREWS
FEATURE SOCIETY DANCERS
MUSIC BY THE
ORIGINAL "IDEAL" MARIMBA BAND
DIRECT FROM GUATEMALA.
VIOLET ROOM NOW OPEN. TEA & DINNER & SUPPER
MRS. MAGILL, HOSTESS.
LONDON I. WALLICK, MANAGER.

Special Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50
SERVED FROM SIX TO NINE P. M.
JOAN SAWYER IN PARADISE Atop Reisenweber's
REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th St.

LADIES' AND BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON
At Popular Prices. The FAMOUS HOFBRAU
Janssen wants to see you
30th STREET & BROADWAY
Exquisite Table d'Hote de Luxe or Delicious Southern Chicken Dinner
Beautiful Music. Dancing After 8 Until Closing.
SPECIALISTS IN BEEFSTEAK AND DINNER PARTIES.

HOTEL ANSONIA
73 St.—Broadway—74 St.
An Italian Dinner
will be served every Tuesday from 6 to 9 P. M. at a fixed price of
$1.50 Per Cover
An evening of Italian music by the Venetian orchestra from the Biltmore during dinner.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner
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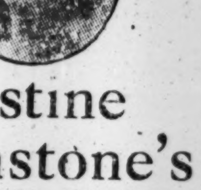

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1918.

THE CRISIS IN OUR PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

With the introduction of the War Cabinet bill by Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon in the shadow of executive disapproval a crisis has come in our preparations for war. We are still, and shall be for a long time, preparing to take our place in the line with our hard-pressed allies. In fact, until the end of the struggle the Government will be engaged with the conduct of military operations and with the training and equipment of troops and the upkeep of the navy. It will be a gigantic undertaking, with which no single man has the strength to cope. There are no precedents in our history to guide the Government; there is no experience to draw upon.

It is the part of wisdom, therefore, to profit by the mistakes of our allies, who after more than three years of war have an organization and a policy which should at least serve as an example. Perhaps the United States can improve upon it; certainly it should not be disregarded, unless the machinery we are using is properly adjusted to assure co-operation with our allies with the least possible delay. But if that is plainly not the case, then the parts should be reassembled to give us the war machine and the direction of it that are indispensable and imperative.

Unfortunately, there is too much evidence in the record that things are not going well at Washington; that, in fact, we are muddling along with old forms, methods, and procedure that are obsolete, when no time is to be lost, not a day or an hour, in planning right and executing swiftly. If we fail our allies in 1918, we may have got into the war too late. The question has been on the lips of a great many anxious men, and more and more of late, as the Senate Military Affairs Committee has pursued its inquiry into the preparations made by the Government to arm and equip and clothe and transport our troops overseas. Woe betide any man who assumes the responsibility of belittling the mistakes that have been made and of opposing reform and reorganization from partisan motives or for reasons personal to himself.

Of one thing there is no doubt: The people stand behind the demand in Congress for changes and a new order, as reflected in the bills for a War Cabinet and for a Director of Munitions, because they have lost faith in the management of the War Department and want more action and less official complacency in the conduct of the war. It cannot be won without vision, direct methods, the hardest kind of co-ordinated work, and supervision without costly omissions and blundering. The desire for a War Cabinet is based upon the conviction that the present organization by councils and committees and the present direction of affairs by departments that either have no authority or will not exercise their authority have broken down under the strain and must be replaced. The desire for a Director of Munitions is the natural sequel to the disclosures that the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments have failed conspicuously to equip the army and are months behind in their work.

The War Cabinet bill proposes to create what does not now exist, a body with authority to give its whole attention to the conduct of the war. At present there is no one who does that, not even the President, for it is physically impossible for him to do more, overwhelmed as he is by manifold executive duties, than approve the plans of others or suggest changes in them. Senator CHAMBERLAIN's bill gives the President the power to review and revise the labors of the War Cabinet and to exercise through it the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution. Mr. WILSON would still be supreme and dominant, Commander in Chief as well as President. The Chamberlain proposal would assure both co-ordination and the direction needed in the conduct of the war. Mr. WILSON would have the power to appoint the three members of the War Cabinet. It should simply be a question with him whether by calling to his side, irrespective of party, three "distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability," he would not obtain the assistance and counsel which are now so obviously lacking.

The people entertain no doubt on the subject, and Mr. WILSON would be wise, in this critical moment of the fortunes of the country and his own career as a statesman and leader, to silence those who say that it is his purpose to fight the War Cabinet bill "to a finish."

GOOD WILL COME OF IT.

For the comfort of our friends abroad who may be disturbed in mind by the sharp differences between the Executive and the Legislative departments of the Federal Government, let us hasten to say that the more we fight at Washington the better we shall fight in France. Ours is not a Government that "falls." To a speech or vote of want of confidence it replies with a statement. It may reply with a trumpet-blast of defiance; it may wave criticism aside, demur, deny, and set up the defense of due and perfect performance. But with whatever warmth of language this Administration or any other may publicly repel attacks, it will in private diligently profit by them and mightily stir itself to make amends for past shortcomings.

The President errs grievously when he says that "nothing helpful or likely to speed the war tasks of the Government has come out of such criticism and investigation." Great and visible good has come from them, all the people have seen how officials have responded to the spur of criticism, how under exposure they have got to work briskly to make good their laches. Imagination shrinks from contemplating the pitiable state in which we should have found ourselves if the public, lulled into a trustful sleep by the assumption of all the virtues at Washington, had not kept a watchful eye upon the doings of its servants.

The President regards the Secretary of War as "one of the ablest public officials" he has ever known. We fear his acquaintance in official circles has been limited. The people of the United States do not place the Secretary quite so high. And the people, the President will permit us to say with all respect, are by a much more full and exact knowledge of Mr. BAKER's work much better qualified to judge him. A multitude of witnesses, eye witnesses of his shortcomings, men who have tried to work with him, through him, to get things done in or by the department, men who have known by personal observation the deplorable conditions in the camps have told the people about the Secretary of War. The President has no such sources of information. It is, indeed, one of the defects of his great qualities that he does not turn an inviting ear to criticism of officers or policies of his Administration when his mind is already made up.

Nor is the President well advised in dismissing Senator CHAMBERLAIN's statement as "an absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth"; and certainly he might better have omitted the imputation of motive with which he concludes his statement. The people know the service they have had from Senator CHAMBERLAIN, they know the spirit in which that service has been given. Besides, they know only too well what ground the Senator had for charging that the war service had fallen down.

But aroused as he may now be by the sting of criticism, Mr. WILSON is going to profit by it. He would be a very unwise President if he did not.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA.

In the Constituent Assembly farce staged at Petrograd, the whole cast, Bolsheviki and Social Revolutionaries, even the Cadets, played true to form and character. Nobody supposed that LENINE would permit the newly elected representatives of the Russian people to meet and make a Constitution, unless a majority of the Assembly was Bolshevist; the majority being the other way, of course LENINE decrees that the Assembly is dissolved. Nor did anybody suppose that the delegates to the Assembly would pluck up courage enough to resist the Bolsheviki and their armed Red Guards. The expected happened, and promptly, it was all over in a night. The Soviets continue to be the Government of Russia, and Russia will have no Constitution unless it is made by men of their choosing.

In lands like England and the United States, where the people rule, it has for some centuries been felt that bayonets in the legislative chamber were out of place. The blood of a free people may not actually boil in their veins when soldiers drive the lawmakers from their seats, but no other misuse of a lawlessly usurped authority produces quite the same feeling of patriotic indignation. The men of the railway unions in Russia have protested against the acts of the Bolsheviki, but we have not yet been informed that the people are very much excited about it. Nor are we in this country as deeply stirred as we should be if this thing had happened, let us say, in the House of Commons or in the French Chamber of Deputies. Everybody is "more than usual calm" because it was nowhere expected that the Social Revolutionaries would be able to set up and maintain a capable Government in Russia. They are not so extreme as the Bolsheviki, not so radical, not half so wild, but they, too, are deluded victims of the cult of socialism and from them there was not much to be expected save, very likely, a separate peace with Germany.

In LENINE's decree of dissolution he declares that the delegates to the Constituent Assembly, having been elected prior to the Soviet revolution in October, in November according to our reckoning, were chosen from the old lists and therefore do not represent the Russian people. The Jacobins in France by sheer terrorism forced the great majority of the French people to abstain from voting and so got an Assembly majority to their liking. LENINE lets the people vote and then has his Red Guards chase their duly elected representatives out of the chamber. By this proceeding he sets up the Soviets, or the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, as the true representatives of the Russian people. In law these councils have no standing whatever. The delegates were chosen by votes of the workmen in the factories, by the soldiers of the regiments. Under their authority the workmen and the so-called proletariat of Petrograd have been armed, and it is only because of this armed force that LENINE is able to maintain his Government. It rests upon the foundation of a mob equipped with rifles and machine guns.

The Russian people appear to have been effectually cowed. The vast majority of them are supposed to disapprove the proceedings of the Bolsheviki, but they are unorganized, they have no organs for the expression and formation of opinion, since the Bolsheviki have suppressed all newspapers save their own, they have no leader. The Constitutional Democrats, or Cadets, sent only fifteen delegates to the Constituent Assembly. Some of these delegates were arrested, the others did not dare to take their seats. The seats of the Right, representing the moderate opinion of the Russian people, of the small property owners and the soberminded, order-loving class, were vacant. The Constitutional Democrats, representing Russian intelligence and steadiness, were excluded by the Bolsheviki because they are considered to be agents of capital, of the bourgeois class. The Social Revolutionaries of the Centre are not keen enough about the continuance of the class struggle against capitalism to be acceptable to LENINE and his kind, to whom that struggle is everything.

If the moderate middle class does pluck up courage enough to oppose the Bolsheviki, and if it finds a capable leader, civil war will begin. According to all precedents, that should be the next stage. Already SHINGAROFF, KERENSKY's Minister of Finance, and KOKOSHKINE, State Controller under the Kerensky Government, have been murdered in their beds. This may be an intimation to the opponents of LENINE that the path of quietness and submission is the only path of safety. Civil strife, assassination, and bloodshed are the natural ending of the Lenine-Trotzky adventure in the usurpation of power, and it is difficult to believe that Russia can have any well-established Government until that stage of the revolution has been lived through.

VINDICATION OF THE SHERMAN LAW.

Colonel ROOSEVELT tells the League of Political Education that the Sherman law "ought to be repealed, now "that the Government itself had "violated it by combining the man-"agement of the railroads under one "man." The United Mine Workers are of the same opinion. Their President remarks that the Sherman law is set aside to permit the formation of export trusts and similar pools, although it is an open season for the Federal judiciary to hunt labor unions; therefore, before the mine workers adjourn, they should summon Congress to relieve the unions as the other trusts have been relieved.

These views would be sounder if nothing had happened since the Supreme Court in the railway pool cases declared that Congress meant what it enacted, that "all" combinations in restraint of trade were unreasonable and unlawful. Repeatedly the court said that if there were to be any exceptions to "all" they should be got from Congress, but that the court never would admit that there could be any exceptions otherwise, though all trade should be stopped. However, on the third asking the court "limited and qualified" its earlier opinions. It was only by misunderstanding that the court had come to be thought of the opinion that "all" restraint of trade meant "all." The court's true meaning, which it had held unchanged from the beginning, was that "all" restraints to trade were forbidden which were contrary to public interest, because unreasonable or immoral. That was why the Oil and Tobacco Trusts were dissolved, without adjudging that trusts more reasonable in their nature, and more accordant with commercial good conduct, might not live under the law. Good trusts are not removed from the ban upon "all" trusts. Being justified by the rule of reason and conduct conformable with public interests, they never were under the ban of the law.

That seems simple and right enough. Yet it took the Supreme Court from 1890 to 1911 to find it out. If it takes the country no longer, in twenty-one years from 1911, in 1932, it will be generally perceived that it is not possible to repeal the Sherman law. To do so would be to repeal the rule of reason and the common law of merchants. That was what the Supreme Court for twenty years was understood to say that Congress tried to do. The attempt failed because it is not possible to enact revolutions, not even with the help of uncounted lawyers, much tribulation, and repeated decisions by the highest court. Business was harassed by the attempt to cripple and confine its energies. There was economic loss, and undesirable upsetting of notions of what was right and wrong. But it all came to nothing. The Sherman law is right as it stands. It permits all acts according to reason and accordant with public interest, and forbids only acts of the opposite kind. There is not and never can be a catalogue of such acts.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, therefore, misinstructed the League of Political Education when he told it that the Government had violated the Sherman law by combining the railways. That act is justified by its nature, being in the public interest. It would be so even if there were no war. If the railroads had combined themselves, promoted public interests, and increased trade by methods not immoral, it would have embarrassed the court to penalize them under the rule of reason. The United Mine Workers also are misinstructed by their leaders. The time will never come when the court will allow unions to act contrary to public interest by offenses against good conscience. It is necessary to say this because the United Mine Workers and some other unions seem to think that, because the Sherman law allows them to combine, it allows the "combine" to do whatever it wishes under the plea that it benefits wage earners. The export combinations are not chartered to do wrongful acts, contrary to public interest. They afford no basis for the argument of the unionists.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Proceedings Worthy of Prussia.

When the enemy aliens who have been collected recently on Ellis Island were moved across the bay Saturday, as the first stage of their journey to the internment camp in the South where they are to remain for the duration of the war, they took pains to prove how well they deserved incarceration as alien enemies. They did more. They made as much harder and embarrassing as they could the position in this country both of all loyal American citizens of German descent and of all unnaturalized Germans here who are trying to deserve, by scrupulous observance of our laws, the kindness and generosity with which our Government has treated them.

This the travelers in question did by singing loudly their national anthem and by making insulting demonstrations of contempt as they passed the Statue of Liberty.

If these men had been prisoners of war, such conduct would have been highly injudicious, but it could have been excused, as coming from a class in a state of mind not conducive to manifestations of delicate courtesy toward their captors. It might even have won something of admiration as a bold defiance of national foes and of such resentment as it might excite. But the prisoners were not soldiers—they were men who had already violated obligations which all men of honor recognize as binding, and for that they had been condemned to undergo a punishment that by no stretch of definition could be called unduly severe—that was much less severe than the punishment which surely would be inflicted in their own country on Americans who had been guilty of like grave offenses against the German Government and people.

There was, therefore, nothing heroic in what they did. It was at best the worst of manners—true Prussian manners—and it was about as far as possible from justifying German claims to intelligence and efficiency. And it should anger most, as it injured most, the German-American upon whom, inevitably, will be imposed by his neighbors the task of explaining why Germans behaved so stupidly and boorishly.

Morals as Applied to Animals.

When anti-vivisectionists are compelled, as all of them except the most fanatical can be compelled, to admit that animal experimentation has been of some little help in the treatment of human diseases, they fall back into their last ditch—the assertion that men have no moral right to inflict on animals sufferings which are not wholly and directly advantageous to the animals themselves. That is what the editor of *Life* did, in the conversation on the subject of vivisection printed in THE TIMES on Sunday.

Exactly what Mr. MITCHELL meant by "moral right" he took care not to explain, preferring to let that point remain conveniently vague. Therein he was wise, for any clear thinking or plain talking about the moral rights of life in its lower forms as against its higher forms leads straight to wild absurdity.

If men are under any such moral obligations toward animals as men are to one another, then the slaughter of animals for food is as bad as cannibalism, the shearing of sheep is a mere robbery of the weak by the strong, and the compulsion of horses to lifelong labor for no other recompense than food and lodging is on a level with slavery.

The argument of moral right goes still further—if it goes any distance at all. It would condemn the application of hellebore to currant worms and of paris green to potato bugs. And as, according to all biologists, there is no essential difference between animal and vegetable life, what excuse have we, self-elected masters and exploiters of the world, to cut down a tree for firewood, to use corn or wheat for other than the ends for which corn and wheat take the trouble to grow, and what sanction can we offer for eating an apple or a cabbage?

All these are living creatures, and the consistent anti-vivisectionist simply must be horrified by interference with the "rights" of any of them.

Bombarded from a Glass House.

Several Government officials seem to find much pleasure just now—and the variously eminent GEORGE CREEL to find most—in scolding the newspapers for preferring sensation to truth and for seeking interest at the expense of accuracy. It does not occur to these critics of the press, apparently, that practically all of the "stories" to which they are objecting came straight from themselves or from men in like position, and Mr. CREEL must have a particularly short memory if he does not recall how he deliberately expanded a plain and simple narrative of an encounter at sea between American vessels and German submarines into a battle that never took place.

What he did then the reputable majority of American newspapers never do, and if those same papers misled their readers by printing his account of that imaginary battle, he should be the last to find fault with them for trusting him. Also, he might give them credit for having been, ever since that painful experience, very cautious about using information from the same source.

As for the case of the man SPOERMANN, that, too, as originally presented, was altogether on official authority, and its present mitigations, to unprejudiced observers, seem to be largely due to the disinclination of one governmental department to take action deemed proper by another governmental department.

FOR GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

Double Aim of the Society Being Formed Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, as Secretary of the Friends of German Democracy, to thank you for your helpful editorial article of Monday. You have asked a question which, I am sure, is in the minds of a majority of those who have heard of the activities of our society, the question being, "Why is this organization?" I shall attempt to give a very brief, and, I hope, satisfactory answer.

First of all, the Friends of German Democracy is not restricted to American citizens of German ancestry. We already have quite a number of members who trace their descent from the Mayflower and from Captain John Smith of Virginia. However, you will agree that we should not be wise were we to include all of our fellow-citizens of those two highly esteemed groups, as we do not wish either unduly to decrease the membership of other worthy societies or to interfere with the personnel of the public service. While everybody who is in harmony with our purposes is invited to join, we ask a voluntary restriction of membership to those who can best serve our cause by working with us rather than with some other organization.

An important part of our activities is indicated in an official statement made recently: "The Friends of German Democracy are seeking to unify the people of America in the common cause as well as to arouse the people of Germany to a sense of their duty and of their opportunity." The vast majority of Americans of German descent have been misled by the organized propaganda of the German Government in this country. This propaganda has been intensively conducted for at least a quarter of a century. As a result a large number of American citizens of German birth have not only been kept ignorant of the causes of the war but, what is far worse, they have been so imbued with unsound principles and false hopes as to be willing to make sacrifices for those principles and hopes. If they are properly informed we feel sure that all but a very small minority of them will be quite as willing to serve the right cause as the wrong one. Hence we feel that our organization is not dividing, but uniting, the American people.

As regards our work in connection with the propaganda of democracy within Germany, let me again quote from the recent statement from our National Committee: "The purpose of the society is to further democracy by aiding the people of Germany to establish in Germany a Government responsible to the people." I shall discuss later our activities and our recent information. I wish now merely to emphasize that even a complete victory on the field of battle will ultimately fail to establish democracy in Central and Eastern Europe and peace throughout the world unless the German people are finally won to the principles we are fighting for.

The only regret I have as regards our society is that it was not established in the Summer of 1914 instead of in the Spring of 1917. Whatever message the democracy of America has to deliver to the nascent democracy of Germany can best be presented through such an organization as we are developing. Had the intelligent and practical-minded friends of the Russian democracy in America been competently organized for the assistance of the Russian revolutionists, affairs in Russia might not have gone nearly so badly as they have. With the victory of the Russian revolution there returned to Russia hundreds of well-intentioned ignoramuses and hopeless theorists. When we tried to help them through our mission, we did not, to put the matter mildly, do as well as we might have done had we been better advised. We have made a complete failure of our relations with Russia. Let us be prepared to do our cause the service of being prepared to make a more intelligent effort when the time is ripe in Germany.

Finally, as regards that most natural statement of yours, "The wise German-American emphasizes his Americanism and minimizes his Germanism as much as he can conveniently and properly." Let me make a somewhat critical observation. As I understand this war it is not a matter of "Americanism" or "Germanism." In the evolution of the historical processes the forces of democracy won repeated and fundamental victories in Britain and America. These victories were due to the basic geographical and hence historical conditions of human life in the territories which formed the homes of our peoples. In Germany these same forces of democracy were beaten down and driven out because of the different geographical and historical conditions obtaining in Germany. Our purpose in this war is completely to crush the enemies of freedom. Whether those enemies are ultimately found to number 5 per cent., 25 per cent., or 95 per cent. of the German people is now a matter of indifference to us. We are going on, clear through to Potsdam, and finish the job. However, we do not think that any American, be he a soldier in the trenches or civilian toiler here, will wish, in view of the exigencies of the present situation, to refuse whatever help the Friends of German Democracy may be able to enlist in Germany.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Jan. 21, 1918.

Ice Breaker and Fireboat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a great deal of interest the editorial suggestion in yesterday's TIMES that the city build one or more icebreakers similar to those used in Canadian harbors to meet conditions such as we have been confronted with this Winter. Would it not be still more practical if the vessel were designed as a combination fireboat and icebreaker? This could readily be done, and would be more economical than if planned as an icebreaker only, as such a vessel would only be of use for a few weeks in severe Winters.

J. D. S.

New York, Jan. 19, 1918.

America After the War

Democracy in Europe Not an American War Aim—The Test of Our Own Institutions to Come After the Re-establishment of Peace Conditions.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST

CHAPTER X.—DEMOCRACY.
(Part Two.)

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THE world has a very long history, and that American democracy is even yet in the experimental stage must be admitted by every reflecting man. Until recently American democracy has been conservative and just. The older democracies were not exempt from serious defects. They were not fair to property, and therefore perished. Certain recent democratic theories of taxation, very much favored by the modern school of democrats, have not yet been worked out in America in detail. On the practical results of the application of these theories the ultimate fate of democracy in America much depends. If it shall be proved that the new theories stifle individual initiative, destroy property and energy and are subversive of all the arts and the sciences peculiar to high civilization, it will be safe to affirm that either these unjust theories must be quickly abandoned or else that democracy will not establish itself as a recognized principle for the world. If such fallacious theories of taxation are persisted in, after being demonstrated unsound, it is safe to affirm that then it will be democracy which will be forced to give way to some other system of government productive of better results to mankind. A system of taxation is dangerous to the stability of government in exact proportion to its injustice. It must be remembered that liberty, freedom, and justice are not inconsistent with forms of government other than democracies. There have been democracies in the past which have subverted both liberty and justice. The great constitutional lawyer, Mr. Justice Story, thought that democracies could maintain themselves only where the people were superior and highly enlightened. His conclusion is entitled to some consideration by thoughtful men even in democracies, for he contributed much toward the success of the Republic instituted by the established democracy of America.

Doubtless Americans are justified thus far in regarding their own political institutions as the best for themselves, for no other form of government has ever produced for so long a period so much happiness among so many people in so great an extent of country. Nevertheless, it is highly inexpedient for American democracy to endeavor to force democracy as a principle at this time on the other nations of the world. No monarchical nation would be willing to accept its political institutions from a foreign power. Nor can a foreign country be forced even by a successful war to act against the national predilections, customs, and traditions. Nothing so certainly tends to the perpetuation of monarchy in Europe at the present time as the proclamation of a democratic power that a particular monarchical country must accept democracy as a principle.

It is to be feared that the American proclamation of democracy as a universal principle of government is disquieting to those of our own allies whose régime is aristocratical, if not absolutely monarchical. It takes no note of the real strength of European aristocracies at the present time. Lord Northcliffe has evidently detected this danger, for he has announced that America is not now fighting for democracy, (Current Opinion Magazine for October, 1917.) In Europe the aristocracies, while having undergone a great inherent change, still possess a commanding influence in all European States. Some years since a distinguished French writer, Count Melchior de Vogüé, well pointed out the radical changes which had taken place in the modern constitutions of European aristocracies. However distasteful aristocracies of any kind may be to Americans, they ought not to shut their eyes to the fact that the aristocratic classes are in Europe still strongly intrenched and greatly respected by most Europeans. The aristocracies of Europe, however now constituted, are seriously attached to monarchical institutions, which they naturally associate with the ideals that they most cherish in life. In order to abolish monarchy in Europe it will be necessary to uproot the whole social order of all European States except Switzerland. An American propaganda for democracy outside of America is therefore inexpedient, as it tends to shock and alienate the aristocratic classes in the various countries of the European allies of America. In Europe the aristocracy as a body is evidently beginning to wonder where the Entente with America is leading them, and, if the truth were known, the American proclamation of democracy as a universal principle is becoming a powerful influence in Europe for a speedy peace. Many Europeans, quite outside of Germany and Austria, begin to see that if the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns are to be forcibly ejected from their hereditary kingdoms, then the royal houses of Windsor and Savoy, of Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden will soon be expelled. Now, the governing aristocracies of all these countries are by no means ready to abdicate, nor are their Kings, whatever Mr. Lloyd George and his followers may have in contemplation for England's particular royalties. It is a formidable undertaking for America to attempt to establish a universal democracy on the débris of the last of the thrones of Europe.

Nor can Americans afford to disregard the fact that even in republican France there still exists a powerful aristocratic class who, while ever loyal to France, never allow themselves in times of peace to come into personal contact with the officialdom of the republic. The old French aristocracy still believe, as Bismarck believed, that a republic is not the most formidable government in a military sense for France. They are convinced that republican politics lead to corruption and tend to weaken France. The old French aristocracy, in other words, do not believe in the principle of democracy. Americans should bear in mind that it is not absolutely impossible that under some circumstances France may yet become a monarchy and join some future league of the Kings. It is quite significant that even the most advanced republican officials in France have had the moderation to recognize that, so long as the existing democratic institutions of France are not threatened directly from without, the political principles of foreign States should not be provoked by France even in time of war. Concerning the revolution in Russia, official France has been notably reticent. The action of America has been otherwise, and not in accordance with American precedent. A revolution in Russia is not necessarily a democratic manifestation.

After the revolt of the Spanish provinces from Spain, the United States thought it decorous to wait five years before any formal recognition of their independence. Whether the future Government of Russia, as it shall be ultimately reorganized, may not take exception and umbrage to the speedy recognition by America of the revolution remains to be seen. The pendency of the great war is the justification doubtless for the prompt American action toward the Russian revolution. It would seem unfortunate that it was not possible for America to co-operate with the Russian military authorities in their offensive against Germany without the necessity of a recognition of the revolution before some form of government, which showed greater indications of permanency, had been erected in Russia. It is apparent that the Republic of France has been more cautious in its attitude toward the revolution in Russia, while the Democracy of England has spoken with hesitation. The long holding back in London of the first American dispatches from Washington to Russia would seem to indicate some doubt on the part of the English authorities about the wisdom of the speedy American indorsement of the Russian revolution.

So long as the principle of democracy in America is not questioned by Europeans, it is impolitic for America to challenge the principle of monarchy in Europe. If Europe becomes restless or resentful of American influence, monarchy as a principle will quickly reincorporate itself with the aid of the powerful European aristocracy. It may then conclude that its own favorite institutions cannot survive, if menaced overtly by the American democracy. It is not impossible that in that event America will be plagued by a powerful European coalition endeavoring to undermine it in all directions. America has no proper concern with democracy as a principle of government, except in so far as it relates to America. In America, democracy has the right and the duty to maintain itself by every means in its power, but it is impolitic for America to project itself unnecessarily against the monarchical predilections and traditions of Europeans. America cannot afford to occupy the position of provocateur of European revolutions. It is a maxim that "revolutions often react and devour their nurses." The freedom and security of Americans are too important to be jeopardized by hostile and intrusive assertions of Americans that democracy is the only proper governmental principle.

Wise Americans do not forget that democracy has not yet solved in America some of the peculiar problems of popular government which require a longer period of time for their proper solution. The efficient government of great cities on the principle of democracy is but one of the many existing problems of democracy. The comparatively new civic communities in America have not had time to create a civic spirit. It is thought that it takes 500 years to consolidate and train any civic community. But, whatever the reason may be, thus far democracy has not solved in America the problem of the orderly and the economic government of great cities. Under no other form of government is the administration of great municipalities so bad and so extravagant as it is in America. Unjust and excessive municipal assessments and taxation, the exploitation of the municipal resources by designing demagogues, a general wasteful extravagance, and an ineffective police are familiar spectacles in the larger American cities. These things threaten property and menace the prosperity of the whole country. Peaceable, old-fashioned citizens of districts adjacent to large cities in America have been actually ruined by the unjust exploitations of the municipal authorities. Their outlying lands have been taken from them through unjust assessments fomented by civic political exploiters, and no adequate redress has as yet been discovered for this form of municipal injustice.

Of all governments the municipal is that which touches most closely the welfare of the people, and it is most important to them that it should be good and efficient. Until the democratic municipal governments of America are made far better, as they doubtless will be and must be in the course of time, American democracy has no complete title to justify itself as a general principle for the world. It is generally admitted that democracy will be able to solve its municipal problems only after a much longer period of time. Meanwhile, democracy in America will have problems enough of its own without undertaking to spread democracy as a principle throughout Europe.

The inefficiency of democracy as a principle of government was lately emphasized by the disclosure of the deplorable situation of the shipping of the United States. At the outbreak of the present war in 1914 America, with a coast line far greater than that of any country in Europe and with a large maritime population once training and sending to sea the most skillful sailors in the world, had practically no merchant shipping. Her coast people, who naturally follow the sea, had deserted it. Why this was puzzled thoughtful Americans. It has been suggested that there has long been a great shipping trust, representing all the large European companies—English, French, and German alike. It is said that the shipping laws of America have been made in the interest of the foreign shipping trusts and not in the interest of the American Nation. It is evident that this explanation ought not to be accepted without proof, for it may be an unjust reflection on Congress. That the destruction of American shipping is due to other causes than corruption in Congress is the better and more conservative opinion. Unfortunately, that explanation reflects on the capacity for government of democracy.

With all its defects, educated and influential Americans of the best traditional type believe that democracy is a necessary principle of free government in America. They continue to hope and believe that the manifest defects in the operation of the democratic political institutions of America can and will be obviated in time. But the wisest of them are convinced that the principle of "America for the Americans" is endangered by any premature attempt of Americans to impose the principle of democracy at this time on the Governments of Europe as a world principle. America is making war against Germany, not to extend democracy or the peculiar institutions of America, but, as Lord Northcliffe has rightly conjectured, in order to defend American nationality and American freedom against the assaults of a formidable and unscrupulous foreign enemy. That America will and must succeed in the war admits of no doubt; but in order to succeed it is quite unnecessary for Americans to obscure the plain issue with Germany by the discussion of a political philosophy not yet complete.

The time is doubtless coming in the world when the security of a personal liberty will be a first principle of all Governments, no matter what form they may assume. Tyrannies everywhere will pass away forever. Monarchies will be as liberal and as free as republics. A more intelligent and trained public will no longer in any country be deluded by mere oratorical phrases. Government of all kinds will be recognized as an intricate business, and it will be given over to the most capable, the most efficient, and the best trained. The United States will then form no exception to a universal principle. It will become more practical and less idealistic. The demagogues and the visionaries in America will then be required by an intelligent public to yield their influence to more capable men. Then only will liberty be well ordered and permanent in the world, and democracy triumph as a universal principle. When this comes about there will be no need of an American crusade to impose the principles of democracy on the world. The world will then be safe for democracy and democracy safe for the world.

Since America has declared war against Germany the conduct of its democracy has justified the expectations of the most ardent Americans. Democracy in the United States has thus far displayed a loyalty and a quiet dignity rivaling France. It has submitted to unprecedented and drastic military measures of the Government without a murmur and with a readiness and loyalty not exceeded in the German Empire. With such a citizenship any Government may be well satisfied. The conduct of the American people points to a long reign of order under the Republic. But the real test of democracy and republican institutions will come after the war when the politicians begin again their mischievous appeals for total disarmament, for the neglect of our war defensive with the hope of capturing a discontented and impoverished people. If democracy passes through the ordeal safely, proves conservative and continues to exhibit an intelligent and elevated political outlook, discarding the coming socialistic program of the extreme political demagogues, the Republic will be safe for a long, a conservative, and an interesting future. It will, however, be compelled to correct that fatal defect of democracies—excessive governmental extravagance in the wrong direction. While America has been able to stand up in the past, despite the gross extravagance of its governmental machine, the time is coming when a non-productive extravagance in the wrong directions will have to cease if democracy is to prove permanent. If the attitude of the American democracy proves as correct toward the notorious improvidence of the politicians at Washington as it has thus far proved toward the pending war, democracy will have vindicated itself completely and the Republic will be safe for a long time to come.

THE COAL FAILURE.

Blame Put Upon the Interstate Commerce Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest many comments upon the drastic order of Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield, which, during the past several days, has caused consternation among big business interests of the country. While the order may or may not have been necessary, it is the edict of the Government and therefore must be closely followed.

This order is indirectly the result of the short-sighted and unbusinesslike policy on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of stones cast by members of Congress, who, for years past, have been allowed to attack the railroads of the nation mostly for the sake of political effect. Little did they know that their trenchant assaults upon the railroads would in time result in a situation such as the present one, which means that billions in capital will remain idle, as the result of inadequate railroad facilities.

I believe the time is not far off when the Interstate Commerce Commission will realize its errors of the past and the Government will close its ears to the protests of publicity-seeking Congressmen and allow the railroads to operate along the lines of other great corporations.

I have every confidence in the ability of Secretary McAdoo, and believe that he, better than any other man, can alleviate the difficulties of the present situation. Of course no man, or group of men, can accomplish this unless given a proper period of time, but I feel that the plans conceived by Secretary McAdoo will in time overcome these difficulties and undo the harm to the transportation interests of the country caused by the policy pursued by the Government during the last ten years.

ARCHIBALD McNEIL, Sr.

Bridgeport, Jan. 18, 1918.

For a Statement by Neutrals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be wise diplomacy for the countries which are fighting the Central Powers to suggest to all the neutral powers, with a view to hastening the termination of the war by the united exercise of moral pressure, that they join in a declaration to the effect that they approve and urge the acceptance of the conditions of peace laid down by President Wilson? Such an expression of opinion, unaccompanied by any unfriendly act, would in no sense be a violation of neutrality and could not be regarded as a pretext for the beginning of hostilities by any one. If all the South American republics, and the European neutral countries as well, or even most of them, would join in such a declaration, the effect must be very great, if not on the rulers, at least on the masses of the people, who in the end will determine when and on what terms the war must stop.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1918.

ART MUSEUM HAS $159,442 DEFICIT

Increase of $47,392 Over Last Year, with $161,557 More to Meet Running Expenses.

THREE BEQUESTS $3,450,558

19,003 Art Objects Added, with American Artists Well Represented in the Acquisitions.

In spite of the war, and various curtailments because of it, that the Metropolitan Museum of Art has had one of the most memorable years in its history was shown by the report of the Board of Trustees given at the forty-eighth annual meeting yesterday by the President of the Museum, Robert W. de Forest.

There have been valuable bequests, which Mr. de Forest notes as adding greatly to the well-being of the Museum. One of these is that of the late John Hoge, the bequest to the Museum of property, as recently announced, valued at $950,000. Another is that of Isaac Dudley Fletcher, from which the Museum has received in cash, securities, &c., $831,260. On account of the bequest of Harris Brisbane Dick $1,069,298 has been received, with $15,000 on account of the bequest of Maria De Witt Jesup, and the payment in full of the bequest of William M. St. John—$10,000.

"The gift of the remainder of the Morgan collection by J. P. Morgan," said Mr. de Forest, "is the most important ever received by the Museum, and probably the most important it ever will receive."

Increase in Administration Cost.

Always interesting in the Museum reports is that of the cost of administration. Owing to the entailment of the funds in bequests there is annually a deficit which is made up from different sources and by the Trustees largely from their own pockets.

The cost of administration the year past was $481,772, a decided increase over the cost of the year previous, each year seeing a vast growth in the Museum augmenting its expenses. The cost of the administration last year was $432,266. The deficit this year was $159,442, to one of $112,050 last year. The contribution of the city to the expenses remains stationery $200,000 annually. The amount of the Museum's resources applicable to payment of the administration expenses this year was $122,329 in addition to the city's appropriation. There was $161,557 more to meet the running expense, but in spite of this the deficit was $47,392 greater.

Membership dues are one of the sources of revenue which are used for current expenses, and the Museum added this year 2,546 new members and lost by death, resignation, &c., 1,019, making a net increase over last year of 1,011.

Two important members of the Board of Trustees were lost to the Museum this year in the deaths of John G. Johnson and Joseph H. Choate, the latter First Vice President, whose place has been filled by Elihu Root, long a trustee of the Museum. Mr. Root was present at the annual meeting yesterday and made an address in response to his welcome to his new office at the first annual meeting of the Museum since his election. A new Trustee elected to the board this last Fall is Francis C. Jones, painter and Treasurer of the National Academy of Design.

Acquisition of Art Objects.

Of the acquisitions of objects of art by the Museum this last year there have been 19,003. Of these 387 were by bequest, 18,130 by gift, including the Morgan collection, and 486 by purchase. American artists have been well represented in the accessions to the Museum of 28 paintings and 7 pieces of sculpture. Among special bequests has been that of the collection of watches of the late Mrs. George A. Hearn, which has been on loan at the Museum since 1907 with her notable collection of laces. A bequest to the Museum for some time in litigation, but decided in favor of the Museum, was $50,000 from the late Jessie Gillender, the income to be applied to lectures on the Museum collections by specialists.

Purchases made by the Museum have been fewer and less important this last year owing to war conditions. There have been many additions to the Egyptian collections, but these are held in Cairo until the end of the war. Additions to the Classical Department have been made in Europe and are also being held. Mr. de Forest told in detail of the many improvements made in and additions to the collections in different departments.

Notable in the improvement in the Classical Department, and one of the most important events of the year to the museum proper was the housing of the department in its beautiful new quarters, the first floor of Wing J, which was opened early in December. The collection, hitherto scattered, is brought together here in admirable fashion, and is altogether a distinguished addition to the museum. All the collections—with the exception of a single gallery—are originals here, casts and reproductions being shown in other parts of the building.

The lace collection has a new and beautiful setting. One room, the Fragonard room, formerly containing the Fragonard painting—now owned by Mr. Frick—a small room, a facsimile of one in the Morgan residence in London, is one of the interesting rooms of the department and is filled with laces of that period. The Department of Far Eastern Art now displays its collections to advantage in the former lace galleries.

Extensive Work in Lectures.

Dr. Bashford Dean, Curator of Arms and Armor, visited Japan last year to obtain a notable Japanese collection for his department, the purchase made possible through the generosity of a Trustee. The Print Department has received valuable additions, and also the library, though there has been difficulty in obtaining books and periodicals from abroad. Art students making a persistent demand for examples of war and commercial posters, a collection was formed by the Museum. An extensive work has been done educationally in lectures and classes, with study rooms arranged for students. The Museum's lantern slide collection goes to schools and lecturers in different parts of the country. Its paintings are also sent out for loan exhibitions.

The Museum makes its contribution to the war work of the country. Sailors and soldiers in uniform are welcomed and admitted to the Museum free at all times, and special arrangements are made for their guidance. In addition to this a course of lectures has been arranged in connection with the Y. M. C. A. and a number of interested men in nearby camps.

There was a good attendance at the meeting yesterday of the Trustees and their wives. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Director of the Carnegie Foundation, made an address, another was made by Joseph Breck, Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts, and Director Edward Robinson was also a speaker. Among those present were Allison V. Armour, Herbert D. Adams, R. B. Dodson, Mrs. Frederick S. Lee, Samuel T. Peters, Dr. and Mrs. Lancashire, Theodore Weston, Giles Whiting, Lewis Cass Ledyard, William Church Osborn, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, F. R. Appleton, Howard Mansfield, Edward D. Adams, Mrs. E. T. H. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, and Francis Jones.

Boucher War Paintings on View.

A collection of ninety-nine paintings made on the French battlefields by J. F. Boucher, official painter to the French Army, will be placed on exhibition today at the Ritz-Carlton. Portraits of Marshal Joffre and General Pershing, posed at their respective headquarters, will be shown, and a captive airplane painted on a piece of wood from the wrecked German plane is one of the novelties of the exhibition.

TAKES UP WOMEN LABOR.

Service Board Head Answers Protest of Labor Union.

In response to a protest made by the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn and Queens against the employment of women on the city's railroads, Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission replied yesterday by saying that if the union thought it could produce facts showing that the employment of women menaced the adequacy, safety, or continuity of the service, an effort would be made to arrange for public hearings at which testimony along these lines might be submitted.

The communication to Mr. Straus contained a copy of a resolution adopted by the union which protested "against the ruinous policy" of "traction monopolies." Part of the preamble said that the employment of women as conductors, guards, and porters was not due to any shortage of labor "if a living wage were offered," and it complained of the long and irregular hours and the character of the work, "which is not fitted for the peculiar physical structure of women, and cannot be performed by them without injury to their health and moral fibre."

Mr. Straus's letter was addressed to Otto Nicols, Corresponding Secretary of the union. "The commission has not the power to say, on physical or moral grounds, or for reasons of health, public policy, or the maintenance of proper wage standards, that women shall or shall not be employed, or that only men shall be employed," he says. "The law thus far leaves to the companies the selection of employes and leaves to the companies and their agreement with present or prospective employes the determination of the wage contracts. The commission has no power to exclude either men or women from any employment by reason of sex, or to say that men or women shall not continue in the employment of a railroad company."

Mr. Straus said that the question of competency, qualifications, or suitability of employes could be treated by the commission only if the public safety or convenience was threatened.

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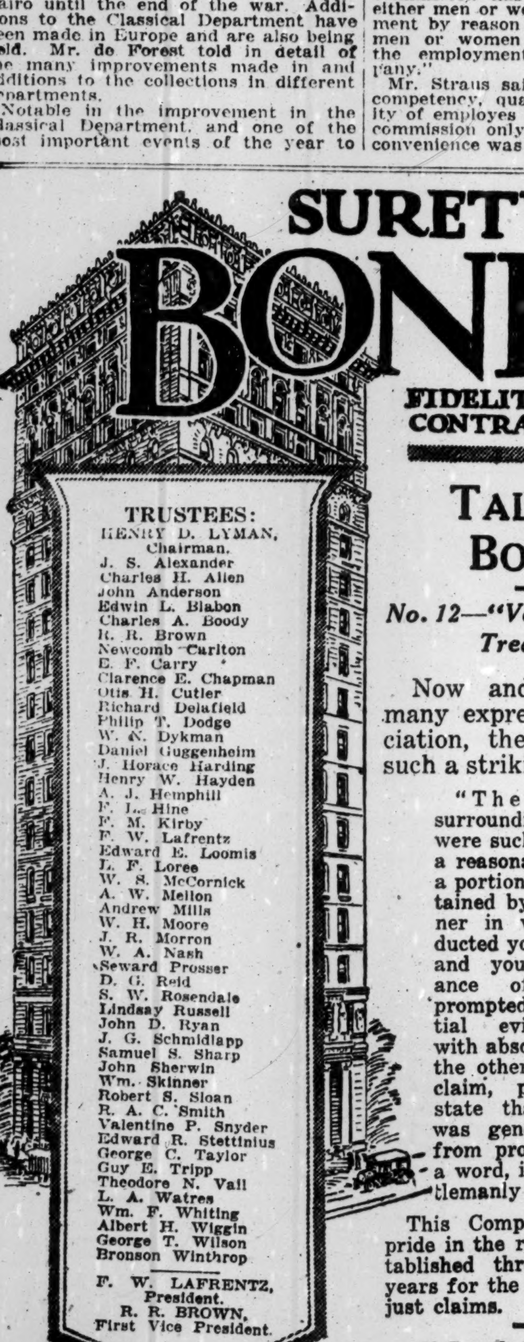

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PRESIDENT SUBMITS NEW BILL ON PRICES

Measure Is Reported to Give Blanket Authority, Without Specifying Product.

IMMEDIATE PASSAGE ASKED

Members of House Committee Go to White House for Conference Over Proposed Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A draft of a bill giving the President broad powers to fix prices of food and other products essential to the conduct of the war or for domestic consumption was laid before members of the House Agriculture Committee today by President Wilson with the request that it be pressed for passage.

Representative Lever, South Carolina, Chairman of the committee, and Representative Lee, Georgia; Candler, Mississippi, Democrats, and Haugen, Iowa, and McLaughlin, Michigan, Republicans, were called to the White House and told by the President that he believed a situation had arisen that necessitated immediate legislation to provide these powers.

Members of the committee declined to disclose details of the bill. Chairman Lever left the White House with the President's copy to study over its provisions tonight, and if satisfied with it will introduce it tomorrow.

It is understood that the measure would give the President through any agency that he may designate blanket authority to fix prices without specifying the products.

In his address to Congress at the opening of this session, the President gave notice of his intention to ask for such authority. It is regarded by officials of the Administration as necessary to deal with iron, steel, oil, cotton, and other raw materials for war supplies as well as with food, both for the army and navy and for the public.

Some time ago the Chamber of Commerce of the United States conducted a referendum, and an overwhelming majority of its constituent commercial organizations indorsed a plan for giving complete price-fixing powers to a board or commission under the President. It is understood that this plan was carefully considered in drafting the legislation now proposed.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. F. R. MASON

Miss Marcelle O. Stemmler Weds Reserve Officer at Her Home.

The marriage of Lieutenant Frederic Raoul Mason of the 108th Infantry, U. S. R., and Miss Marcelle Ogden Stemmler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Stemmler, was celebrated at 1 o'clock yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, the Apthorpe, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, by the Rev. Edwin E. Butler of Montclair, N. J. The bride, in white satin and tulle and a tulle veil held with a point lace Russian headdress, carried roses and lilies of the valley, and had only one attendant, her sister, Miss Lorraine B. Stemmler, who wore a pink satin frock draped with lavender net, and carried sweet peas to match.

Miss Emilie Rich's Wedding Plans.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Emilie Howard Rich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rich of 16 Central Park South, and Andrew M. Underhill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Underhill of South Orange, N. J., which is to take place on Saturday in St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street, at 4 o'clock. The bride's matron of honor will be Mrs. Eugene V. Connett, sister of the bridegroom, and Mr. Connett will be Mr. Underhill's best man. The ushers selected are George E. Turrell and Frederick Myers of South Orange, Lemaire Zabriskie, U. S. N. R., and Lieutenant Ralph Hyde, U. S. N., both of this city, and Russell Earle of Brooklyn. A supper for the families and relatives will be served at the Rich residence.

Miss Marguerite Rascovar a Bride.

Miss Marguerite Rascovar, daughter of Mrs. Vera Rascovar of 16 West Eighty-second Street, was married on Saturday evening last to Adolph Woolner Baar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Baar of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. G. Enelow at 7 o'clock in the Louis XVI. Room at the St. Regis Hotel. Frank J. Rascovar, who is attending the Officers' Training School at Camp Upton, gave his sister in marriage. Mrs. E. H. Raudnitz attended her sister, also a young niece of the bride, Marguerite V. Rascovar, who was flower girl. Mrs. Baar is a niece of Harry Rascovar of this city. The couple have gone South on their honeymoon.

Capt. Meagher's Wedding Hastened.

The marriage of Dr. John F. W. Meagher, Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, and Miss Emily Winifred Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Rose of Brooklyn, was to have taken place yesterday, but announcement was made that the ceremony was performed on Jan. 12.

Captain Meagher is a well-known neurologist in Brooklyn, and received his commission shortly after the outbreak of the war. The marriage date was advanced, as he was ordered hurriedly to San Antonio, Texas. His bride is a cousin of Supreme Court Justice Lewis L. Fawcett.

Wed to Lieut. E. L. Townsend.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of First Lieutenant Effingham Lawrence Townsend, son of Mrs. Franklin Townsend of 12 East Eighty-fifth Street, and Miss Margaret Blanchard Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Edward Graham of Danville, Va., which took place on Saturday, in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Townsend is with the Ordnance Department in Washington. He has two brothers in service, Franklin Townsend, who is in France, and Charles Townsend, who is at a naval training station.

Williams-Matthews Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Williams of Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Burch Williams, to Sergeant William Procter Matthews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews of Cincinnati, Ohio. Sergeant Matthews was a member of the class of '18 at Princeton, and is now stationed at Camp Sheridan, Ala., with the 136th Field Artillery.

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Action for Separation the Sequel of a Romantic Marriage.

The fact that Mrs. Vera Schermerhorn Randolph, daughter of the late George J. Schermerhorn, has left her husband, Robert John Randolph of Virginia, is disclosed through an order filed by Supreme Court Justice Bijur granting Mrs. Randolph $15 a week alimony and $100 counsel fee pending a suit for separation on the ground of cruelty.

Mrs. Randolph was thought to be the recipient of a large income from the estate of her father until she told Justice Bijur in her petition that since she left her husband she has been dependent on the charity of her mother and friends, to whom she owes $2,000. She also has an income of from $75 to $100 a month from the manufacture and sale of handkerchiefs, she said, while her husband has an income of more than $200 a month and lives at the New York Athletic Club. She says he spends money in restaurants and cabarets and drives a racing car.

In reply Mr. Randolph says his only income is $2,000 a year from a civilian appointment with the Government, as the result of which he expects to get a Second Lieutenant's commission soon. He has been living at the expense of his sister and driving her car, he said.

The marriage of Mr. Randolph and Miss Schermerhorn took place in 1906 and was the result of an elopement at Magnolia, Mass. While a formal engagement had been announced a short time before, the couple took an auto ride one night and were married much sooner than their friends and relatives expected. Mrs. Randolph's recital of her husband's cruel treatment begins with their honeymoon, when he is alleged to have struck her with his fist at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, and also struck her in 1906 and in subsequent years at various hotels in which they lived in New York.

NEED NOT GIVE CHANGE.

Francis Colgate Dale Loses Suit Against the Western Union.

Through a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Francis Colgate Dale has lost a suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company in which was involved the question as to whether a telegraph company should provide its offices with sufficient change for a $10 bill when presented by a patron in payment of charges for $1. The Municipal Court had ruled in Mr. Dale's favor.

Mr. Dale was on his honeymoon in Los Angeles on June 25, 1915, and was on his way East when he entered a Western Union office in a railroad station and presented a telegram to be sent to his club in New York, directing that his mail be forwarded to Denver. When he tendered a $10 bill in payment for the $1 charge the agent directed him to get change. Mr. Dale admitted that by using a Columbian half-dollar in his possession, he had enough change, but he wanted to keep the coin because it was worth a premium of 5 or 10 cents. He made no further effort to get change, and the message was not sent.

Mr. Dale sued the company for the expense of staying overnight at Colorado Springs while waiting for his mail, which would have been unnecessary had the message been sent, and got judgment for $16. In reversing the judgment and dismissing the complaint, the Appellate Division said:

"It was the duty of the plaintiff to pay or tender the usual charges for sending the telegram. Plaintiff's expectation of realizing a premium of 5 or 10 cents on the Columbian half-dollar did not justify his refusal to pay the exact charges, nor was the coin shown to be of such rarity as to warant a desire to retain it rather than turn it over to satisfy the defendant's tolls."

TO RELEASE DUTCH SHIPS.

Will Carry Belgian Relief and Probably South American Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Under an agreement which it is reported has been reached by the War Trade Board and the Dutch Government, steps will be taken at once to employ 500,000 tons of shipping now tied up at New York and other seaports. A number of the ships are badly in need of repairs and will have to be sent to drydocks before they will be available.

It was stated at the Shipping Board offices today that the ships will not be sent into the submarine zone. No detailed statement was made, but it was understood that a number of them will be used to bring manganese ore from Brazil and nitrates from Chile. Arrangements will also be sought for the movement of wheat from Australia and Argentina. A certain percentage of the shipping will aid in the Belgian relief work.

The cargoes of wheat and fodder which have been held on the ships since July 15 will be distributed in this country. Details as to the quantity of foodstuffs which Holland will get will be worked out in the form of a permanent agreement, as the present arrangement is a temporary one. The vessels, it is understood, will be subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Government, and must agree to return to American ports if released for overseas service.

NURSE DIES IN WAR SERVICE

Miss Roberts Was with the Presbyterian Hospital Unit in France.

MADISON, N. J., Jan. 21.—A substitution of the gold star of sacrifice for the blue star of service will be made in the service flag of the First Presbyterian Church here, indicating the first death of a resident of this place in the discharge of patriotic duty.

Word has been received here of the death in France of Miss Annabel Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Roberts, a member of the New York Presbyterian Hospital unit at Etretat, France. Septicaemia is given as the cause of death in the report transmitted through the War Department.

Miss Roberts was graduated from Vassar College in 1913 and entered the Presbyterian Hospital. She was graduated from the nurses' school of that institution with honors, and was appointed night Superintendent. Organization of a war service unit at the hospital included Miss Roberts, and May 14 of last year she sailed for France.

The church and the Red Cross Committee of the borough will hold a memorial service for her.

Two Aviators Killed in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 21—Cadet Frank L. Seery was killed, and Cadet V. C. Dunham suffered injuries from which he died at the base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, in a collision of airplanes at Kelly Field this morning. Seery was from Evanston, Ill. Dunham's wife lives at 17 Edmonds Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Knights of Columbus War Benefit.

The Gramercy Neighborhood Association will give an entertainment and dance in the 69th Regiment Armory on next Saturday evening to raise funds for the Knights of Columbus War Camp Fund. The entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock, and many actors and singers have promised to take part. A band of veterans of the 69th Military Band will furnish music for the dance that begins at 11 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENT.

$1.00 FUND FOR FREE WOOL

Urgent need for Warm Knitted Clothing for the Navy and Army.

Please send contributions to the

Comforts Committee OF THE NAVY LEAGUE,
509 5th Ave., New York.

JEWISH DRIVE NEAR GOAL.

Meeting at the Biltmore Today Expected to Show Success.

No definite results of the continued drive to get 50,000 new members for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies were reported yesterday, it having been decided to hold but two meetings of team workers during the second week of the campaign. However, leaders of the movement found ample evidence in the day's accomplishments to justify them in their decision to keep the soliciting forces at work.

At a meeting in the Hotel Biltmore this afternoon it is hoped that definite assurance that the goal has been passed may be given. This result is believed to have been accomplished, but many team colonels have not reported within the past few days and others found their plans temporarily upset by the interruption to business due to the Garfield order.

The aim of the drive—the democratic spread of the movement among Jews of all classes, that the financial burden might not fall too heavily on the well-to-do minority and that responsibility for Jewish welfare work might be felt by all parts of the Jewish community—was much advanced last night at a big mass meeting of members of the orthodox faith in Hunt's Point Palace, in the Bronx.

Albert Lucas, one of the Colonels of the orthodox team, presided, and William Fox, thus far the most successful head of a soliciting team, and others made speeches in Yiddish and in English, explaining the increased wartime needs of the eighty-nine organizations in the federation.

Most of the thousands of solicitors yesterday took advantage of their own enforced holiday and the fact that office buildings and stores were closed to comb the residential districts, in an effort to reach every single prospect there. It is expected that favorable results will be shown when next the enrollments are tabulated.

Felix M. Warburg, President of the federation and leader of the drive; Henry Moscowitz, Dr. Edwin I. Goldwasser, Executive Director of the federation, and Benjamin Antin of the Civil Service Commission were the speakers at a conference last night of representatives of the Federal, State, and city civil service employs.

GIFTS FOR JEWISH RELIEF.

Further Contributions to $10,000,000 Fund Announced.

The American Jewish Relief Committee acknowledges these recent contributions of $50 or more to the $10,000,000 that is being raised in this country for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe:

Sheridan (Wyo.) Committee	$1,200
Rochester Committee	10,000
Omaha Committee	6,000
Des Moines Committee	6,000
Fort Wayne Committee	3,950
Charleston (W. Va.) Committee	3,527
C. A. Wimpfheimer	2,500
Little Rock Committee	1,600
Grand Rapids Committee	1,500
Bellaire Committee	1,089
Morris Levy	1,000
Englewood (Ill.) Jewish War Rel. Com. and Young People's Aux. for Jewish War Sufferers	1,000
Pensacola Committee	1,000
Farrell (Penn.) Committee	1,000
Nashville Committee	1,000
Baltimore Committee	1,000
Beth Hamedrash Hagadel, Bronx	878
Galveston Committee	600
Lincoln (Neb.) Committee	555
Salina (Kan.) Committee	500
Roanoke Committee	300
Adereth El Congregation	300
L. J. Schiff	250
Bay City (Texas) Committee	249
Pittsburg (Kan.) Committee	187
Cong. Gemiluth Chassodim, Alexandria, La.	150
Brith Sholom Cong., St. Louis, Mo.	146
M. Turkeltaub & Son	100
Adras Israel Cong., Hartford, Conn.	96
Cong. Aitz Chayim, Danville, Va.	86
Chevra Ansche Slobodka, Harlem	84
Pawtucket Committee	80
Goshen (Ind.) Committee	75
Beth Elohim Cong., Florence, S. C.	75
Honnett (N. C.) Committee	75
Talmud Torah Baron Moshe Hirsch, Buenos Aires	72
Debora Levenson and Bertha Turk col.	70
Star Skirt Company	66
Cong. Anshe Chesse Israel, Danville, Ill.	64
Manuel Goldberg	50
J. J. Moise	50
Osceola (Ark.) Committee	50
Hebrew Orth. Ladies' Aid Soc., Lafayette, Ind.	50
Bennington Committee	50
St. Louis Committee	8,000
Detroit Committee	7,000
Col. Jewish War Suff. Rel. Committee	4,000
Indianapolis Committee	3,000
Port Chester Committee	1,274
Emanuel Cong., Beaumont, Texas	1,000
Rio de Janeiro Committee	779
Oil City Committee	356
Cleveland Committee	135
Ohak Zedeck Congregation, Brooklyn	118
La Crosse Committee	117
Stockton (Cal.) Committee	110
Sol. Lamport	100
Krauss Bros. Lumber Co.	100
Worcester Committee	100
Benjamin Halpern	100
Alliance (Ohio) Committee	98
Congr. Adas Jacob Slabodke, Harlem	96
Reno Committee	65
M. M. Sher	50

The office of the committee is at 20 Exchange Place.

A Son to Mrs. C. I. Voorhees.

A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford I. Voorhees of Rose Bank, New Brunswick, N. J., at the home of Mrs. Voorhees's mother, Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg, 540 Park Avenue. Mrs. Voorhees was formerly Miss Adelaide B. Parker, a daughter of Mrs. Stromberg by a former marriage.

R. A. Rincones Dies at Camp Upton.

Rafael A. Rincones, son of Pedro R. Rincones, the Venezuelan Consul General in this city, and a private in an army ammunition train at Camp Upton, died in the base hospital at the camp on Sunday from pneumonia. He enlisted shortly after the declaration of war, but was not called into active service until six weeks ago, when he was transferred from Fort Slocum to Camp Upton. Though born in Caracas of Venezuelan parents Mr. Rincones, who was 23 years old, had lived nearly all his life in this country and became an American citizen on his majority. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College in Brooklyn. Before he enlisted he had been associated with his brother, Pedro R. Rincones, Jr., in an importing business in this city. Another brother, Miguel Rincones, is a member of the Sixty-fourth Infantry in Texas.

Mrs. May Banks Stacey.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Mrs. May Banks Stacey, widow of Colonel M. H. Stacey, died today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Muller, in Evanston. She was 76 years old and the head of the Rosicrucian Cult in American. Mrs. Stacey was a native of Baltimore. She claimed she and her two sons were the only living lineal descendents of Oliver Cromwell. One of her sons, Lieutenant Cromwell Stacey, was senior instructor at both Fort Sheridan officers' training camps.

At the time of her death Mrs. Stacey wore a ring which is said to have been made from a buckle on breeches which were once worn by Cromwell. Mrs. Stacey's father was a distinguished jurist.

Dowager Lady Lawrence.

Dowager Lady Lawrence, widow of Lord Lawrence, who was Viceroy of India from 1864 to 1869, died recently in England, in her ninety-eighth year. Before her marriage, in 1840, she was a Miss Hamilton, the daughter of the Rev. Richard Hamilton, Vicar of Culdaff, Donegal, Ireland. In 1842 she went to India with her husband, who took part in the Punjab campaigns, and in the struggle which ensued Lady Lawrence's home was the refuge of many British families resident in India whose homes in the war-stricken region were beleaguered.

Baroness Wentworth.

The death recently of Lady Anne Blunt, Baroness Wentworth, is announced in British newspapers. She was a granddaughter of George Gordon, Lord Byron, the poet, and as a girl developed skill as an artist with pen and ink. Some of her architectural drawings were exhibited in the Royal Academy in London. She had traveled extensively in Arabia and the East and spent her last years in Egypt. Baroness Wentworth was approaching her eightieth birthday when she died.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

HERSKOVITZ—PERLING.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Perling announce the betrothal of their daughter, Amelia V. Perling, to Mr. Moe S. Herskovits, at the Hotel Savoy, on Jan. 20.

LIPPMAN—COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Cohen announce the engagement of their daughter Beatrice to James Lippman.

Married.

ATKINSON—TOWNSEND.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, at the residence of her parents, by the Rev. Father Humphrey of St. Joseph's Church, Mildred Audrey Gibert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, to Donal Cameron Thompson Atkinson of Quebec, Canada.

TALMADGE—CORNISH.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, at St. Ambrose Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Fleming James, Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Cornish, to Mr. Frank C. Talmadge of New York City.

Died.

ANDERSON.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 20, Kate E., beloved wife of Edward F. Anderson. Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 22, from her late residence, 17 North Arlington Av., at 3 P. M.

BAUM.—On Jan. 21, Bertha, devoted daughter of Pauline and the late Simon Baum, sister of Benjamin, Isaac, Silas, Alexander, Jesse, and Hattie Cohn. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 23, 11 A. M., from Rodof Sholem Chapel, Union Field. Services Wednesday, 6:30 P. M., at 124 West 96th St.

BELL.—Suddenly, Jan. 19, 1918, Hal Bell. Funeral from his late residence, 2,201 University Av., Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.

BELL.—On Jan. 21, 1918, George H. Bell, aged 59 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,012 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BERNSTEIN.—Mrs. Addie W., 87 Hamilton Place, in her 62d year. Funeral private. Interment at Kingston, N. Y. Kingston papers please copy.

BILLINGS.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—With regret announcement is made of the death on Jan. 18 of Elmer Mandeville Billings, a member of this society.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred W. Dodsworth, 230 West 76th St., Mary Louisa, wife of the late George F. Brown. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., near Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BRUSH.—At her home, the Grosvenor, 115 Montague St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 21, Julia Maria Brush, daughter of the late Conklin and Rosanna Brush, in her 80th year. Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Montague and Clinton Sts., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CABARET.—Jan. 19, of pneumonia, Luther O. Cabaret, in his 56th year. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, 44 Hamilton Av., New Rochelle.

CAMPBELL.—Margaret. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Tuesday, 8 P. M.

CLEMINSHAW.—In Troy, Jan. 20, 1918, Charles Cleminshaw, aged 84 years. Friends are invited to attend funeral services at the residence, 165 2d St., Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Burial at Oakwood.

CODY.—John J., 100 Lewis Av., Elmhurst, L. I., of pneumonia, Jan. 20, 1918. Funeral services at residence 8:30 P. M. Jan. 22, 1918.

COOGAN.—On Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Matthew Coogan, beloved husband of Teresa and father of the Rev. John J. Coogan, Police Chaplain. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock from his late residence, 2,428 Frisby Av., Westchester, Bronx. Solemn requiem mass St. Raymond's Church. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

DAVIDSON.—At her home, 279 East 163d St., on Jan. 20, Johanna, aged 66 years, beloved wife of John Davidson. Funeral services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

DERRENBACHER.—On Jan. 20, 1918, at his home, 165 Horton Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Frank Derrenbacher, aged 47 years, beloved husband of Lillian Merk Derrenbacher. Funeral service at the Church of the Holy Family, Mayflower Av., New Rochelle, Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

ELY.—In New York, suddenly, of pleuro-pneumonia, Etta, daughter of the late William Newell Ely and Anna Gorham Hale of Stratford, Conn. Funeral services at Christ Church, Stratford, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 3:15 P. M. 1:03 train from New York. Boston papers please copy.

FARNHAM.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, at 861 Jefferson Av., Mary Leland, beloved wife of Frank W. Farnham. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jefferson and Patchen Avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

FEAREY.—On Jan. 8, Bertha Louise Kettel, wife of Frederick Tyroe Fearey, at Hotel del Coronado, Cal. Services the Peddie Memorial Church, Newark, N. J., Thursday, 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

FERRIS.—Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, at his home, Brewster, N. Y., William Andrew, only son of Samuel K. and Mary Ester St. John Ferris. Services at his late residence, Thursday, Jan. 24, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

FLYNN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 19, Charles J. Flynn, husband of Rena Flynn. Friends can view remains from 6 to 8 P. M. on Tuesday at 14 East 39th St. Interment at Marlboro, Mass.

FOSDICK.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on Jan. 20, 1918, Lewis L. Fosdick, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral private.

GARVAN.—At her home, 903 Park Av., on Jan. 21, Patricia, daughter of Francis Patrick and Mabel Brady Garvan, in her 43d year. Funeral mass at St. Agnes's Church, 43d St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 23. Interment private.

GERSON.—Yetta, beloved wife of the late Abraham and devoted mother of Joseph, Henry, Jacob, and Sol. Relatives, friends, and members of Flora Frauen Verein are invited to attend funeral at the residence of her son, Henry Gerson, 550 West 156th St., Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M.

GERSON.—Members, seat holders, and sisterhood of Temple Ansched Chesed are requested to attend the funeral of Yetta, mother of our member, Jack Gerson, on Wednesday, 10 A. M., at 559 West 156th St.
MEYER GOODFRIEND, President.
ISAAC M. WITT, Hon. Secretary.

GILES.—At Cold Spring-on-Hudson, on Saturday, Jan. 19, Dr. Richard Giles, in his 57th year. Funeral at St. Mary's-in-the-Highlands on Wednesday, Jan. 23, on arrival of train leaving New York 9:30.

HANNAHS.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, after a very short illness, Truman Kilborne Hannahs, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late home, 114 Park Av., East Orange, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

HANNEGAN.—John J., beloved husband of Catherine Hannegan, (nee Fitzgerald,) late President of Master Plumbers' Association of City of New York, also a member of the New York Athletic Club, at 5:20 A. M., Sunday, in the Misericordia Hospital. High mass at 10 A. M. Wednesday, Our Lady of Mercy Church, Marion Av., near Fordham Road; from his late residence, 2,650 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

HAYDOCK.—John. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

HIRSHLER.—On Jan. 21, Jerome J., of the United States Navy, at Newport, R. I., in his 20th year, of pneumonia, beloved and only son of Louis and Carrie Hirshler of 500 West 111th St. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10:30 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

IRISH.—Saturday, Jan. 19, Mrs. Anna Hufty, beloved wife of William E. Irish. Services at the late residence, 550 West 172d St., at 8 P. M., Tuesday. Interment at the Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday. Philadelphia and Camden (N. J.) papers please copy.

KEMPNER.—Louis, on Jan. 21, beloved husband of Grace A. Kempner and father of Alexander S. and David Dudley, at his residence, 251 West 92d St., in his 61st year. Funeral services at his home, Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

KNIGHT.—Emma R. Pembleton, suddenly, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George C. Bladworth, 314 West 94th St., New York City, Jan. 21, 1918. Funeral service at Tioga Centre, Thursday, Jan. 24, at 2:30 P. M.

KOHN.—Albert, M. D., beloved husband of Ernestine Lambert, at the age of 48. Services Wednesday morning, 9:30 at his late residence, 122 East 58th. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

KOHN.—Phoenix W. and O. Aid Society officers and members are requested to attend funeral of our late brother, Dr. Albert Kohn, from his late residence, 122 East 58th St., Wednesday, Jan. 23, 9:30 A. M.
F. LOVINGER, President.
W. L. WEILL, Secretary.

KROOSS.—On Jan. 20, 1918, at his home, 40 Guion Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., Christopher J. Krooss, in his 40th year, beloved husband of Catherine Krooss. Funeral services at the Elks' Club, 23 Bank St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, 11 A. M. Wednesday.

LACKMAN.—Fred. On Monday, Jan. 21, after a long illness, at his home, 807 Halsey St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIS.—Jennette, (nee Marks,) devoted wife of Reuben Lewis and beloved mother of Ettie Naftal, Gertrude Noble, Fannie, Louis, Ada, and Newman Lewis, suddenly, Sunday, Jan. 20. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 22, 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 615 West 162d St.

LINDE.—On Jan. 21, Aaron Linde, aged 52. Funeral from his late residence, 1,420 Stebbins Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.

MORRIS.—Jan. 21, Archibald, at Bristol, Penn., in his 45th year.

Died.

MICHELSON.—Libbie A., the beloved wife of Adolph and mother of Morris, in her 52d year. Funeral 10 A. M., Tuesday. Services private. No flowers. Members of Jordan Lodge please note.

MORGAN.—On Jan. 20, 1918, Paul R. Morgan, in his 21st year, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., beloved son of Hiram A. and Emily M. Morgan. Funeral from his late residence, 709 West 169th St. Notice of time later.

NOTMAN.—On Monday morning, Jan. 21, at his residence, after four days' illness, Charles P. Notman, son of the late Peter and Jane C. Notman, in his 62d year. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 149 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M. Please do not send flowers.

PARRY.—On Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Florence R., beloved daughter of James and Jane Parry. Funeral services at her late residence, 593 Amsterdam Av., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

PURDY.—On Monday morning, Jan. 21, 1918, at her New York residence, 35 West 81st St., Amelia Augusta, wife of Thomas C. Purdy of Norfolk, Conn., and daughter of the late Nathan C. Ely. Funeral services at her late residence Thursday at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

REA.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, Mary Harrison Rea, in her 70th year. Funeral services at the residence of Dr. G. A. Werther, 492 1st Av., Astoria, Long Island, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Jan. 17, 1918, in the service of her country at Etretat, France, Amabel Scharff, oldest daughter of Louis H. and Amabel S. Roberts of Madison, N. J.

RONEY.—Irving S., suddenly, Saturday. Services 183 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M. Tuesday. No flowers.

SABIN.—Mary A., widow of Joseph Sabin, Jan. 20, 1918, in her 100th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. S. Lloyd, 244 West 99th St. Services at the above address at 8 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 22. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

SHIBLEY.—Ameen A. Masonic services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank E. Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday evening, 8:30.

SHIBLEY.—Arcana Lodge 246: Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of the lodge, to be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, 1918, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Campbell Funeral Parlors, Broadway and 66th St., for the purpose of paying our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late brother, Worshipful Brother Ameen A. Shibley. By order MAX HERZKA, Master.
ISAAC VAN BENSCHOTEN, Secretary.

SILBER.—On Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Jane A., wife of the late William B. Silber, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,111 5th Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 4 P. M.

SPITZER.—Frederick Spitzer, beloved son of Mrs. Ignatz Spitzer, suddenly, on Jan. 21. Funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 1,283 Union Av., Bronx. Niagara Lodge and Humboldt Lodge No. 512, F. and A. M., invited.

STRAUSS.—At Philadelphia, on Jan. 21, 1918, Babette Landauer, beloved wife of David Strauss and devoted mother of Minnie Hahlo and Sadie Davis. Funeral services on Wednesday, 2 P. M., at 2,009 Broad St., Philadelphia.

TALLMAN.—Frank B., beloved husband of Millie Beekman, in his 50th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 199 Edgecombe Av., at 8 P. M. Wednesday, Jan. 23. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery on Thursday. Haskensack, N. J., papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—James Benjamin, aged 67, Saturday evening, Jan. 19, 1918. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, 1918, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 417 10th St., Brooklyn.

THOMAS.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 21, 1918, Margaret E., wife of William G. Thomas in her sixty-third year. Funeral services at her late residence, 149 South Grove St., Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

THOMAS.—John D., Jan. 20, 1918. Funeral services at his late residence, 252 West 69th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918, at 11 A. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.
H. ADOLPH HOWELL, In Charge of Arrangements.

WARNER.—Charlotte Mann., Jan. 21, beloved wife of George W. Funeral services from her parents' residence, 92 Terrace View Av., Jan. 22, 1918, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

WATERS.—Joseph F., after short illness, aged 65 years. Funeral from his late residence, 66 East 190th St., on Thursday morning, Jan. 24; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham.

WEBSTER.—Jacob Webster, beloved husband of Lena Webster and father of Ray Aaronson, Myron, Bernie, Harry, Sidney, Jenny, Ethel, and Lieutenant Leslie Webster. Funeral services Tuesday, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 1,453 Lexington Av. Kindly omit flowers.

WEBSTER.—Jacob. Officers and members of Constitution Council, 648, R. A., are especially invited to attend the funeral of our late brother on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 1,453 Lexington Av.
HENRY HIRSCH, Regent.
CHARLES KLUGE, Secretary.

WILLIAMSON.—At his residence, 36 Union St., New Brunswick, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 20, 1918, Douwe Ditmars Williamson, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral services at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 2:45 P. M. Interment private.

BRENNAN.—James E., 521 East 81st St., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BURKE.—Michael J., 3,341 Webster Av., Bronx, Jan. 20. Funeral today, 7:15 A. M.

CARROLL.—Peter, 150 East 52d St., Jan. 20. Funeral notice later.

CLARK.—Edward S., 436 East 138th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DELMORE.—Mary, 582 West 46th St., Jan. 20. Funeral notice later.

DEVINE.—Joseph L., 68 West 10th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DOYLE.—James, 192 Waverley Place, Jan. 20. Funeral notice later.

EGLETON.—Margaret, 614 Water St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FLOGEL.—Theresa, 343 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Jan. 19, aged 81. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FOSTER.—Charles P., 1,692 Park Av., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

GREINER.—Anna, 1,969 Webster Av., Bronx, Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HAGGERTY.—Catherine, 64 Leroy St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HARDY.—Mary E., Jan. 20, aged 53. Funeral 228 8th Av.

HAYES.—James P., 209 West 66th St., Jan. 20. Funeral notice later.

LEOPOLD.—Henry, 272 West 131st St., Jan. 20, aged 38. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LEVENE.—Adolph, 181 Lenox Av., Jan. 20, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—Patrick, 690 Tinton Av., Bronx, Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Richard, 82 West 105th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

NEUMEYER.—Albert, 258 Schaeffer St., Jan. 20, aged 59.

RENVILLE.—Ella I., 232 East 197th St., Jan. 20.

RYER.—Thomas H., 3,668 Barnes Av., Bronx, Jan. 20. Funeral Jan. 24.

SHERIDAN.—Richard P., 5,848 Tyndall Av., Bronx, Jan. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Marie, 261 West 116th St., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Ruth V., 200 8th Av., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ARNOLD.—Bertha, 13 Cranberry St., Jan. 20, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BENNETT.—Thomas, 11 Jackson Place, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

BLANK.—Alice E., 526 State St., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

CAREY.—William J., 108 Ten Eyck St., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DOHERTY.—Mrs. Daniel, 218 Jay St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DEMPSEY.—Margaret F., 70 Merton St., Jan. 20, aged 78. Funeral today.

DONNELLEY.—Isabel, 417 Sackett St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUNN.—Nicholas, 25 Repose Place, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLANAGAN.—Margaret H., 125 Smith St., Jan. 20. Funeral service today.

JOHNSTON.—William F., 175 Georgia Av., Jan. 19.

LEBOHNER.—Sophia, 138 Grattan St., Jan. 19, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LUTTRELL.—James, 4,716 3d Av., Jan. 19, aged 36. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McSORLEY.—Susie M., 479 Putnam Av., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MULLIGAN.—Peter, 320 42d St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MUNROE.—Mary L., 127 Quincy St., Jan. 19, aged 78.

SLOCUM.—Isaac H., 1,448 Flatbush Av., Jan. 19, aged 70. Funeral today.

TRAVERS.—Catherine V., 65 3d Av., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TWEEDIE.—Ida M., 342 Livingston St., Jan. 20, aged 48.

Jersey City.

DEPPISCH.—Sophie, 138 Clendenny Av., Jan. 21.

DONOVAN.—Joseph J., 154 1st St., Jan. 19.

FINKLER.—Anna, 210 Cambridge Av., Jan. 19, aged 39. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GERRITTY.—Ann E., 633 Willow Av., Jan. 18, aged 56. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LANE.—Nellie, 69 Romaine Av., Jan. 19.

MacHORNEY.—Edward T., 506 Summit Av., Jan. 20.

MEEK.—Anna J., 157 Duncan Av., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MOELKER.—Marie, 6 Elizabeth St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCANLAN.—Peter, 87 Palisade Av., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Long Island.

BYRNES.—Patrick J., Elmhurst, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COMER.—William H., Union Course, Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow.

LONG.—Eugene K., Jamaica, Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

DISNEY.—In loving memory of my dear daughter, who departed this life the 22d of January, 1916. You are not forgotten, Sadie, dear, nor will you ever be, as long as life remains in me. Your heartbroken mother, C. BERNHARD.

SIMMONS.—In loving and constant remembrance of our only child, Emily V. Glass Simmons, who departed this life Jan. 22, 1916.

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Obituary Notes.

LUTHER CABARET, 56 years old, a manufacturer of this city, died at his home in New Rochelle Heights on Sunday.

Miss SUSIE M. McSORLEY, a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 479 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

HAROLD D. RICHARDS, instructor in manual training in the public schools of Dover, N. J., died in the Dover General Hospital on Sunday.

JOHN E. SEAMAN, 41 years old, a lawyer and a member of an old Long Island family, died on Saturday at his home, 3 Pilling Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET CAMPBELL, 76 years old, widow of Harvey T. Campbell, who was a resident of this city and Princeton, N. J., died on Sunday at her home, 25 East Tenth Street.

WILLIAM A. YOUNIE, for many years employed by the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Company, died on Sunday at his home, 439 Forty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year.

BERTHA L. FEAREY, wife of Frederick Tyroe Fearey of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, an inventor of several devices employed on railroads, died recently in Coronado, Cal. Mrs. Fearey was 49 years of age.

Mrs. LOUISE GLOVER WELLS WYMAN, wife of Albert Ross Wyman, a retired shipping agent of Brooklyn, died in her sixty-seventh year on Saturday, at her home, 300 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

Dr. ALBERT KOHN, associate attending physician at Mount Sinai Hospital and formerly adjunct professor of internal medicine at the New York Polyclinic Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 122 East Fifty-eighth Street.

R. J. SHAW, who had been in the drug business in Plainfield, N. J., for the last forty-four years, died there last night at his home in East Second Street, following a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Newton, N. J.

Mrs. WILHELMINA E. OTT, widow of George Ott, Sr., a shoe merchant of Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for more than sixty years, died at her home, 226 Jerome Street, on Saturday, aged 82 years. She is survived by two sons and a daughter.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS CROSS, Secretary of Conzen & Son Coal Company, in Brooklyn, and formerly with the coal firm of Curtis, Blaisdell & Co., died from apoplexy on Saturday at the home of his sister, 761 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn. He was 61 years old.

IRVING S. RONEY of 183 Fenimore Street, Brooklyn, a representative of the Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Company of this city, was found dead in his room in the Hotel Continental, Philadelphia, yesterday. Mr. Roney's death was said to have been due to a heart attack.

E. HOWARD DICK, a former Lieutenant in the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 18 North Nineteenth Street, East Orange, N. J. He was the general manager of the H. E. Skeery Company, wholesale woolen merchants of this city. Mr. Dick was in his fifty-second year.

LEWIS T. FOSDICK, 80 years old, a retired lawyer of Queens and a prominent resident of Jamaica, died at his home there on Sunday from pneumonia. He was a son of the late Morris Fosdick, for many years Surrogate and County Judge of Queens County. His mother died a year ago at the age of 100 years.

DOUWE DITMARS WILLIAMSON, a prominent New Jersey architect, died at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday in his sixty-eighth year. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1870 and was for several years superintendent of construction under the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and during this service he supervised the building of the Post Office of New Brunswick.

JAMES BENJAMIN TAYLOR, export manager of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Company of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home, 417 Tenth Street, South Brooklyn. Mr. Taylor had been connected with that firm for fifty years. He was a Past Chief Ranger of Court Excelsior of the Ancient Order of Foresters and Past High Chief of the Eastern Jurisdiction of the Foresters.

CHARLES P. NOTMAN, a retired shipping merchant, died yesterday at his residence, 149 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was a son of the late Peter and Jane Notman and a brother of the late Grant Notman, a well-known lawyer of this city, who died a week ago. Mr. Notman was a member of the Garden City and Richmond County Golf Clubs, the Hamilton and Heights Casino Clubs of Brooklyn, and the Calumet Club of New York.

Private PAUL R. MORGAN of Company C, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, died last night of acute bronchitis at the base hospital, Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He lived in New York with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram A. Morgan, at the Strathcona Apartments, 709 West 169th Street. Mr. Morgan was born in Chicago, Ill., and was educated at Stuyvesant High School in New York, and before enlisting last May, was employed in a New York business house. He was 21 years old.

HARRY WHEWELL LEONARD, grandson of the late Sir William Whewell of England and the author of several plays, died suddenly yesterday at 448 West 16th Street, where he was visiting. He was in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Leonard lived with his wife, who was Miss Edith Meeker, daughter of the late County Judge Charles Meeker of Nyack, at 527 West 151st Street. Mr. Leonard was born in England and came to this country twenty-three years ago to enter upon a career as a baritone singer, but twelve years ago his voice failed, and he since devoted his time to the writing of short stories, plays, and motion picture scenarios.

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 8M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

The Woman Voter

Primaries, Conventions and Their Effect on Popular Representation—Failure of the Direct Primary, and Why it Has Not Proved to Be the Reform Intended.

TWENTY-FIRST ARTICLE—THE DIRECT PRIMARY EXPLAINED TO HER.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"So you think it's nothing against a man that he should want public office," said Tom.

"That's what I said," replied the Politician.

"Then you don't think the office ought to seek the man?" pursued Tom.

"Whether it ought to or not, it doesn't," said the Politician, "and therefore I object to the pretense that it does, because it is a sneaking humbug. However, we've seen about the last of it in politics. It lasted for more than a century, but the new primary laws have put an end to it."

"How?" inquired Anna.

"By making candidates not only say they want it, but prove it by working hard to get it. In the old days a candidate would cover himself with Washington's mantle and try to be as much like that statesman as he could. He would be coy, and the most you could tease him to say was that he was 'in the hands of his friends.' It was thought somehow immoral for a man to say that he wanted the office and was working like a beaver to get it.

"But nowadays a candidate is mighty soon forced out of 'the hands of his friends' and forced to use both of his own, and use them as fists. Under the primary law a man who wants a nomination has got to have a petition filed, and in many States he has got to declare himself a candidate or he can't get on the primary ballot; and if his name isn't printed on the primary ballot it won't be voted for in the primaries, and hence he can't get the nomination. When a man has declared himself a candidate and has got up a petition for his nomination, there isn't much room left for the imitation of Washington.

"But, whether he himself takes the management of getting signatures to his petition or not, he has to make a campaign for the nomination, just as he would for the election, and that brings him into the open. Under the direct primary system a primary is in all respects like an election, except that it is held for the nomination of candidates. The people themsives vote for the candidates whom they want nominated. So nowadays a primary is preceded by a campaign for the nomination, in which those individuals who want it have to show why they should be nominated, just as candidates for an election have always had to show why they should be elected. They go on the stump before a primary just as they do before an election. There isn't any room left for humbug."

"But that only applies to State and city offices, doesn't it?" asked the College Woman. "It doesn't apply to the Presidency, does it?"

"So far as forcing a Presidential candidate into the open is concerned, it does," said the Politician. "In a great many States there are primaries for the Presidential nomination. The voters in each of those States go to the primaries and record their preferences on that subject, and the delegates to the convention are supposed to be bound by that expression of the voters' preference As in other primaries, no names go on the printed ballot except by petition. So, you see, a Presidential candidate has either got to give up all hope of getting the votes of those States in the convention or else go after them at the primaries and try to get them, just as he would if he were a candidate for Governor.

"This state of things has been in force only at the last two elections. Not all the States have Presidential primaries, but enough have them to make it necessary to drop all shenanigan and go after their votes in earnest. The movement to have the people vote at primaries for their Presidential preferences had gained such headway in 1912 that I remember it as a common saying when I went to the convention that year, 'Well, we are seeing our last convention. By 1916 the people will be nominating the Presidential candidates directly.'

"But they didn't, and you don't hear that sort of talk any more. The States that had Presidential primaries still have them, but the movement hasn't spread. One reason is that to win a large number of States for any candidate calls for such a vast expenditure of money in a popular primary, even if only legitimate expenses are incurred, that no man has a chance who hasn't got wealth at his command, either directly or indirectly. Another is that in the last campaign it was discovered that a number of the voters regarded the primary as a joke and voted for comic candidates. This had such a disquieting effect that at the Republican convention there was a distinct disposition on the part of delegates to disregard the instructions they had received, nominally from the people, at the preference primaries; or at any rate, not to treat those instructions as if they were the laws of the Medes and Persians. In other words, the slant now is away from direct nomination of Presidential candidates rather than toward it."

"So the direct primary has encouraged the use of money in electioneering?" inquired Tom.

"It has doubled the use of money. You have already heard how expensive an election campaign is, and how much money has to be spent, even if nothing dishonest is done. Well, the introduction of the direct primary for State offices has simply resulted in making two campaigns where only one existed before. That is, there was formerly only a campaign for the election. That campaign must still be fought, but there is now, in addition, a campaign for the nomination. The candidates used to have to go before the people and fight for election; they still do, but now they must also go before the people and fight for the nomination. There used to be campaign committees to engineer the candidacy of these nominees; there still are, but in addition there are unofficial campaign committees to engineer the campaign for their nomination.

"These campaigns cost money, and the campaign for a nomination may cost more than the campaign for an election. If it is a corruptly managed campaign, then money will be spent not only in bribing voters in the election, but in bribing them in the primaries. It sometimes happens that the contest for the nomination is more bitterly fought than the one for the election, and in that case the campaign for the nomination will cost more. The direct primary system has not made it impossible for a man of moderate means to run for office, but it has made it impossible for him to run unless there is money back of him."

"Still, the bosses can't manipulate the nominations under the direct primary system, can they?" asked Anna.

"Assuredly they can, if the voters let them. In this city, for instance, the designating committees of the parties name candidates for office, and they are put on the ballot. These candidates are the candidates of the bosses, and when the voter goes to the primaries he finds their names there as the official candidates. Not only that, but the bosses can deal with each other, and agree between themselves to swap designations."

"But I thought you said that the voters had it in their power to defeat bossism under the primary law."

"So they have, but they seldom exercise it. In the first place, most voters don't go to the primaries; in the second place, those who do rarely bother to run an opposition ticket to the regular one put up by the designating committees. They take it out in staying away from the primaries and then cursing the bosses. In the third place, when an opposition ticket is run it is frequently no better than the one put up by the bosses; and the reason for that is that in such cases the voters themselves aren't any better than the bosses. The boss in all districts is a boss because he represents the average of the people he leads. When the average improves a little the bad boss is fired and a better boss replaces him, one who represents that batter average."

"At any rate," said the College Woman, "the direct primary has given the people more scope and lessened the power of the bosses, hasn't it?"

"It has given the people more scope, but it has only potentially lessened the power of the bosses. The people now have it in their power as they never had before to make their own nominations, and they can't plead that it is no use for them to take an active part in politics, or that the cards are stacked against them beforehand. Still, the brutal fact confronts us that they won't use the power that has been thus given them; and since they won't use it, the practical effect of the direct primary system has actually been to increase the power of the bosses."

"Increase it!" exclaimed the College Woman. "I can understand how it could leave their power where it was before, but not how it could increase it."

"Very simply. By abolishing the conventions and leaving all the practical power of nomination in the hands of the designating committees, who, wherever there is a boss, are the instruments of the boss."

"I thought the conventions used to be run by the bosses," protested the College Woman.

"Not so absolutely as the designating committees. A convention always had it in its power to override the bosses, and very often did it. Besides, there were limits to the boss's power, even in a boss-ruled convention. He couldn't do absolutely as he liked, because there were other leaders there, and he had to consult with them. He was seldom so absolute as to be able to defy them. And this was not only true of State conventions, but of city and county conventions, and even of smaller ones. Even in a Congressional convention—a convention held to nominate a Congress candidate—the boss of that Congress district had to reckon with the leader of each ward. And you must never forget that each of these leaders really represented the wishes of the people back of him, his home people, whether they were the people of a city or the people of a ward.

"Now, however, the boss designates his candidates and they are put on the primary ballot. The voter has the opportunity of overthrowing those candidates, which he did not have under the old convention system; but as he won't go to the primaries, the net result is that the boss's dictatorship is made more absolute. All the old hindrances of the convention system are brushed aside.

"And these hindrances were real ones. A convention was supposed to be a roughly representative gathering of the people. Boss rule made that supposition a subject for irony; but it was actually more representative of the people than the primaries sometimes are. You may say that a bossism which was mitigated only by the power of subbosses could not possibly represent the people in any sense, but it could. It could, because the sub-bosses did not exercise their restraining influence on the boss solely for their own desires. They had to take the people into account.

"For instance, suppose the State boss to be determined to force an unfit nomination for Governor. The subbosses of, we will say, Monroe County and Westchester County go to him and protest. Is it because they are idealists in politics, reformers; is it because their consciences are shocked by this proposal? No; but they say, 'We know our people, and we know, that if you make this unfit nomination there will be a revolt, and we can't carry Monroe and Westchester in November. That means that our whole county ticket will go down to defeat with the candidate for Governor, and we shall lose all the county offices. Therefore, we insist that you do not make this dangerous nomination, but that instead you shall nominate a fit and proper man, who incidentally will enable us to carry our local ticket to victory.' And the boss has to yield and throw aside his unfit candidate."

"Can't they go to him and deliver the same warning now, under the primary system?" objected the College Woman.

"Ah, but under the convention system they could enforce it right there on the spot by defeating his candidate in the convention," returned the Politician, "and that would have meant the end of his rule as boss."

"You surely don't mean that the convention was ideally representative of the people?" said the Lawyer.

"Oh, no, I don't mean that it or anything else ever was or will be," replied the Politician. "I mean only that it was roughly representative. We forget that the convention itself, in its origin, was a reform, a reform in the direction of giving the people a larger share in making nominations. Before conventions originated, nominations were made by party caucuses. A caucus was a secret meeting of the Congressmen of a party, if it were a national nomination, or of the legislators, if it were a State one. These politicians picked out the candidate, and the people had nothing to say about it.

"The system was partly representative, since these Congressmen and legislators were elected by the people, but it was far from being fully representative. The people derided it and called it 'King Caucus.' So the convention system was devised, whereby the people in each party directly elect delegates who meet in a convention and nominate candidates.

"Now, in an effort to extend popular control of nominations, we have abolished the convention—except in national matters—and given the people the power to make nominations directly. The people won't do it. So what is the result? Why, that the nominations are made by designating committees. And what kind of system is that? Why, it is the caucus system over again under another name. We have come back to King Caucus; the wheel has gone round again, and we are back where we were in 1824. The only difference is that King Caucus was more representative of the people, for the Congressmen and legislators in the caucus were elected, while the designating committees are appointed by the organization—that is, by the boss."

"But we still have conventions to nominate candidates for President," said Anna. "How do they do it?"

[*The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.*]

MAPS MOUNTED.
The Times war maps mounted on cloth for rolling up, properly trimmed and ready for reference. Single sections for 50c.—complete maps of five sections for $2.50. Address E. C. Bridgman, map publisher and expert mounter, 86 Warren Street, New York.—Advt.

GOMPERS DENOUNCES ACTS OF BOLSHEVIKI

But, He Tells Labor Editors, Those Who Fail to Aid in War Here Are Worse.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, again pledged the support of labor to the cause of the Allies, at a meeting of the National Labor Publicity Organization in the City Hall at Newark yesterday, and denounced the Bolsheviki. He said that "residents in America," who tried to impede the American trade union movement, or failed to aid in the war, were "worse than the Bolsheviki."

"The Bolsheviki have caused Russia to crawl to the boots of the Kaiser to beg mercy from him," said Mr. Gompers. "They have opened peace negotiations with the Germans, and those negotiations would have led to the enslavement of the Russian people if they had ended in a peace pact upon the conditions demanded by the Germans. It would have meant an iron-handed tryanny worse than that of any Czar. We want a peace that will crown the Allies with victory and restore demcracy, honor, and honesty to all parts of the earth."

Mr. Gompers said he had no plans to offer yet upon the demobilization of the armies after the war, throwing millions back into civil life, but he said that labor, capital, and the Government would have to begin to lay plans soon for the events and conditions that would follow the signing of peace. The 200 members of the organization, who are editors of labor papers in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, received Mr. Gompers's denunciation of the Bolsheviki with great enthusiasm.

NOT ENGAGED TO PERSHING.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 21.—Miss Anita Patton, of San Marino, Cal., today denied reports that she was engaged to General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France.

"There is nothing to it," Miss Patton said at the Union Station today when asked for a statement for The Associated Press, regarding the report published in a Paris newspaper recently.

TO SEE UPTON TROOPS HERE

General Johnson Plans to Send Selected Units for Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Jan. 21.—The troops of this cantonment may soon be seen on review in New York City. General Johnson, the division commander, will on Friday commence a series of regimental inspections that will be followed by reviews of the brigades and within a short time, if the railroad facilities permit, selected units will be taken to the city for public survey.

An order was issued today directing all commissioned and noncommissioned officers to attend the bomb, bayonet, and gas schools. Heretofore but one commissioned officer, usually a Lieutenant, has attended the classes, and has acted as instructor for the other officers. A few of the noncoms of each company have been attending the schools.

Camp Upton is to be made a thing of beauty. A prize of $100 will be given to the regiment and $50 to the company that has the best policed and beautified area in the cantonment by May 15 "unless the division moves earlier."

ORGANIZING SOLDIERS' KIN.

Congress of Mothers Announces a Plan to Strengthen Patriotism.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The National Congress of Mothers has undertaken to enroll all women in the country who have given sons or husbands to the military service with a view to strengthening patriotism and creating bonds of sympathy. Men who have motherless sons in the service will be admitted to membership.

It is announced tonight that the fee will be 50 cents and the funds will be used in carrying on the work of the local branches, including the purchasing of wool and other materials for soldiers whose relatives have not the means of supplying their needs.

New Rochelle Hearing Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The hearing on the revocation of Governnor Whitman's order closing the saloons of New Rochelle has been postponed until Jan. 30 at noon. It was to have been held the day before.

IMPORTANT IMPERATIVE SALES
By Order of Executors and Private Owners
At the American Art Galleries
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This (Tuesday), Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons, at 2:30 o'clock
Beautiful Antique Chinese Porcelains
Carved Jades, Coral, Crystals, Enamels, Bronzes, Beautiful Old Velvets and Brocades, Grand Ming and Sung Plant Jars and Other Chinese Art Treasures
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Friday & Saturday Afternoons of This Week at 2:30 o'clock
By Direction of Austin B. Fletcher, Edward Townsend, William H. Childs and Eversley Childs, Executors
The Highly Valuable Art Property
Belonging to the Estate of the Late
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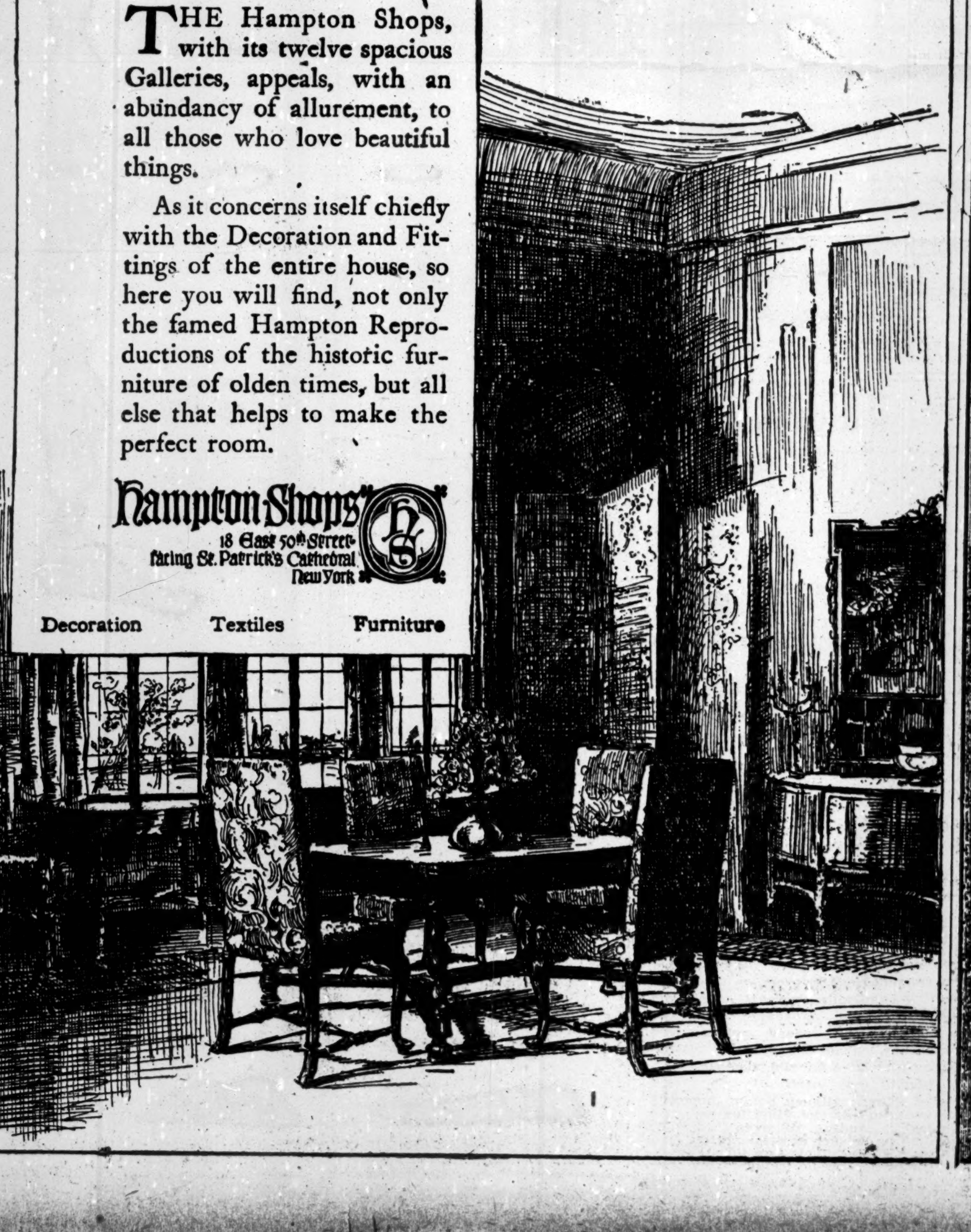
CONNOISSEUR AND BENEFACTOR
TO WHICH HAVE BEEN ADDED
Valuable Antique Furniture, Art Objects and
Beautiful Old Tapestries
To Be Sold by Order of the Administratrix of the Estate of the Late
Charles F. Williamson
CONNOISSEUR, OF PARIS, WHO LOST HIS LIFE BY THE SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA"

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
The Sales Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.



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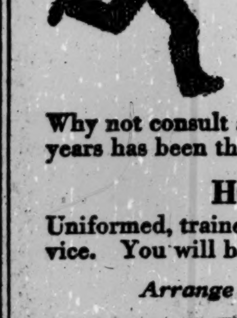

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Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
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Costumes Suits Coats
Modes of the Spring of 1918

Included in the group are fresh frocks of indestructible voiles and foulards of affecting grace; later originations employing Venetian crepe, nets and flowered chiffons varying from the unpretentious to the most magnificent.

Included are wraps and suits for dress, motor and travel in designs certain to meet favor with those who require first that style be engaging.

A showing of unusual timeliness in view of the needs of the Southern tourist for the Southern days and evenings.

New Millinery—Spring 1918

Some early straws that tell the way the wind will blow this Spring. Flexible and modish Milan, the fuzzy looking chrysanthemum, soft carpet braid, smart Lisere—a good many combined with satin—in French blue, sand, black with the harmonious coloring that classifies the hat as *art* rather than industry.

$10
French blue, high taffeta crown, and varied colors in tiny knobs embedded at intervals in the fuzzy straw of the narrow brim.

$15
Very odd, dented high crown of chrysanthemum straw in French blue, narrrow heliotrope satin, pointed brim with small clusters of grapes—all this in a hat of lovely coloring.

These and many others copies from the French, who know best how to do these things.

Three New Misses' Dresses

We believe the materials and making in these dresses are so distinctively satisfying that if a discriminating mother might come shopping for her daughter for a serge school dress, a silk afternoon frock, and a light tub dress for home, she would look no farther, and buy these models, for she would be perfectly satisfied.

A SILK AND SERGE—NAVY. The loose-swinging Russian blouse, with accordion pleated inset of blue-and-white foulard, and loose belt, has spriteliness that College Girls and Debutantes are sure to like. *14, 16, 18 years.*
$38.00

A STRIPED SILK FROCK, of washable silk crepe, a clean-cut, trim, fresh looking dress thoroughly practical in style—broad tucks and deep hem in skirt, broad belt, wide collar deep cuffs. Blue, rose, gray or Roman stripes upon white ground. *14, 16, 18 years.*
$32.50

A NEW TUB FROCK of Cotton Gabardine—simple and straightforward as youth itself. Half the style is in the material an unusual pattern of white gabardine, with dainty colored stripes forming an unusual plaid. The other half is in the tunic cut, and the clever managing of two great pearl buttons, and a smart belt. *14, 16, 18 years.*
$19.50

Sale
Children's Stockings
Fine ribbed cotton in fast black, or dark tan.
33c a pr.
Heretofore 38c.

Two Sales in Women's Hose
Pure dye white thread silk, full fashion, mercerized tops and soles.
75c pr.
Black silk, pure dye, full fashion, mercerized tops and soles.
$1.35 a pr.
Heretofore $1.75

Sale
Children's Warm Winter Gloves
Tan or grey suede gloves, lined throughout, well made and smartly finished,
85c a pr.
Heretofore $1.00

New Crepe de Chine Blouses
Often a good artist is known by the few strokes he makes. Three or four lines, and an effective picture is suggested. So in waist cutting. A few keen-edged lines and a waist appears, *a fresh, smart style.*
Tomorrow we shall offer two such waists—both frankly charming.
At $7.75—Crepe de Chine, fine but of substantial quality. The deep-slashed neck, front pleat and neat-turned cuffs are edged with frill.
At $5.75—Crepe de Chine with deep V-neck, revere collar, and a pleasing use of Georgette Crepe in vestee and cuffs.
Both models in white and flesh.

Sale—Tuesday
Women's Fur Collar Coats, $27.50
40 beautiful coats of wool velour with roll collar of Nutria or Skunk dyed Opossum.
A choice of the best street shades is offered.

You Never Pay More at Best's.

TYRO AND GULL COLLIDE AND INGENUE AND DAISY DIVIDE HONORS IN RACES ON ICE

ICE YACHTS CRASH IN THRILLING RACE

R. S. Johnson Knocked Unconscious When Gull Collides with Tyro at Red Bank.

INGENUE WINS CUP RACE

Leads Daisy Over Line by 1:35 Over 15-Mile Course in Contest for Powers Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 21.—In a collision between the Tyro and Gull while racing in a ten-mile handicap event today, Robert S. Johnson was thrown from his Gull and struck on the head by a piece of the ripped cockpit and rendered unconscious on the ice. He was later revived, but was unable to continue the race. H. Norman Hoyt, who was tending sheet, was struck by the bowsprit of the Tyro and catapulted through the sheet ropes, narrowly escaping injury. Floyd Brady and J. B. Rue, Jr., skippers of the Tyro, were unhurt, but withdrew their boat.

George W. Bray's Daisy led a field of eight yachts, and again showed speed in a hard northwest blow by trimming John Gibbons's Ingenue, sailed by Reuben and Ensley White, by forty seconds. Only a few seconds separated the Ingenue, the Red Rover, handled by William White, and T. Irving Brown's Say When, sailed by Mart Haviland and Jack Conover, which finished fourth. These four were scratch boats.

More accidents thrilled the crowds in the second race, a fifteen-mile event for the W. Harold Powers Cup, in which the Ingenue turned tables on the Daisy by trimming her 1 minute 35 seconds at the finish. Say When was third, 1 minute 27 seconds behind the Daisy, and the Tyro finished fourth. The Ingenue made the fifteen miles in 38:03.

In the first round John Gibbons's Red Rover carried away her mast when the headstay parted. The mast fell in front of John White, who was tending sheet for his brother, William White, tillerman, and broke the cockpit rail. The disabled craft was towed in by another iceboat. In the same round, after Edward Fielder's Drub, sailed by the owner, with Harry Allaire, sheetman, had gotten off to a flying start, was forced to withdraw by the jamming of the jig tackle. She will start again in tomorrow afternoon's trial and Powers Cup race.

The summary:

15-MILE POWERS CUP RACE.

Start—3:35:35.

Name of Boat.	Fin. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Ingenue	4:13:38	38:03
Daisy	4:15:13	39:38
Say When	4:16:30	40:55
Tyro	4:18:15	42:40
Drub	Disabled and withdrawn	
Red Rover	Disabled and withdrawn	

The first of a series for the best two out of three 20-mile races for the third class championship pennant of North America, between the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club defenders and the Independent Club challengers, is called for Thursday at 2:30. The former champion Imp, owned by I. T. Straus, and the Blanche will represent the challenging club while the Ingenue and either the Daisy or Drub will sail as defenders. The performance of these two yachts in the trial cup races tomorrow and Wednesday will determine which of the boats is picked by the Regatta Committee for the classic of the season.

X L N C OUTSAILS RIVALS.

Gains Fourth Leg on O'Brien Cup in Long Branch Event.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 21.—A record crowd at the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club course this afternoon saw William A. Staven's yacht X L N C win another leg of the O'Brien championship cup race from the Jack Frost by the close margin of eight seconds, with the Princeton third, more than two minutes away. The Princeton raced under full sail, while the winner and Jack Frost sailed with one reef. The X L N C finished the first five miles nine seconds ahead of the Jack Frost, and at the end of the ten miles had increased her lead to a minute and four seconds.

When the fifth stake was reached Jack Frost was gaining. The race home was exciting, the winner crossing the home stake in 40:59. The Jack Frost's time for the fifteen miles was 41:07 and the Princeton's 43:16.

Today's race gave the X L N C four legs on the O'Brien championship cup, with two victories each for the Atlanta and Princeton and one for Captain Walter Content's Blanche. The yacht winning the race the greatest number of times to the close of the season takes the trophy.

TAYLOR VICTOR ON SKATES.

Wins Mile Handicap at St. Nicholas Rink from Large Field.

W. M. Taylor of the New York Athletic Club captured first place in the one-mile handicap which was the chief of three skating races held at St. Nicholas Rink last night. He competed in the half mile event as well but was robbed of a chance to compete in the final when he fell in the first heat just as he was making the last turn. Up to then he was racing easily and seemed assured of second place, which was all that was required to qualify. The event went to Irving Reiner of the Tremont Skating Club. The novice race was won by G. G. Ettinger, unattached.

It was expected that Joseph Moore, the 16-year-old boy skater who defeated Taylor not long ago, would give the veteran another close race. Moore, however, failed to place in the half-mile event, which was the only event in which he entered.

The summaries:

Half-mile Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Irving Reimer, Tremont Skating Club, (20 yards); Richard Distler, Riverside Skating Club, (20 yards,) second; M. McLaughlin, Tremont Skating Club, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:34.

Second Heat—Won by George Lahrman, unattached, (60 yards); W. Burkholder, Riverside Skating Club, (10 yards,) second; J. Kieran, unattached, (50 yards,) third. Time—1:34 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by Irving Reimer; J. Kieran, second; M. McLaughlin, third. Time—1:33 3-5.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by G. D. Ettinger, unattached; L. Boyd, unattached, second; L. Freidlander, unattached, third. Time—1:51 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. M. Taylor, N. Y. A. C., scratch; Irving Reimer, Tremont Skating Club, (25 yards,) second; J. Kieran, unattached, (90 yards,) third. Time—3:19 4-5.

CROSS-COUNTRY DATES SET.

Long-Distance Races Again to be Decided in Spring.

The Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. has stuck by its guns in the matter of holding the cross-country championships in the Spring instead of in the Fall, when the national title races are held. Dates for the coming championships were announced yesterday, the junior race being set for April 6 and the senior for April 13.

Both events will run over the Van Cortlandt course. E. P. Carr and F. Niles, the respective Chairmen of the junior and senior committees, selected the dates with a view of giving the men engaged an opportunity to run in the Boston Marathon, which will be decided on April 19. The dates as approved by the Registration Committee follow:

Feb. 12, Hollywood Inn A. A., modified marathon; 23, Clark House A. A., five-mile handicap; March 3, Morningside A. C., five-mile handicap; 10, Yorkville A. L., five-mile handicap; 20, intersettlement five-mile championship; 31, Brooklyn A. A., four-mile novice; April 6, junior metropolitan championship; 13, senior metropolitan championship; 28, Sectional Athletic League, five-mile handicap.

POLICE RAID BOXING SHOW.

Two Participants Arrested at Olympic A. C. and Bouts Stopped.

The Olympic Athletic Club on Manhattan Street was raided by the police last night and two of the boxers and the referee, Benjamin Tamber, and the timekeeper, Julius Lesser, were arrested and taken to the West 125th Street Station, where they were awaiting bail at a late hour last night. The fighters who were arrested were Terry Davis and Harry Hoblin, two east side boys. All were charged with violation of the law which prohibits boxing exhibitions.

The police were headed by Captain Gargan and Lieutenant McAniff. The West 125th Street Station is just across the street from the Olympic A. C., and after the show had started there the police came across and demanded admission from Eddie McMahon, President of the club, saying that they were looking for slackers. They watched two rounds of the bout between Davis and Hoblin, and as the third round started Captain Gargan ordered his men into the ring and stopped the fight. The arrests were then made and the house cleared.

NEWCOMB LEADS AT TRAPS.

Breaks 193 Out of 200 in Shoot at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 21.—The midwinter trap shooting tournament opened at Pinehurst today. Eighty-five gunners competed. Charles H. Newcomb of Philadelphia led at the traps by a margin of two birds, missing only seven and breaking 193. Newcomb was followed by C. L. Richards of Livingston, Wis., with 191; C. P. Martin, New York, 189, and R. D. Morgan, Washington, 185.

The best scores made among the professionals were 190 for W. H. Huff of Macon and 186 for Frank H. Huseman of Rochester. The best unbroken run during the regular event was a 58 for R. D. Morgan, but W. H. Yules came along later with an uninterrupted string of 85, in the course of a small supplementary contest, which he won with a remarkable fine 98.

EASY FOR MONTCLAIR FIVE.

Overwhelms Stevens School Quintet by Score of 52 to 14.

Showing marked improvement over the play in its two previous games of the season the Montclair Academy basket ball quintet yesterday defeated the Stevens School five in a one-sided game on the former's court at Montclair, N. J., by the score of 52 to 14. The victorious five completely outplayed and outclassed its opponents in every department of the game. All of Stevens School's points came in the opening half, which ended with the Montclair aggregation in the lead by 30 to 14. The individual star of the game was Stauffer, Montclair's right forward, who caged seven field goals and eight from foul.

The line-up:

Montclair, (52.)	Position.	Stevens, (14.)
Stauffer	R. F.	Brown
Bobbeink	L. F.	Hotchkiss
White	C.	Phidesder
Chapman	R. G.	Zisette
Buck	L. G.	Persbacker

Goals from field—Stauffer, (7,) Bobbeink, (9,) White, (4,) Buck, (2,) Hotchkiss, (3,) Phidesder, Zisette. Goals from fouls—Stauffer, (8,) Hotchkiss, (4.) Substitutions—Montclair: Dickson for Buck; Caldwell for Bobbeink. Stevens: Emerson for Brown. Referee—Mr. Moller, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Time of periods—20 and 15 minutes.

RACE MEET DATES FIXED.

Program of 31 Days Will Begin at Hot Springs on Feb. 28.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 21.—Thirty-one days of racing for Hot Springs, beginning on Feb. 28, is the schedule announced by the Business Men's League under the auspices of which the sport is conducted here. Already there are a number of stables quartered at the Oaklawn course, and the horses are receiving preliminary workouts for the 1918 season. In the two-year-old division there are some of the best bred youngsters of France and England here under the handling of George Leigh, and these will be ready for all engagements after April 1.

The matter of transportation facilities from New Orleans is not expected to be a problem, as assurances have been given that the stables can be moved. No effort will be made to secure special trains, and special cars will be tabooed, but the horsemen will get consideration, and the stock will be moved as promptly as the conditions permit. In the event there is a further demand for cars, the horsemen will use the Mississippi River steamboat route up to Memphis and then make the short haul from Memphis here on the trains.

The purchase of the Essex Park property by the Cella interests eliminates all contention over the matter of racing dates, and all the racing this year will be conducted over the Oaklawn course.

MISS CASSEL ASKS TO BE REINSTATED

Woman Tennis Player Seeks Amateur Rights Denied Her More Than a Year Ago.

Miss Clare Cassel, one of the most proficient women tennis players in the country, who was debarred from competition as an amateur in the latter part of the Summer of 1916 by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association because she had received pay for giving lessons in figure skating, has applied for reinstatement. Action upon her case may be taken by the delegates to the annual meeting of the U. S. N. L. T. A. in February. Miss Cassel has notified a number of the members of the Executive Committee that she will seek a rehearing of her case. Among those who have received such word are Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the association; Clinton L. Childs of Pittsburgh, A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia, who was Vice President of the tennis association at the time Miss Cassel was barred; Edwin F. Torrey, Secretary of the association, and Dr. Sumner Hardy, the sectional delegate representing the Pacific Coast.

Miss Cassel's case has been one which aroused a deal of controversy in tennis circles. For the most part the women players favor her reinstatement. To this end there was a petition circulated at the last women's indoor championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory, asking that Miss Cassel be allowed to compete as an amateur. The disbarment of Miss Cassel was rather sensational. At the time she was on the point of competing in the New Jersey State championship for women on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club when a telephone message from one of the Executive Committee informed her that she was not eligible, as she had jeopardized her amateur standing.

Later President Adee, when the matter was taken up with him, stated that as a rule had been violated he could not interfere, still he is said to have promised to use his good offices to bring about a reinstatement in its proper time. Through the instrumentality of President Adee, a resolution was placed on the record of the meeting of the Executive Committee of February, 1917. This resolution stated that the committee would consider the reinstatement of Miss Cassel as an amateur with full privileges provided evidence was brought before it at the completion of a year that she had not in any way violated the amateur rule for that period.

When questioned as to her seeking reinstatement and her expectation of success Miss Cassel said: "A year ago President Adee promised me that if I would refrain from any act that might be a violation of the amateur rule he would personally work to have me reinstated at the completion of the twelve months. A letter that President Adee wrote to me on the subject I have returned to Mr. Myrick, now the acting President. A. L. Hoskins, the former Vice President of the association, and Craig Biddle, one of the Executive Committee, did all that they could in my behalf.

"Now the end of the year of penance or probation is about at an end. I have done my part, for, despite opportunities to do otherwise, I have been scrupulously careful to avoid anything that might appear to infringe my amateurism. Depending upon the word of the gentlemen of the Executive Committee it is only fair that they should favorably consider my application for reinstatement. So confident am I of the justice of my cause that Miss Marie Wagner and myself plan to compete in the doubles as partners in the national indoor championship tournament for women in March."

MANY PIN TEAMS NAMED.

Total of 700 Teams Expected to Compete in Annual Tourney.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—More than 300 out-of-town teams have already been entered for the annual international bowling tournament of the American Bowling Congress which will be held here from Feb. 16 to March 10, and indications are that nearly 200 more entries will be received before the list is closed. With the 200 local teams that will compete it is expected that a total of 700 will be reached.

Manager Christy Mathewson of the Reds has retuned from Camp Sheridan, at Montgomery, Ala., where he conducted a checker tournament, and now is busy getting his major league bowling stars in form for their meetings with big leaguers from other cities during the tournament. Heinie Groh, Hal Chase, Tom Griffith, Lee Magee, and Matty are putting in hours every day improving their pin shooting in this city, while Eddie Roush, the National League's leading slugger, is getting in shape at his Indiana home. It is expected that teams from Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, and Pittsburgh will be pitted against Matty's aggregation.

TIE ON LINKS AT BELLEAIR.

Seely and Gardner Each Have Card of 77 in Qualifying Round.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 21.—Amateur golfers were strung out all over the Belleair links today playing the qualifying round of the annual January tournament. They came from far and wide with a keen relish for the tournament season, and as there were more than a hundred entries, four sixteens were listed for prizes instead of the original three. They teed up after breakfast and were drifting home until dark. They played in a drizzle in the afternoon. Florida weather this Winter is very uncertain.

There was a tie for the gold medal for the best score of the qualifying round. Two Easterners, W. Parker Seely of Bridgeport and Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence, made 77 each. I. S. Robeson of Rochester, a veteran of Southern links, had a 78. The fair greens are in such smooth shape that the course is several strokes lower than last year, the experts say, and the average of play was better than a year ago.

The scores of the first and second sixteens:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—W. Parker Seely, Bridgeport, 77; Dr. C. H. Gardner, Providence, 77; I. S. Robeson, Rochester, 78; R. T. Rolfe, Chicago, 81; Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, 82; Andrew J. Carty, Pine Valley, N. J., 84; R. E. Edwards, Great Neck, L. I., 84; Clarence Hobart, Clearwater, 85; D. A. Loring, Jr., Locust Valley, N. Y., 86; F. E. Jones, Memphis, 87; John Dunlap, Philadelphia, 87; Walter H. Dilks, Philadelphia, 88; J. R. Hanley, Chicago, 88; F. H. Beach, Saginaw, 89; F. A. Ashley, Boston, 89; Burton Preston, Mansfield, Ohio, 90; H. C. Gilbert, Indianapolis, 90.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—E. S. Wilkinson, North Adams, Mass., 91; John B. Brennan, Wolkston, 92; W. H. Nevins, Springfield, Mass., 92; N. H. Baston, Toronto, 93; W. L. Allen, Philadelphia, 93; B. P. Porter, Belleair, 93; R. S. Porter, Baltusrol, 93; Charles W. Tenny, Springfield, Mass., 94; H. L. Judd, New Britain, Conn., 95; G. K. Morsow, Great Neck, L. I., 95; G. L. Bradshaw, Chicago, 96; F. B. McFeeley, Greensburg, 96; J. W. Greene, Jersey City, 96; W. L. Einstein, New York, 97; P. F. Stone, Rockford, Ill., 97; F. J. Booth, Clearwater, 97; Lyman Beecher, Hillsboro, Ohio, 97; F. S. Fish, Chicago, 97; E. P. Swight, Clearwater, 97.

There are several ties in the foregoing, and the draw will eliminate enough to bring the two divisions to the required sixteens.

STOUT NOT TO MEET RAY.

Chicago Two-Mile Leader May Not Run in Millrose Games.

Joe Stout, the University of Chicago runner, who promised to provide the most formidable opposition to Joie Ray at the Millrose A. A. games tomorrow, may not be a competitor in the Rodman Wanamaker one and a half mile special. The holder of the two-mile conference record had been going great guns in training when he was suddenly called for duty at the Aviation Camp at Fort Wayne. The last word from the West was that efforts were being made to arrange a furlough for Stout so that he could reach New York in time for the games. In case Stout is unable to make the trip East Alonzo Stagg, the coach of the University of Chicago, will send on George Otis to take the place of Stout in the race against Ray and others. Otis, though little known in the East, has a high standing in the Middle West, where he has won a championship at two miles and finished well up when Eddie Fall ran his 4:15 mile.

Ray is taking the event seriously as he hopes to continue for half a mile further than the distance of the race to hang up a new record for two miles that will be better than the outdoor figures made by Alfred Shrubb. Ray has been in the East since Thursday and has been putting the finishing touch to his training at Princeton under the direction of John F. Mahan, the Illinois A. C. coach. Mahan said yesterday that Ray is at the top of his form, and that on Wednesday New Yorkers are likely to witness the greatest exhibition of long-distance running to be seen this year.

Late entries have brougt the individual entry for the games in the Garden up to nearly 900. The army camps and naval stations have entered liberally, among those just received being the team from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass. The Devens relay team will be chosen from Lieutenants Teschner, Minot, and Barron, former members of the Harvard record breaking relay team; F. Burns, Boston A. A.; Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., and C. A. Rice, University of Maine. Bill Meanix of Harvard and P. A. Warren, the Lehigh star, will represent the camps in the hurdle race.

McCourt and Moore Divide Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—George Moore and Charles McCourt divided honors in two games of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League tonight. In the first game McCourt defeated Moore by a score of 50 to 39. Moore reversed the order of things in the second game, defeating McCourt, 50 to 33.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW CLOSED FOR A DAY

Fuel Order Forces Exhibitors to Shut Doors—Concrete Boat Nears Metropolis.

The lid has been clamped on the Motor Boat Show in the Grand Central Palace, and it will be closed today in order to comply with the fuel conservation order. It was not until late last night that the Fuel Administrator ruled that the show was an amusement and not an educational exhibition, as claimed by the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. There was no disposition to disobey the order on the part of the motor boat people. In fact they went out of their way yesterday to observe it by shutting off all power except that necessary to run the elevator. This gave an outdoor appearance to the show and found the visitors clambering over the boats clad in overcoats and wraps.

The day of rest will not be unwelcome, as it will provide an opportunity for placing new exhibits in the building before the doors open at 10 o'clock tomorow to run continuously until the end of the week. This will give a chance to the much advertised concrete boat to catch up with the procession. It was expected that the novelty in motor boats would arrive yesterday, but the craft again was delayed on its Western passage. About the same time that it was determined to close the show word was received that the concrete boat had reached Newburgh and was going strong on its journey to the metropolis.

Owing to the closing of so many business places there was a big crowd at the show with more than a sprinkling of men in uniform, the sailors especially taking great interest in the type of boat used for submarine chasing. John J. Amory, President of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, surprised his associates by visiting the show. He has been ill since last October, but kept his record clean by attending, making the fourteenth show at which he has been present.

The navy exhibit, which include a mine and a torpedo, was closely inspected, and there was considerable interest in the educational exhibit in the mezzanine gallery. The Hudson River Power Squadron's free nautical school also was well patronized, and scores of enlisted men gave in their names for enrollment in the classes which are held at the High School of Commerce on West Sixty-fifth Street, every evening.

BILLIARD TOURNEY HALTED.

Class C Competitors Not to Resume Play Until Tomorrow.

George T. Moon, Jr., President of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, announced a further postponement of the matches in the National Class C 18.2 balkline championship tournament yesterday. As the most recent ruling of the United States Fuel Administrator named Tuesday of each week as the closing day for amusements, which includes billiard rooms, the order makes it impossible to continue the event today, as originally planned.

As the referee of the championship, Moon is at work upon a schedule which will result in bringing out the winner of the championship within two weeks, allowing for the curtailment of playing days.

Tendler Gets Popular Verdict.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Lew Tendler of Philadelphia won the popular decision over Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn, in their six-round bout here tonight. Callahan had the better of the first two rounds, but after that the local lightweight was the aggressor and won on points.

Herman Not to Meet Ertle.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Pete Herman of New Orleans, world's bantamweight champion, tonight canceled the ten-round no-decision bout in which he was to meet Johnny Ertle of St. Paul here Feb. 4. He said he was acting on advice of an oculist.

BASEBALL TAX SETTLED.

Major League Representatives Confer with Revenue Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—An arrangement for the payment of the war tax on baseball admissions was made today at a conference of major league representatives with Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner Internal Revenue. Mr. Roper expressed gratification at the proffered cooperation and "patriotic spirit" of the baseball men.

August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, headed the delegation, which also included John Heydler, Secretary of the National League; Harry Frazee of the Boston Americans, Walter Hapgood of the Boston Nationals, John B. Foster of the New York Nationals, and Benjamin S. Minor and Clark Griffith of the Washington Americans.

TIGERS MAY USE DONOVAN.

Former Yankee Manager May Replace Burke as Coach.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—It is understood that the Detroit American League Baseball Club will do little scouting for minor league players this season. Another rumor persists that Jimmy Burke, who coached the pitchers last year, will not be back, and that Wild Bill Donovan, former manager of the New York Americans, will be signed to replace Burke. Donovan was Detroit's star pitcher for several years.

CHAJES WINS TWO MORE.

State Chess Champion Defeats Malowan and Field in Club Play.

Defeating both W. Malowan and O. W. Field in the annual championship of the Manhattan Chess Club, Oscar Chajes, the New York State champion, yesterday added two more victories to his string and now leads the field with a total of 4 to 0. In the other games, Ladd won from Ettlinger, Northrop scored against Hallgarten and Field worsted Ladd.

The standing to date follows:

Player.	W.	L.	Player.	W.	L.
Chajes	4	0	Ladd	1	1
Northrup	2	0	Malowan	½	2½
Ettlinger	2	2	Hallgarten	½	3½
Field	2	3	Hicks	0	0

HUGGINS MAY GET PRATT FOR YANKS

Delay in New York Manager's Arrival at St. Louis Puts Off Deal for a Day.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—That Derrill Pratt, second baseman of the local American League baseball team, would soon be a member of the New York Yankees, was the report current here today. Pratt was to have been the central figure in a trade to be made today, but the nonarrival of Miller Huggins, the new manager of the Yankees, forced the deal to go over one day. Cleveland and Washington owners also are in the field for Pratt, and the owners of the Browns declare that the player will go to one of the three clubs, which means that Pratt's stay in St. Louis is ended.

The Yankees have made a determined bid for Pratt for several weeks, and it seems certain that the New York club has the inside track. Philip Ball, President of the Browns, has refused to consider any deal involving Pratt until the suit for slander filed by Pratt and John Lavan has been settled in court. However, it seems that both parties to the suit are willing to settle it out of court, and, following this, Pratt will be traded. President Ball has said he wants players and not cash for Pratt, and it is sure that the Yankees have the players needed to help out the Browns.

Service Sevens to Meet Here.

Cornelius Fellowes of the St. Nicholas Ice Rink has arranged a hockey match between the Camp Upton seven and the team of the Newport Naval Reserves, to be played at the Santa Claus rink on Saturday next. Peabody and Kalleck, two former stars of the Amateur Hockey League of New York are the organizers and the backbone of the Camp Upton team, while Tom Howard, Jr., and his brother, Jack, are the sponsors of the sailor seven from Rhode Island.

A. Cotton Thread

When investing $25 or $30 in one of our men's markdown winter suits, it's good to remember that only an all-wool cloth can get in here.

As "A. Cotton Thread" himself said, "it's like trying to get in the better class hotels when they're all filled up."

Open to-day, same as usual.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at Warren
"The Four Corners"
Broadway at 34th St.
Fifth Avenue at 41st St.

Tires Will Advance Feb. 1st
Caused by Increased Prices in Fabrics and Labor. Take Warning and Buy Now.
And Save ☞ 20% to 60%
Largest Stock of Fresh Tires and Tubes.
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1763 Broadway, near 57th St.

Southern Pacific Lines
furnish
"Most Convenient and Expeditious Routes"
in the National System of Transportation.
Their officers and agents desire to accommodate the public. Let them know how they can be of service.

L. H. NUTTING
General Eastern Passenger Agent.
O. P. BARTLETT
General Eastern Freight Agent.
L. J. SPENCE
Director of Traffic.

Have You Power to Perform?

Strength of mind and strength of body depend largely upon the health of the blood. If your blood is thin and watery it lacks the strength to carry off the poisons and waste tissues with which your system is constantly clogged.

This condition saps your vitality, decreases the quality and quantity of your day's work, and makes your life weary and anxious. Eventually comes anemia, a very dangerous disease.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

GUDES
PEPTO MANGAN
NEW YORK
PEPTO-MANGAN

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

A valuable tonic because it fortifies and enriches the blood, charges it with iron and creates thousands of new, strong, rich, red cells. When the blood becomes strong in iron and red cells it is hard to remain sick.

If you are run down from overwork, worry or an attack of sickness—if your appetite is poor and you have recently lost weight—if you are pale and too easily fatigued—take a course of Pepto-Mangan. Pepto-Mangan cannot disturb the digestion or injure teeth.

Friendly Warning: For your own protection be careful that you get genuine Pepto-Mangan—Gude's. It comes only as pictured here, and is never sold in bulk. For sale in all drug stores. Read the circular around the bottle.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

RENEWED
Owen Magnetic Cars
Purchasers of Our New Series Have Turned Over to Us For Sale Their Earlier Models of This Wonderful Car.
We are going over each car in such a thorough manner—overhauling, repainting, etc.—that they are equal to new and will be sold under our standard guarantee.
THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AN OWEN MAGNETIC AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CORP'N
B'way at 57th St. 'Phone Circle 898.

TRUCKING PROBLEMS
We can help solve them by making delivery today at your place of business
SELDEN TRUCKS equipped with bodies ready to start hauling. Call or 'phone
(5)
Manhattan Motors Corp.
230 West 56th St. Circle 6081

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS
"HAWKS"
VENTILATING GAS RADIATORS
Reduce building cost several hundred dollars.
No labor. No dust. No ashes.
Sanitary, odorless, economical.
Each tenant pays for his own heat requirements.
Bryant gas boilers for steam, hot water and vapor heat.
Davy garage gas heaters, patented; also approved by Fire Dept.
Kiddie & Company
90 West Broadway New York

Fortify your system against winter weather by drinking this best of all tonic beverages.
Bass Stout
On Draught at All Good Places
Bass & Co., Importers,
90 Warren St., New York.

If Today's Packing Industries Were Swept Away!

IMAGINE—the entire present system of marketing livestock wiped completely out of existence! Can you picture it? Production—preparation—marketing—now all kept moving onward by an army of workers—would become blocked in their channels. The outlets would be choked. Producers would have no market! Consumers would have no food!

Unequalized Food Supply

TO THE west of the Mississippi there would be a glut of meat; to the east there would be famine!

The hundreds of little plants which would spring up would prove inadequate. They would necessarily have to charge more for meats, for the economic handling of beef is essentially a by-product business requiring huge plants and heavy investment.

Nor without cars specially built for refrigeration and owned by themselves so there could be no car-shortage, could they possibly keep up an even, continuous flow of goods to the ends of the country.

And even did they ship, they would have no local refrigeration stations, no selling-force continually keeping the market open.

Undoubtedly, in time, all this would be straightened out. But remember, it has taken nearly half a century to perfect the present system. And no matter what the first start might be, the final result would be an almost exact duplication of today's method; for TIME HAS PROVED IT ECONOMICALLY SOUND—on the whole, fair to both Producer and Consumer.

If you will consider all these things, you will understand the efficiency with which Armour's obligation to both grower and consumer is and always has been met. You will realise that Armour's bigness is, in itself, both the result and the cause of an indispensable service which only volume makes most effective.

Holding Down Living Costs

IT IS only through a tremendous organization, fully equipped and skillfully managed, that Armour can keep the channels of distribution constantly open to livestock growers, and at the same time pass the finished products on to consumers at a minimum labor-charge.

With this in mind, it logically follows that you are directly holding down your living costs when you buy Armour meats and food products.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

SILK WAISTS

A department composed entirely of Ha-Ku-Ra Silk Waists will command special attention anywhere.

Remarkable values in Crepe de Chines $27 to $42 dozen, Georgettes $27 to $42, Habutais $18 to $27, Tub Silks $24 to $27, Satins $36, Special heavy Georgettes $27.

See the complete line to-day.

HANEY-KUTTNER & RAAB
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1170 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Gimbel Brothers
32nd St.—Broadway—33rd St.

Decorators & Furnishers

Drapery,
Hangings,
Furniture,
Floor Coverings.
Sixth Floor

Lack Smocks for Spring

will be on display as usual today in our ground floor showrooms at 28 West 27th Street.

Conforming with official regulations of the fuel administration, our factory will be closed.

LACK MFG. CO.
28 West 27th Street
New York

PERLMARK DRESSES

In Silks and Serges
$12.75 to $22.50
Immediate Delivery from Stock

MARK PERLMAN
25-29 West 31st Str. New York

TUESDAY
at Hotel Imperial,
Room 209,
GITTELSON & STEINHAUS
Popular Priced Suits.

Our Complete Line of
DRESSES
Will Be Shown at
SUITE 402,
BRESLIN HOTEL.
Pearlman & Herbert,
38 W. 26th St.

Home of Progress
The House Exceptional
for
Cotton Fabrics of Merit
Denzer & Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

COTTON FABRICS
Chuck, Davis & Co.
13-15 West 20th St., New York

★ We Stand Behind the Government ★
Showroom open only Tuesday. Full line Silk Skirts of all conceivable material.
Freedman-Wolbarst Skirt Co.,
38-44 West 26th St.

"KNIT-SAK"
The Ladies' Hand Bag. Beautiful and Original.
STROUSE & POTTER,
78 FIFTH AVE.

SCOUT OUTFITS
Military Equipment for Boys.
J. EMIL DRYFOOS & SON,
5-11 University Place.

Factory Gas Heaters
FOR SALE
22 West 26th St., 5th Floor.

MILITARY UNIFORMS
of every description.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.
99 Fifth Ave., New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Jobs or sample lines; cash; dresses, coats, suits, any quantity. 4th floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

ASTRACHANS Wanted.—Black. Madison Square 7745.

BROADCLOTHS AND FLANNELS Wanted.—Golf red, gray, Copenhagen. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent exclusive jobber looking at ladies', misses', juniors', and stouts' coats; also ladies' and misses' suits. Every day, 9 to 1, 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing quantity orders on cloths and silks. Call 4 to 5, rear elevator, fourth floor, 151 West 26th.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade junior coats. 1,333 Broadway, 36th St. entrance, 3d floor.

COATS., Broadcloth, Wanted. 4th floor, Room 405, 1,161 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Stafford's Doghead drills; open to buy 1,000 pieces. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—We are open for crepe de chine, 40 inch, all colors, 72 pick; submit samples Tuesday afternoon. Loeb & Schoenfeld, 27 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge and satins; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 33 West 32d. Room 1506.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for large quantity, all colors, for cash. E. & H. Waist Co., Inc., 71 West 23d.

JAP SILK AND JAP SATIN Wanted.—Will buy any quantity. Telephone Gramercy 2371.

MILL ENDS Wanted.—Towelling remnants, scrap pieces, 5,000 lbs. or more; mail samples. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

POMPONS Wanted.—American pompons, kerseys, 15020, 18052, 0859, 11050, 544, 18009, 13046, 13045; spot cash. Madison Square 8121.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, Chelsea 3789.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for a large quantity in high colors. Call with samples. Miltex Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., 22 West 32d.

POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted.—Wool poplin, pekin and copen; wool serges, taupe or medium grade; cash. Farragut 5245.

POPLIN Wanted.—9610, 6077, gray, tan, Peking, rose, and Burgundy. Chelsea 9724.

POPLIN Wanted.—For cash; 90610, black and navy. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

READY-TO-WEAR Wanted.—We want lots of discontinued styles and sample lines of Spring merchandise. United Mail Order House, 1,239 Broadway.

SATINS Wanted.—Washable; small or large lots; submit samples, with quality, quantity, delivery, and cash price. Overseas Export Co., 142 5th Av.

SERGE DRESSES Wanted.—Large quantity for immediate shipment, close-out prices; open today; one flight up. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St. 1326 Chelsea.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, tan, and gray. Call with samples. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

STRAW BRAIDS Wanted.—Can use 5 bales 6-6½ M.-M. Milan, natural or colors. Max Mayer, Inc., Madison Square 1541.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—We are looking at snappy taffeta and cloth suits and coats; placing stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

VELOURS, Kerseys Wanted.—American, all shades. Louis Cohen, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5686.

VELOURS AND KERSEY Wanted.—13046, 544, 15020, 11050, also poplins 9610, all colors. 6018 Chelsea.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544, 13046, 11050, all colors. Farragut 2357.

WASH DRESSES Wanted.—Of the better kind, by a leading manufacturer; must furnish own samples; will place immediate quantity orders. Address "W. D.," 218 Times Downtown.

WASH DRESSES Wanted for jobber. Moss Brothers, 1,133 Broadway.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for crepe de chine waists, newest styles. Call, with samples, 27 West 24th. Room 403.

WOOL VELOURS Wanted.—And velour checks, all shades. Farragut 2349.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS.—White and Kelly green; quantity cheap. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

COATS.—Wonderful values, juniors', misses', and ladies' of the better kind, for Spring $5.50-$22.50; showroom first floor. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot; to close out; Spring line ready; showroom open, third floor. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Spring line ready; our showrooms are open 7 days in the week; call and look over my specialties. Neumann, 15 West 20th, first floor.

COATS.—Infants' and children's; bargain in assortments of 200 high-grade coats; sizes 2 to 6. A. Bender & Son, 27 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Spring line ready; exceptionally snappy styles; showroom open, 1st floor. Talbot Co., 114-116 West 27th.

COATS.—Juniors', misses' wool, for Spring; exceptional values. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1123.

DRESSES, Serges, and Silk, from $6.75 up, for immediate delivery; our place is open for business; elevator service. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery; open during the shutdown. Glockner, 40 West 27th, third floor.

DRESSES, serge, to close; large quantity for immediate shipment; open today. Nathan Nathan, Son & Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Large assortment serge and silk dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close out at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESS FASTNERS.—At sacrifice; going out of business. Phone 1143 Riverside.

FABRICS.—Jersey knit cotton napped; 5,000 lbs. monthly; black, slate, tan, navy, white; for children's clothing, gloves, skirts, other purposes. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

GEORGETTES.—At $1.12½, all colors, Lyonette silks. 25 West 33d, Greeley 37.

HOSIERY.—2,000 dozen silk and lisle to close out. Raymond Hosiery Co., 253 5th Av.

KERSEYS.—Stater 2192X; black Juilliards, 110. Madison Square 8121.

KNITTING YARNS.—Woolen worsted; khakis, grays; prompt shipments. Becker, Mad. Sq. 9380.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag 8158, 50 pieces; navy, $2; King Biels, 20 pieces; navy, black, $2; Saxonia, 15 pieces. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway; after Feb. 1, 251 4th Av.

SATINS.—Piece dyed, and satin liberty, close out; all colors. F 122 Times.

SERGES.—U. S. 838, 150 pieces; American 0936, 25 pieces; Andrews 1464, 100 pieces; Botany 809, 20 pieces; prices are right. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 1265; after Feb. 1, 251 4th Av.

SERGES.—Gera, 10715, Denmore, 0360 and 0310, American D284, Arlington 98, 106, Onskuk—565. Madison Square 8121.

SERGE.—809 Botany, 3 tan, 1 rookie, 4 Nile, 4 black, 18 navy; 58-inch fine black broadcloth. Madison Square 2607.

SERGES.—104 at $1.85, 6234 at $1.95, 54289 at $1.70 net; all navies. Orchard 8245.

SERGES.—American 0936, U. S. 838, Amoskeag 7301. Stuyvesant 8240.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, 780, and Gera 9056. Farragut 5166.

SKIRTS.—All-wool velour checks and plaids; $2.75; assorted sizes and colors. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SUITS.—Misses' wonderful chicken models. Lee Hexter, 7 East 16th.

SWEATER YARNS.—Black, blue, green, yellow wool spun wool merino; small job lots as jobs. Becker, Mad. Sq. 9380.

TAFFETAS, colored; Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter & Co., 1 East 28th St. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

VELOURS.—We have 75 pieces dark shades, lightweight velours, to close out, $2.05. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265, 1,170 Broadway; after Feb. 1, 251 4th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, embroidered satin stripe tub silks; 10 styles in stock at $18 per dozen, for immediate delivery. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th St.

WASH SUITS.—Boys', middy, Tommy Tucker, and Norfolk; latest styles; jobs; special prices. Bachrack, 584 Broadway. Spring 3265.

WOOL.—Jersey, all leading shades, for delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av. Madison Square 7745.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors, attention! We are open for silk and serge dresses of better kind; placing large orders; bring samples all day. 110 Madison Av., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on silk dresses; orders given out. 35 West 31st, 8th floor.

Help Wanted.

CLERK—To take care of credit information and do city investigating; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. P 135 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted for wholesale house. Apply in own handwriting, P 134 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for Pacific Coast on $16.50 and $24 cotton waists; only waist men need apply; commission. Lew L. Gluck, 45 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.5¼@5½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday..5¼@5½ " " " " "
These quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Are Showing White Hats Here.

White hats are being shown prominently in the millinery department of one of the big local stores, due to the demand experienced for them within the last week. They are almost bare of trimmings. In another store very pretty combinations of navy blue lisere with either red taffet or grosgrain ribbon are seen. They are offered in all the popcular shapes and are trimmed with cherries, berries, and small flowers.

⁂

Postpone Fur Auction One Day.

The opening of the annual Winter sale of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which was to have begun in the Masonic Hall here on Monday next, has been postponed until the next day, as a result of the Monday closing order of the Fuel Administrator. Sessions will be held twice daily up to and including Saturday, Feb. 2, but it is expected that no evening selling will be necessary. Show day, which was to have been tomorrow, has been put over to Thursday, due to a delay in the printing and binding of the catalogues resulting from the Monday closing.

⁂

May Not Tranship to France.

The British Ambassador has informed the Department of State, according to a Commerce Report, that in view of the demands for tonnage for carrying foodstuffs and other urgently needed commodities to the United Kingdom, it is necessary for the British authorities to refuse to permit transhipment in Great Britain of goods shipped from the United States and destined to France. This prohibition holds irrespective of the nationality of the carrying vessel.

⁂

Some Dress Business Was Done.

During the morning yesterday a fair business was done by those dress manufacturers who used hotel suites, though activity eased off somewhat in the afternoon. Buyers seeking dresses for Spring and Summer are said to be showing a decided preference for garments of silk gingham, foulard, foulard combinations, and taffetas. Some houses found georgette the most in demand. But, whatever the preference may be in individual cases, orders are said to be for very liberal quantities, and there seems to be an active demand for merchandise from retailers in many sections.

⁂

Now They Want Woolen Dresses.

The fallacy of making up and selling garments weeks or months in advance of the time the weather is right for them to be worn is shown by the present unfilled demand there is in this market for woolen dresses for immediate delivery. While buyers found no trouble in getting in this market last August all the dresses of this kind that were wanted, they are having a hard time of it now. The manufacturers themselves tell of the current demand, which they attribute to the continued cold weather. Serge and wool jersey dresses are said to be wanted most, one manufacturer asserting yesterday that he could sell 10,000 for immediate shipment if he had them.

⁂

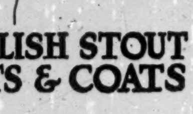
Not So Bad as Expected.

A number of manufacturers who established temporary showrooms in the various hotels of the city for the five-day shutdown period have found that it is not as difficult to sell merchandise under the new conditions as under the old. Questioned as to whether or not he found the absence of the usual booths in regular showrooms a disadvantage, one manufacturer said: "There is no doubt that buyers feel the presence of others, and I think some of them were just a little bit stage struck at first. They hesitated to criticise as freely as they do under ordinary circumstances, and the arrangement of terms, sometimes with others within hearing, is probably, from the buyers' standpoint, less satisfactory. But thus far we have found this to be a very practical solution of the Fuel Administration's edict."

⁂

Their Action Justified.

Cloak and suit manufacturers who had moved their showrooms into hotels in their vicinity were considerably disgruntled yesterday morning to learn that many of their competitors had not gone to this expense, but were keeping their regular showrooms open as usual. Later on, however, many of these buildings were visited by the authorities and forced to discontinue even the restricted service which they had been maintaining. There ensued much grinding of teeth among manufacturers who had not arranged for hotel accommodations, and, among those who did, a collective sigh of relief that their action was entirely justified.



F. F. Models
FULL FORM

STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS

F. F. Models give long lines and youthful figures to full formed women—*without* sacrifice of style.

Our showrooms will be open today as usual, but we will comply with the regulations of the fuel administration.

BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA COMPANY
38 West 32nd Str. New York
13th Floor

New Spring DRESSES Silks and Serges
For Immediate Delivery $6.75 UP
PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St.

Serge Dresses, $6.75 to $13.75
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
129-133 WEST 27TH STREET

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALEXANDRIA—Simon Bros.; S. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

ATHENS, Ga.—W. T. Collins & Co.; W. T. Collins, millinery, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 32d; Gregorian.

AUSTIN—Max Snaman Co.; Miss F. Melasky, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Polan, Katz & Co.; C. Katz, umbrella material; 1,270 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Strouse & Bros.; E. Strouse, piece goods; 212 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hanneman-Jess Co.; L. Sapinsky, Spring coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, suits, coats; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—M. A. Gundersheimer, furnishing goods; Woodward.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. R. Gardner, ribbons, laces; J. McKendrick, domestics; 212 5th Av.

BONHAM, Texas—Spivy Dry Goods Co.; B. A. Spivy, dry goods; Imperial.

BOSTON—"Butler's;" J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. Palmer, basement jobs waists, sweaters, millinery; Miss Rice, basement jobs women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear, boys' furnishings; 200 5th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lenserhuber, jewelry; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; G. Debus, jewelry; 2 West 37th.

CARLSBAD, N. M.—Joyce Print Co.; Mr. Thiel, gen'l mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. T. Palay, domestics, white goods, linens, wash goods, blankets; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. L. Kahn, mdse. mgr.; M. C. Goldman, coats, suits; J. A. Pecham, children's dresses, muslin, flannel underwear; 368 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward Co.; J. L. Mitchell, talking machines, musical goods; J. E. Russell, cutlery, silverware, clocks, novelties; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper Co.; Miss E. Noonan, waists; Miss Francis, jewelry; 401 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Leon Marks Co.; Miss Rappaport, waists; 364 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss M. Isaacs, Miss S. Perry, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, Spring coats, jobs fur coats; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; P. Springer, domestics, men's furnishing goods; 1,170 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; Mr. Melancon, Spring coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; M. H. Simmons, women's gloves, hosiery; 220 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. H. Knox, furnishing goods; Miss M. Le Crone, ladies' knit underwear; Mrs. E. Wood, jewelry, leather goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Hempstead, laces, handkerchiefs, trimmings; 1,150 Broadway; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; W. L. Payne, coats, suits; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; L. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Kerstetter, waists, dresses; J. W. Bauer, men's, boys' clothing; 116 West 32d.

COLUMBUS, Miss.—S. Loeb & Bro.; Mr. Loeb, gen'l mdse.; 353 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Brothers; J. H. Poythress, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 19 East 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; H. B. Oden, rugs; 1,150 B'way; Breslin.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. Troxler Co.; R. A. Staley, rugs; 116 West 32d; Woodward.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; A. F. Pohlman, housefurn. goods; A. E. Parsons, shoes; 23 East 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. J. Lacey, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss H. Coulson, ladies' wear 1,150 B'way.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. D. H. Smith, millinery; 351 4th Av.

DES MOINES—"Carley's"; Mrs. Carley, coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; N. L. Cassidy, jobs Winter coats; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT.—Cadillac Garment Co.; J. J. Conboy, wash goods; J. G. Maher, children's dresses; Aberdeen.

EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; C. M. Laubach, coats, suits, waists; G. B. Laubach, dry goods; 41 Union Square.

EUREKA, Cal.—Daly Bros.; J. F. Daly, genl. mdse.; 116 West 32d.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; A. F. Malley, women's coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, children's wear; Knickerbocker.

FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy, Spring coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Hill Bros. D. G. Co.; J. M. Hill, ready-to-wear, millinery, silks; Hargrave.

GREENVILLE, Ill.—Weise & Bradford; G. V. Weise, general merchandise; Collingwood.

HARRISBURG—Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, children's house dresses; C. Hurst, representing; F. V. Zug, wash goods, housefurnishing goods; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Ladies' Bazaar; M. Schondorf, J. B. Zimmerman, coats, suits, skirts; Mrs. Schondorf, dresses, blouses; McAlpin.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. W. Wakelin, Miss McDonald, ladies' wear, Latham.

HOUSTON, Texas—The Alkemeyer Co.; E. Alkemeyer, ladies' garments; S. Meehan, millinery; 39 West 32d.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery; L. L. Harris, hosiery, laces, gloves, jewelry; 1,150 Broadway.

HOUSTON—W. C. Munn Co.; W. C. Munn, gen'l mdse.; C. H. Reis, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Pegues-Wright D. G. Co.; C. G. Rumpel, cloaks, suits, dresses; Great Northern.

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Peques & Wright; A. B. Rumpel, women's ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Covington Co.; E. E. Hall, dry goods; 60 Worth.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; A. E. Wilkins, housefurn. goods; 353 4th Av.; Navarre.

JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; J. Parsons, blankets, linens, wash goods, domestics; Miss H. Faust, millinery; A. E. Welkens, carpets, upholstery; Mr. Webb silk dress goods, linings, trimmings; 353 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Fitts, domestics, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Berkson Bros.; Mrs. R. Frank, waists; Mrs. M. Fairbanks, skirts; 364 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, coats, suits; Mrs. H. Minturn, ladies' dresses; 7 West 22d.

KNOXVILLE—Anderson, Dulin, Varnell Co.; J. Ramsey, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; A. L. Thalman, furnishing goods; J. Frankenthaler, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hoger & Bro.; Mrs. Burbank, corsets, muslin underwear; Mrs. Kruder, ladies' wear; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; E. G. Eby, notions; 432 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 404 4th Av.

LIMA, Ohio—Glover & Winters Co.; C. L. Dalzell, Mrs. C. L. Dalzell, wholesale, retail millinery; Prince George.

LIMA, Ohio—Ladies' Outfitting Co.; M. Michael, Mrs. M. Michael, women's ready-to-wear; Prince George.

LIMA, Ohio—Leiser Co.; L. Schnitzer, coats, suits; 1,133 B'way.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. H. Allen, dress goods, silks; 1,150 Broadway.

LITTLE ROCK—J. D. Back & Bro.; W. A. Marx, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; E. Bishopric, men's, boys' clothing; 111 5th Av.; Laurelton.

LOS ANGELES—Wood's Shirt Waist Stores; E. L. Woods, shirt waists; Flanders.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; L. F. Champion, coats, suits, infants' wear; 1,170 Broadway; Gregorian.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; C. P. Walmsley, coats, suits, waists; Miss C. Allen, waists; 220 5th Av.

LOWELL, Mass.—Gilday Gown Shop; Miss G. G. Gilday, gowns, blouses; Knickerbocker.

MARSHALL, Texas—J. Weissman & Co.; J. C. Jarrard, dry goods; 1,150 B'way; Grand.

MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; S. J. Eisen, linens, woolens, ready-to-wear; 56 Worth.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammell D. G. Co.; S. Presburg, muslin underwear, infants' wear, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; J. Nachman, white goods, dress goods, coats, suits, waists; M. R. Nachman, silks; 1,150 B'way.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Nachman, ready-to-wear, millinery; M. Marcus, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Cobb's Ready-to-wear Co.; C. C. Cobb, ready-to-wear, hosiery, neckwear; 1,170 Broadway; Herald Square.

NEW ALBANY, Ind.—J. Sapinsky & Sons; J. Sapinsky, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

NEW HAVEN—Ed Malley Co.; T. J. Morrissy, silks, dress goods, linings; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss L. Magreevy, gloves, knit underwear; 19 East 26th.

NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros.; S. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

NEWPORT NEWS, Ky.—Mrs. Nachman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Grand.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, wash goods; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Field Cloak Co.; Miss Wood, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Golden, waists; 1,150 Broadway.

PEORIA, Ill.—Peoria D. G. Co.; L. Federman, Spring coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Hugo Fischer & Co.; H. Fischer, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; R. C. Cope, linens; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—C. S. Tanguay Co.; C. S. Tanguay, waists, dresses; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss A. Mulvey, misses', children's coats, suits; Miss E. A. Burch, representing; 230 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Schwartz, underwear; A. C. Moffat, leather goods; Miss Geventer, waists, basement; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; J. Winters, dresses; Miss M. McCrohan, waists; S. Simon, leather goods, stationery, notions, jewelry; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Mrs. Flatow, jobs silk, serge dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mr. Katzman, jobs dresses, Winter coats; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; A. J. Seder, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. F. Warner, millinery; 200 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; J. B. Chenette, dress goods; 220 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. H. Hatch, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; W. D. Young, dress goods, silks, ladies' gloves; C. D. Woesner, dry goods; 230 5th Av.

PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo Store Co.; A. C. Jones, coats, suits, waists; P. D. Paxton, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.; Latham.

READING, Penn.—Wide Awake Shirt Co.; S. R. Lurio, shirtings; Herald Square.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; L. B. Hyslop, linens, blankets; 1,150 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Weissberger Co.; Mr. Weissberger, Spring coats, Spring suits; Mr. Heinlich, housefurnishings; 72 Madison Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; L. J. Wohl, jobs coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. C. Kemp, gloves; 432 4th Av.; Latham.

ROSWELL, N. M.—Joyce-Pruit Co.; M. Gambel, gen'l mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; E. Reedy, shoes; 220 5th Av.; Latham.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; A. F. Ellis, house furn. goods, toys; 230 5th Av.; Latham.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.; T. F. Cahill, basement department; 353 4th Av.; Latham.

SALT LAKE CITY—Zion Cooperative Mercantile Institution; W. A. Needham, dry goods, cloaks, waists, laces, notions; 60 Worth; Great Northern.

SALT LAKE CITY—Keith-O'Brien Co.; J. McArthur, dress goods, silks, velvets; 116 W. 32d; Great Northern.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—L. & A. Cohn, M. E. Lipman, china, glassware; 470 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; T. F. Cahill, bargain basement; 353 4th Av.

SAN ANTONIO—M. Halff & Bro.; S. Carr, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Brothers Co.; Miss H. Strohmeyer, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

SAN ANTONIO—Wolff & Marx Co.; A. Proll, ready to wear; 353 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. L. Peyser, hosiery, gloves; 43 W. 16th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Newman-Magnin Co.; Mr. Maloney, hosiery, gloves, neckwear; 353 4th Av.; Latham.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; W. C. Murray, laces; 15 East 26th; Latham.

SAVANNAH—The Parisian; L. Bulwers, jobs skirts; Room 505, 1,161 B'way.

SEATTLE—"Bon Marche;" Mrs. Graves, waists; 230 5th Av.

SELMA, Ala.—Liepold Bros.; N. Liepold, coats, suits, waists; 2 Astor Place; Continental.

SHERIDAN, Wyo.—Golden Rule; J. P. Croff, general merchandise; Bristol.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. Chess Ellsworth; M. A. Zimmerman, dress goods, silks; R. Robertson, coats, suits, waists; 1,270 B'way.

SPOKANE—Culbertson, Grote, Rankin Co.; Miss M. Oppenheimer, waists, blouses, sweaters, petticoats; 116 West 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—M. J. Federman; Mr. Federman, jobs children's coats, Fall suits, Fall coats; 72 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS—Kurlander Bros. & Harfield; H. S. Harfield, Spring women's ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; A. W. Becker, basement dept.; 23 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; M. Wolf, laces, hdkfs.; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—S. A. Rider Jewelry Co.; M. Waxman, dolls, toys; 31 Union Square.

STOCKTON, Cal.—The Wonder; P. Kahn, genl. mdse.; 116 West 32d.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; A. S. Kurtz, coats, suits, waists, millinery; 1,261 B'way.

TACOMA—Meyer Jacob Co.; Mrs. A. E. Bucher, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

TAMPA—Bentley-Gray D. G. Co.; J. N. Bryan, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

TAMPA—Bentley-Gray D. G. Co.; H. C. Terry, men's, women's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

TAMPA—Maas Bros.; Mrs. G. B. Sparkman, millinery, trimmings; 1,150 B'way.

TOPEKA—Pelletier Stores Co.; J. B. Walker, mdse. mgr.; W. L. Trump, silks, dress goods; Mrs. G. Kelly, laces, embroideries, trimmings; Miss Griffit, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.

TORONTO, Can.—Empire Cloak and Suit Co.; H. Adelberg, silk, suits, coats; 113 West 27th, twelfth floor.

TYLER, Texas—Mayer & Schmidt; J. S. Powell, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.

VICTORIA, Texas—Haller D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. C. Rucker, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

WACO, Texas—Sanger Brothers; G. F. Jackson, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 19 East 24th.

WACO—Snaman & Co.; Mrs. B. Sacks, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; G. Louis, trunks, toys; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; 334 4th Av.

WHEATLAND, Wyo.—Golden Rule; W. C. Benton, general merchandise; Bristol.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—G. Dannenbaum; coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, carpets; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; Miss H. C. Fay, ladies' wear; 1,270 Broadway.

WORCESTER, Mass.—John C. MacInnes Co.; A. C. Wood, notions, buttons, art goods; 404 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; C. F. Krim, Miss T. Hurley, ready-to-wear, basement; 230 5th Av.

YORK, Penn.—J. McLean Sons; Miss B. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss Thompson, gloves; Miss Manifold, notions; Miss Tauser, fancy goods; 432 4th Av.; Imperial.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—S. K. Siegel Co.; F. J. Fry, general mdse.; 303 5th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacom, ready-to-wear; H. Goldstein, bargain basement; 353 4th Av.

Mr. I. M. Oshinsky
Announces
his severance from
DORFMAN & OSHINSKY
and his readiness to
serve you at the
HOTEL BRESLIN
B'way & 29th Street,
Room 910,
where he will display
his Spring line of
COATS
for the Junior, the Miss, the Lady,
at Popular Prices.
A New Coat House with a
New Sales Plan—
It will pay you to acquaint yourself with it.

Due to the existing discomfort on account of the coal scarcity, he will not display his line for the present, at his new address,
122-130 W. 27th Street,
but at the
HOTEL BRESLIN
B'way & 29th St., Room 910.

OPEN ALL DAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 22nd.

Every Department Store Buyer
SHOULD MAKE IT A POINT TO VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS WHEN IN NEW YORK
Time and Energy Saved by Coming Direct to Us.
Rushing about in the open market is wasted effort, amounting to nothing.
We Have Hundreds of Manufacturers' Lines on Display, Carefully Selected by Experts, Embracing
CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESSES, WAISTS, CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEAR, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, MILLINERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, DOMESTICS, MILITARY GOODS.
In Fact, Every Line Carried by a Modern Department Store Goods Charged and Shipped Direct from Manufacturer to You.
The Only Service of Its Kind in the New York Market.
CALL AND INQUIRE. NO CHARGE.
The General Merchandise Exchange, Inc.
11 to 19 WEST 19TH STREET
10 to 20 WEST 20TH STREET

PRISCILLA COATS
for Misses

have an air of individuality quite unusual in popular priced merchandise.

Their smart, modish lines are in keeping with the prevailing vogue of youthfulness in outer apparel, and are proving immensely popular whenever they are on sale.

See the complete spring line in our showrooms.

H. Goldwater & Co.
36-46 W. 25th St., N. Y.

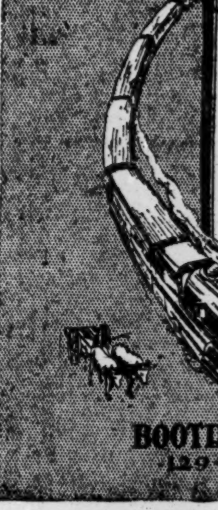
HIRSCH BROTHERS,
122 West 27th St.
Manufacturers of Kimonos and Bathrobes.
Showroom open as usual.

COATS & SUITS
Dependable Garments—Clever Designs.
MUTUAL GARMENT CO.,
16-18-20 West 33nd St., N. Y. C.

5% Cloak Company, Inc.
WE SELL BETTER MADE COATS AND SUITS AT 5% ABOVE ACTUAL COST OF PRODUCTION.
DO NOT BE MISLED BY ANYONE USING OUR TRADE NAME
We are the original 5% Cloak Company, and our tremendous success has naturally brought out imitators.
SPRING LINE NOW READY SHOW ROOM OPEN
5% Cloak Company, Inc.
THIRD FLOOR 22 West 32d St.

For the Convenience of Our Customers
Schwortzreich & Goodman Co.
Are Showing Their Complete Line of
DRESSES
Temporarily at
IMPERIAL HOTEL
Suite 441

The Immediate Delivery Coat House
Coats! Coats! Coats!
Everybody is Talking About Our Coats
See Our No. 8505 at $8.50, of Am. Woolen Co.'s All Wool Poplin in all the leading high shades.
This Is The Most Talked Of Coat Line in New York
OVER 200 ATTRACTIVE MODELS
FROM $4.50 TO $22.50
Progressive Buyers will find it to their interest to visit our showrooms.
SIEGEL & BARNETT-Inc
1237-1239 Broadway (31st-32d) New York



A Large Manufacturer Needs LESS Profit — You Profit MORE
See how much better you can do with us on
SERGE DRESSES
from
$6.75 to $13.75
Ready for Shipment.
We undersell the market.
BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG
129-133 West 27th Street,
New York City

ATTENTION OF
COAT AND SUIT BUYERS
OPEN TO-DAY
As Usual
Joseph Durst
THE HOUSE THEY TALK ABOUT.
1333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

KNOBEL & BLOOM
are showing their full line of
SUITS and COATS at
HOTEL IMPERIAL
Room 135.

GINSBERG BROS.
3-5-7 West 35th Street
Showing Complete Spring Line of
DRESSES — WAISTS
Temporarily at
IMPERIAL HOTEL—SUITE 123-125
Stock on hand for immediate delivery.

Our Showrooms and Stockrooms will be open today as usual
in accordance with the regulations of the Federal Fuel Administration
MONARCH DRESS CO.
6 West 32nd Street New York

THE
G B G
MFG. CO., INC.
Cordially invites you to visit their Spring collection of distinctively modelled, popular-priced Suits and Coats, at their showrooms,
15 EAST 26th ST.

Rosebud Silk Dresses for Maximum Value and Minimum Price
Every model in the line is designed to meet style demands without sacrifice of economy needs. Taffetas, Foulards and Georgettes, $6.75 to $16.50. Can be seen ONLY in the Rosebud showrooms.
Made by the
ROSEBUD ANNEX
37 West 26th St., New York
(Rosebud Mfg. Co.)

WONDER
Dress & Costume Co.
Wonder values for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Silks, Serges, Jersey Dresses at $8.75 and up.
Ginghams, Voiles, etc., $3.75 and up.
152 West 25th St.

Nearlinen
British Manufacture
SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES BOYS' WASH-SUITS, EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS.
SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN & CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES, IN 36, 40 AND 45 INCH WIDTHS.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. NEW YORK

LORENZ FRIEDMAN & SCHULHOFF
Will Show Their Full Line of
SKIRTS
at
THE BRESLIN
ROOM 310
On Tuesday, January 22

LEIPZIG & ROSENBERG
Are Showing Their Full Line of
COATS and SUITS at
Hotel Breslin
Suite 602-604.

LEIPZIG & ROSENBERG
Are Showing Their Full Line of
COATS and SUITS at
Hotel Breslin
Suite 602.

Keep HIM Fit — COMFYkit
Most Complete KIT on the Market
Nationally Advertised
We also Manufacture a Full Line of ARMY Regulation PUTTEES & LEGGINGS

DENATURED ALCOHOL BOND.

Ruling to Simplify Business of Distillers—Excess Profits Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper issued a ruling today to simplify the business of bonding distilleries operating under one control and releasing alcohol for industrial purposes. In order that alcohol intended for use in central denaturing warehouses may be obtained, free of tax, from different distilleries one bond may hereafter be given. The penal sum of the bond will be computed on the basis of $2.20 per tax gallon.

A decision was also announced in regard to returns for excess profits, that a partnership whose fiscal year ended with the last day of any month in the year 1917 other than December may not later than thirty days before March 1, 1918, give to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which its principal place of business is situated, notice in writing of the date thus fixed as the closing of its fiscal year. Unless a partnership gives such notice its income tax return for purposes of the excess profits tax shall be filed upon the basis of the calendar year 1917.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENT COMPANY of 27 West Forty-second Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by these creditors: Walter T. Carr, $410; Max Weltsch, $300, and L. Ollendorf & Co., $321. Judge Manton appointed Thomas M. Matters, Jr., receiver, on application of Hays, Herschfield & Wolf, who stated that liabilities are $90,000 and assets $50,000.

PROSPECT HAT WORKS of 162 Greene Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob and Sol Siegel, trading as the Prospect Hat Works, by these creditors: Joseph Spencer, $439; Samuel Bienstock, $449, and Zinkowsky & Goldberg, $362. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $3,000.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, baker at 991 Prospect Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Hanover Flour Company, $6,816; Uriah Lenson and Jacob Lenson & Co., $301, and Julius Kamber, $318. It was alleged that on Jan. 5 he gave a chattel mortgage to George Orlave & Co. for $3,000 and transferred the business to the Newman Model Baking Company, Inc., organized on Jan. 5.

HENRY SCHER, dealer in paints at 2,862 Westchester Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: M. Ewing Fox & Co., $155; Gerstendorfer, $74; Baer Brothers, $58, and Louis Leavitt, $70.

MINNIE FIELER, dry goods, at 1,114 First Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against her by these creditors: A. Mailbaum, $130; Cecil Grosshandler, $230, and Bennett M. Kaplan, $192. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,500. Judge Manton appointed Nathan M. Abramson receiver.

MANIE ZACOVICK of 1,663 Union Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,856 and assets of $1,821.

ANNIE KANINSKY of 17 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Samuel Gorber.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Jan. 21.—Jacob Berkowitz and Emil Goldfinger, dealing as the Imperial Cloak and Suit Company, Troy, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $17,234 and assets of $11,503.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—M. I. Ford Company, one of the largest contracting and building firms in this State, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $14,463, of which $9,781 are unsecured, and assets of $3,557.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Bagnell, Richard H., or R. Harold Bagnall—T. P. McKenna	$174.86
Barthold, George—K. Meyer et al	115.45
Botwers, Morris—Caxton Composing Co.	306.00
Baker, William—G. L. Brown	168.21
Brainard, Michael J.—Sonn Bros. Co.	138.61
Doubleday Press, Harry Buchaltz, and Paul Buchaltz—A. Wildman	237.21
Ederheimer, Leopold—E. Ederheimer, costs	157.61
Fisher, John M.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	266.09
Gottlieb, William (Gottlieb & Laikind)—L. Wolfberg et al	1,869.81
Gilroy, John J.—Tunis Bros	106.13
Heinze, Ruth N., and Mary T. Geer—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., costs	101.43
Lyons, Mary—Max Koppel	204.70
Levy, Jerome—Manhattan Leasing Co.	118.50
Mirsky, Leon M.—I. Zendman & Co.	180.52
Piciulo, Donato—S. Trimmer & Sons	155.22
Reich, David (a corp.)—J. Muchcott	750.00
Simplex Brick Co.—W. McKinley	116.70
Solkey, Gus W.—Funk & Wagnalls Co.	150.95
Sterling, Isidor—S. Goldman et al	321.16
Steinberg, Daniel—J. Kuhenstein	1,419.97
Tuttle, Bloodgood—Thomas T. Hopper Co	280.20
Same—Same	334.76
T. & S. Realty Co.—Lincoln Trust Co	12,952.41
Tavarozzi, Francis A.—J. M. Sarner	195.65
Tursi, Mike—J. S. Conabeer, Jr.	1,325.90
Vollmer, Arthur J.—Maxwell Motor Sales Corp	486.60
West, Mary V.—C. Wissman	1,055.20
Williams, Gussie, and Benjamin Green—People, &c	300.00

In Bronx County.

Klein, Morris—A. Wellward	$112.97
Longworth, J. Brower, individually; Irwin T. Longworth and J. Brower Longworth jointly, and Deborah F. Longworth—Home Trust Co. of N. Y.	549.98
Matchet, Nathan, and Michael L. Schulman—H. M. Liebman	39.32
Solomon, Philip—B. Silverman	198.66

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bradley Contracting Co.—I. Leventhal, Jan. 3, 1918	$200.00
Gimbel Bros.—D. Breen, by guardian, Nov. 10, 1917	15,177.39
Katz, Simon and Morris—W. W. Newman, Sept. 25, 1917	216.00
Wade, Henry C.—G. N. Whitney et al., Jan. 23, 1911	254.51

In Bronx County.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.—F. A. Braun, Jan. 4, 1918	$101.55
Same—Same, March 1, 1917	5,170.22
Kaufman, Sam—B. Somberg, April 16, 1915	61.18
Same—H. Butwening et al, May 2, 1917	61.71
Kaufman, Samuel—I. Rapaport, March 16, 1917	79.97
Same—S. Polonsky, Jan. 20, 1914	47.00

SHOW ROOM OPEN
TO-DAY.
Elevator Service.
Unsurpassed Line of Suits.
Cooper & Grapes
302 5th Ave.

New Spring Styles in Silk and Serge Dresses $6.75 UP
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP DRESS CO.
134 West 37th.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

ANTIMONY
Paul Wenger & Co. will sell on the N. Y. Metal Exchange, 111 B'way, for whom it may concern, 25 tons spot antimony in bond on Jan. 22, at 1 P. M. sharp.

HECLA FABRICS
HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 White St.

COTTON FABRICS Off Price
R. SERIL & CO., 486 B'way, N. Y.

Our Spring Line for 1918 of
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES
Is NOW READY.
Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 W. 20th St.

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Silas Blake Axtell of New York City was admitted to practice.

104—Union Pac. R. R. Co., plain., v. E. Huxoll, admrx. of estate of F. J. Huxoll.—Affirmed, with costs.

182—Southern Pacific Co. et al., plain., v. Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Co. et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

120—E. Bates, plain., v L. Bodie.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. —, original—Ex parte in the matter of the U. S., pet.—Motion for leave to file an information for contempt.—The clerk will transmit a copy of the motion to the Judge therein referred to, and consideration of this is postponed to Monday, Feb. 4, leave being granted to him by that date to submit in print such suggestions as he may deem appropriate to be taken into view in considering and disposing of the motion for leave to file.

116—Police Jury of the Parish of Acadia, plain., v. City of Crowley.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

202—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., plain., v. E. Dutton, as admx.—Per curiam. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

801—The Railroad Commission of State of Cal., plain., v. A., T. & S. F. Ry Co.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

525—C. W. Stone, guardian of T. S. Stone, plain., v. E. P. Stone, next friend of T. S. Stone.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

584—The People of Porto Rico et al., aplts., v. C. Tapia.—Per curiam. Judgment reversed.

647—The People of Porto Rico et al., plains., v. J. Muratti.—Per curiam. Judgment reversed.

678—K. P. McNaughton, aplt., v. W. D. Stephens, Gov. of Cal., et al.—Per curiam. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

679—L. E. Nickell and R. J. Burke, aplts., v. same.—Per curiam. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

23, original—The State of Georgia, comp., v. the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Ry. et al.—Ordered that Edward L. Gilmore, Esq., of Atlanta be appointed examiner to take and return testimony in this cause, and that the testimony be taken as provided by the stipulation of counsel for the respective parties.

567—The U. S., plain., v. F. W. Weitzel.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on March 4 next.

705—C. A. Peabody, plain., v. M. Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue.—Motion to advance granted; assigned for March 4.

806—Navy Yard Route, plain., v. H. E. Devlin.—Motion to advance denied, but case will be taken as submitted on printed briefs if counsel are so advised.

195—Idora Hill Mining Co., plain., v. H. Olson et al.—Dismissed, with costs and 5 per cent. damages for failure to print the record.

750—A. P. Bernal, pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court denied.

803—Deschutes Rd. Co., pet., v. Eastern Oregon Land Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

815—Norfolk County Water Co., pet., v. City of Norfolk, Va., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

656—C. E. Ruthenberg et al., plain., v. the U. S.; 663. J. F. Arver, plain., v. same; 664. A. F. Grahl, plain., v. same; 665. O. Wangerin, plain, v. same; 666. W. Wangerin, plain., v. same; 680. L. Kramer, and M. Becker, plain., v. same; 681. L. Kramer, plain., v. same; 738. A. Jones, aplt., v. H. W. Perkins, deputy U. S. Marshal, &c., et al., and 769. M. Graubard, plain., v. the U. S.—Leave granted to issue the mandates at once in these cases on motion of counsel for the U. S.

702—E. Goldman and A. Berkman, plain., v. the U. S.—Motion that mandate herein issue at once submitted for defendant in support of motion, and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

568—International News Service, pet., v. The Associated Press.—Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Koenigsberger in behalf of counsel.

133 and 134—F. McGinis et al., plain., v. the People of Cal.—Passed temporarily, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

581—The State of Ohio, on relation of The Hartford Life Ins. Co., plain., v. A. J. Douds et al., Judges, &c.—Motion to affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendants in support of motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

142—City of Birmingham, plain., v. D. J. O'Connell. Continued per stipulation.

273—The Postal Telegraph Cable Co., plain., v. City of Newport, Ky.—Argued.

476—Steamship Bowdoin Co., plain., v. Industrial Accident Commission of State of Cal., et al.—Argued.

378—New York Life Ins. Co., plain., v. L. F. Dodge.—Argued.

27 (original)—Ex parte in the matter of F. M. Slater, &c., pet.—Argued.

105—J. R. Sears, Trustee, aplt., v. the City of Akron.—Argument commenced for appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 22—Nos. 105, 138, 140 (and 141,) 143, 144, 145, 147 (and 440,) 148, 152 and 153.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Motion calendar:
Law Gee Ling<Sisson.
Leonard<Maxwell.
Waterfront Co<No 92.
General calendar:
Penn RR<Rosenfeld.
Cornell Co<Tug Bronx.
Spencer<Babylon RR.
Pilson<US.
Hardy<Windrush.
Neilson<Rhine.
Morrell<Washington Irving.
Northern RR<Lowe.
Daeche<US.
Willson<Hudson Co.
Higgins<Eros.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:15 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Graham<Scan Am L.
Lederer<Kessler.
Nelson<Stand Film In.
Lewis<Notman.
Proctor<NY C RR.
Juderacsak<NY C & H R RR.
Carroll<US & Australasia SS Co.
Longo<Edison Storage Battery Co.
Smith<Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Wright<Clyde SS Co.
Selden<CNY.
Thompson<NY C RR.
Dudik<Lehigh V RR.
Trainer<Bonner.
Venturo<Carpenter.
Rose<Netherlands-Am Steam Nav Co.
Morgan<US.
Healy<Nat Conduit, &c, Co.
Kingston<Lamport & Holt.
US<Cunard SS Co.
G Shebhardt Co<Corey-Bickmore Corp
Curren<Bithulithic Co.
River Plate Trading Co<Aetna Ins Co.
Ruthewicz<Penn RR.
White Sulphur Sup Co<Daily Trade Record
Same<Women's Wear.
Zimmerman<Swiss Bankverein.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Nat X-Ray Ref Co<G O Lynch Co.
Tostevin & Cotti Mfg Co<M Ettinger Co.
Scandinavia Belting Co<Asbestos & Rubber Works.
Fliegel<Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Bankruptcy trial calendar: Fannie Swirsky.
Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.:
US<Frank Legano.
Same<Reginald M H Banbury (2.)
Same<S D Strawgate.
Same<James Gallagher
10 A. M., Room 312: US<Tworger, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Meng<Meng.
Beatty<Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Weaver<Traver.
Edwards<Peo of State
Clausen<Title G & Sur
Cream of Wheat Co<Arthur H Crist Co.
Flickinger<Glass & ano.
Internatl Text Book Co<Hookeborn.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Scott, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
Schnaier<Bradley Con Co & CNY.
Marrone<CNY.
Steigman<Wagaraw Silk Dyeing Co.
Karczag Pub Co<Shubert Theat Co.
Haas<Newbery.
Carroll<Stephens, (2.)
Cuatotolapam Sugar Co<Fuss.
Zak<Simpson.
Sheridan<King.
Finkelstein<CNY.
Hogan<Thorn.
Superior Lamp Mfg Co<Zeisler.
Crombie<Ill Surety Co
Haber<Orszog.
NY C RR<De Winter & Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Fogarty<Stange.
Witmark & Sons<Brennan.
Same<Ball.
North<Shapiro.
Western Mfg & Oil Co<Am Spirits Mfg Co.
McCarthy<Hollow.
Max Arms, Inc<Williams.
Timoney<Ocean El Ry
Otis<Long Island RR.
Horowitz<same.
Flood<same.
Berger<same.
Holloway<Guile.
Cate<Fish.
Darling<Darling.
Bochnik<Ward Baking
Gentilly<Barrett, (2.)
Margolis<Breier.
Re Stiner<Hayes.
Howe<Int R T.
Plum<Loretta Co.
Longo<Lowenstein.
Holloway<Guile.
Yarnot<Leh Val Coal.
Scharfman<NY, Ont & West Ry.
De Long<Deane.
Ramsey<Myers.
Peisner<Rocco.
Vulcan Steel Prod Co<Machinery Metals Sales Co.
Fischer<Bradley Cont.
Kaufman<Klumpf.
McMahon<Anastasio, (2.)
Bklyn Tr Co<Rich.
Haehnel<Int R T.
Delorie<Delorie.
S Blumenthal & Co<Fishbein.
Kornbluth<Int R T.
Tiffany Studios<Freiden.
Robinson<Crescent Talking Machine Co
Goodman<Mass Bond & Ins Co.
NY Trust Co<J K Estate Realty Co.
De Waltoff<Matches.
Std Code Co<Dunham.
Crossley<Kraft.
Rogan<Ghee.
Roach<Boyd & Co.
NY Trust Co<J K Estates Realty Co.
Bigio<Zrike.
Nicoolls<Kelly.
People<Millman.
Taliaferro<Taliaferro.
Bigio<Zrike.
Beckermeister<Beckermeister.
NY Trust Co<J K Estate Realty Co.
Franz Premier Distributing Co<Petit.
Re Bell.
Trump<Nat Aniline & Chemical Co.
Simonetti<Simonetti.
Kronish<Eisenberg.
Hirsch<Gillespie.
Siegel<Hudson & Man RR.
Lichtenstein<Weller.
Meisler<J Bachrach.
Gruhn<Empire Square Realty Co.
Re Simonet.
Seydel Mfg Co<Doggett.
Perkins Goodwin Co<Chester, Inc.
Re Lebedat.
Sisto<Sisto.
Bamberger<Cooke.
Bostock<Jackolo.
Halpin<Nolliaks Rlty.
Hirsch & Co<Denynnes
Sorace<Sorace.
Harney Shoe Co<Glazberg Gordon Co.
Dibble<Zimmerman (2)
Dillon<Schumacher.
Berman<Gen Accident Fire & Life Assur.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.
Hammerstein<Hammerstein.
Bowen<Bowen.
Naylor<Variety, Inc.
Begenbogen<Bulk.
Ginsberg<Bruckenfeld.
Maury<Maury.
Mostyn<Goldfisher.
Clark<Clark.
Patrick<Patrick.
Re Wallace Av.
P. F. Gerhard & Co<Foreign & Domestic Transp Corp.
Van Heynigen Brokerage Co<same.
Freeth<Freeth.
Omero<Omero.
Lopez<Hammond Typewriter Co.
Sternstein<Helt.
Oppenheim<Lowe.
New Era Dev Co<Stuart.
Fitzgerald<Fitzgerald.
Harstein<Harstein.
Timer<Timer.
Demurrer:
Pratt<Comm Tr Co.
Preferred causes:
Levy<Parisian R E Corp.
Bosca<Bosca.
Marsh<Woodworth.
Somberg<45th St Rty.
Vitagraph Co of Am<Stewart.
Phillips<Fodor.
General calendar:
Case on—Flanagan<Flanagan.
Case on<Lardizabal<Valentine.
Moder<Moder.
P. G. Tiling & Coat Co<Leslie.
Stone<Town & County Estates, Inc.
Anteo<Friedman.
Saltzman<Elliman.
Bernshein<Bernshein.
Gnus<Gnus.
Forelle<Forelle.
Int R T Co<Marks.
Distilling Co of Am<Rice, (2.)
Schwarts<Makely.
Funge<Mauser Mfg Co
Le Manquais<Sperry.
Silberstein<Silberstein.
Kennedy<Ryan.
Faillace<Faillace.
Kruger<Kruger.
Clevenger<Marshall.
Brenon Film Corp<Fox Film Corp.
Fix Film Corp<Brenon Film Corp.
Brenon<Fox Film Corp
Tucker<Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
Rogers<Rogers.
Kobre Assets Corp<Baker.
Katzman<Katzman.
Heindsmann<Queens Land & Title Co, Inc
Mendelson<Rosen.
Evers<Schutz.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Kahn<Saperstein, (2.)
Koch<Koch.
Canadian Agency<Assets Realization Co.
Zinc Corp, Inc<same.
Grenfell<same.
Charter Trust & Agency, Lim<same.
British Canadian Gen Inv Co<same.
Second Indus Trust<same.
Indust & Gen Trust, Lim<same.
Ivanhoe Gold Corp<same.
Trus, Execrs, & Secur Ins Corp<same.
Schneider<Frankel.
D'Alessio<Altoria Rty & Const Co.
Marcus<Wm Rashall Piano Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Werthan Bag Co<Ray, Bell & Co.
Schloss<Coml Cas Ins.
Holden<Cooke.
Lessler<Cohen.
Bradley<Levine.
Andwerth Mfg Co<Kress & Co.
Raw Silk Trading Co<Eagle.
Lopamo<Crandall.
Brady<Claflin's, Inc.
Sprayregen<Richards.
Sachs<Berthoff.
River Plate Com Co<Madero Bros, Inc.
Amer Aniline Prod Co<Herman & H.
Wilsker<Wadler.
Clear.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Dorfman<Conservative Hold Co.
Inq—Townsend<Rafferty Con Co.
Inq—Feld<Strathman. (2.)
Inq—Malach<Fitkin Auto Co.
Inq—De Luise<Rega.
Inq—Casey<Hirschfield.
Inq—Cembalest<Town Taxi Co.
Inq—Kaplan<Harrison
Bradley<Beaver, rec'r.
Golle<Kalbach.
Goldberg<Fogel.
A Cohen<CNY.
H Cohen<same.
Murphy<McMahon.
B Ruane<Con Gas Co.
J Ruane<same.
Todealdi<Heinz Co.
Tri-Bullion Smelt & D Co<Corliss.
White<Cent Un Gas.
Markowitz<NY Rys.
Kelsey<Spalding Plaster Co.
Degan<CNY.
Ward<Ruland & W Co
Knispel<NY Rys.
Tepedino<MacKensie.
Donaldson<Donaldson.
McComb<Cannon.
Demaria<Whitridge.
Berkowsky<Fuchs.
Courture<Horton.
Greenfeld<Neisner.
McIlvaine<Goldberg Furniture & C Co.
Byrnes<Loose-W B Co
Pimenthal<I R T.
Hayden<Klein.
Quinn<NY Rys.
Devincentis<Managhan.
Lehan<Rich L & RR.
Vartabedian<Peter Doelger Brew Co.
Tobin<NY Rys.
Herman<Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co.
Telefoos<Boocher.
Garber<Beall.
Kunkel<Wokum.
Brodsky<Rubinger.
L Rosenthal<Stangler
P Rosenthal<same.
Hensman<Martinson.
Frei<Beaver.
Hanson<Hanson.
Chas Burke, Inc<NY Tel Co.
L Kirschner<NY Rys.
J Kirschner<same.
C Polichronis<Bear Lithia Springs Co.
H Polichronis<same.
Sheehan<A Davey, Inc
Hogan<Wightman, Jr.
Block<Dear.
Brennan<Hart.
Travelers Ins Co<Herman Brand, Inc.
Germak<Blumberg.
Aellio<Delmonico's.
Jensen<B H RR.
Quigley<Cirker.
R Reitman<Pros Hgts & Bklyn Mat Hosp.
F Reitman<same.
Chaitin<CNY.
M Landau<Meyersohn.
U Landau<same.
Mekey<Peck Slip Auto Trucking Co.
W Fleischman<Raskin
B Fleischman<same.
Kravetz<Fleischman.
Haltizer<Hensle Con.
Pelzerman<Strumpf.
Korn<Garland Ref Co.
Wachitinsky<Singer Sewing Mach Co.
Sullivan<Rivers.
Browne<Forward Assn
Zack<Powers.
Nevins<Moore Bros.
Stromfeld<Straubach.
Drasin<NY Rys.
Wincey<Mercantile R E Co.
Stevensky<D, L & W RR.
Keller<Pick.
Galubowitz<Weinstein
Goreleick<Nass El RR
Weld<Am Dock Co.
J Sarben<Converser.
M Sarben<same.
Levy<Westcott Ex Co.
O'Brien<Cosgrove.
Steglitz<NY Tel Co.
NY Co Nat Bk<Herrman.
Rosenberg<Werner.
Fogarty<Ruppert.
Solomon<Star Co, Inc.
Doyle<Emp Carry Corp
Behan<Barrett.
Sella<Emp Carry Corp
McGrath<Englert Con.
Maher<Westcott Exp.
Whelan<same.
Bernard<Silverman (2)
Browning<Schlessinger.
Kutner<Adler.
Brewer<US Rty & Imp
Sarner<Richman.
Bennett<CNY.
Weiss<Reich, B & B.
Same<Reich.
George<NY Cent RR.
McGuinness<3d Av RR
Kabakow<Prospect Furniture Co.
Duffy<Broadway Taxi
Crippo<Citizens Inv.
McNulty<Burns Bros.
Fleischman<Nathan.
Carden<NY Rys.
Hillelsen<Neptune Rty
S Sessler<Strauss.
I Sessler<same.
Roth<NY Rys.
Fox<O'Brien.
Arnton<Degnon Con.
Cherbaratowicz<Federchuk.
Drucker<Barrett.
Prowler<Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
K Knewitz<Empire Carrying Corp.
J Knewitz<same.
Friedman<I R T.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Maisch<Levin.
Swartz<Munger.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Associated press, (6.)
Blossom<Chisholm.
Kricher<Schwartz Hermann Steel Wks.
Hollinger<Palmer.
Downes & Co<Edgar J Thayer, Inc.
Greenberg<Saltzseider.
O'Sullivan<Russell.
Towne<Durkin.
Verdi<M Nocenti Co.
Hoffman<Guddeck.
Cuomo<J Pratt Carroll, Inc.
Lawrence<Universal Film Mfg.
Rosenberg<Am Burlesque Assn.
Fisher<Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co.
Collins<McWilliams.
Durham Rty Corp<Halperin.
Bunnell<Brooklyn Rty Sellers.
Fid & Dep Co, NY<M & S Con Co.
Lawrence<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Capers<Clark.
Hart<Baym.
Vetable<Vassar, Jr.
Hardman Tire & Rub Co<Stand Vulc Pen.
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Sisson<Pape & Schaar Corp.
Starr<Haley-Hammond Co.
Asphalt Pav Co<CNY.
Thompkins<Martin.
Carpentier<Carpentier.
Seaver<South Surety.
Sisson<Harvey.
Coltons<Agnew.
Imperial Woolen Co<F B Q Clothing Co.
Paul Gerli & Co<Mandelson.
Gargullo<California Wineries & Dist.
Tennis<L F Castle, Inc
Gaulacker<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Ryan<Easter Wayne Products Co.
J J Little & Ives Co<CNY.
Sainsbury<Murrell.
Farquharson<Rowland
John Monks & Sons<Reynolds.
Reynolds<John Monks & Sons, Inc.
Whelden & Hancock<Pacific Coast Cas Co
Goodwin<Mirror Films Co, Inc.
People, &c<Lowenstein.
People ex rel Berlstein<Shernoff.
Fort Masonry Co<Waterman.
Deiter<Fischman & Nathansohn.
Coulson<Van der Burg, &c.
Marenstein<Weinstein.
Bloom<Edgar.
Flammer<250 West 103d St Corp.
N E Coal & Coke Co<Barber & Co, Inc.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Saal<Standard Arch Co.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Barry<Cons. Gas Co.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Moore<CNY.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Krotel<Bklyn Daily Eagle.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Twomey<Standard Arch Co.

PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Qualey<Dickinson.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Blum<J. Myer Co., Inc.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Katz<Olson.

PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Charles J Phalen,
Solomon Isaacs,
Jonathan Marsh,
Julian Guinea,
Frederick Saward,
Julia Flynn,
Manuel De Vavalho,
Jostuto Bento,
Henry Diedrich,
Thomas Spencer,
Mary McLaughlin,
Domingo Louis,
Martin J Lang,
Henry Kirschner,
David G. Grierson,
Charles Booysmith,
Walter J Beck,
John W Gates,
Ivan Prince,
George H Huber,
Frederick E Saward (2.)
Solomon Isaacs,
Henry W Ranger,
Rudolph Simons,
Mary Louise Bogert,
George H. Van Vorst,
Maurice T Ward,
Pauline K Weaver,
David W Cromwell,
Catherine James,
John Patrik,
Daniel Shea,
Henry Rosenthal,
Elizabeth M Coddington,
Antonio Corallo,
Sarah E Fletcher,
Louise A McGurk,
Charles Ottmann,
Julia I G Bowdoin,
Arthur I Taylor,
Grace Sargent,
Antonio Corallo,
Lindsay Fairfax,
Marie A Kallweit,
Edward M Knox (2.)
Catherine Bramshall, &c.
Mary V Henry,
Martha Herbig,
[illegible]
Daniel Shea,
Maria C Seguin,
Thomas H Hubbard,
Frank Fritz,
Thomas H Hubbard,
Benjamin G W Lichtenberg (3.)
Charles P Young, Inc.
Wills for probate, Room 504, 10:30 A. M.:
John J Eagan,
Charles J Brownley,
Charles Vagto,
Herman Schell,
Bertha Spingarn,
Sophia A Masetta,
Leon Lewis,
Hugh S Thompson.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 510, at 10 A. M. Estate: Charles Cory.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Case on—William Marshall.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Zarou Bros<No Am Lace Co.
N Y Telephone Co<Horwitz.
Stein<Robertson Chem Works.
Stern<Nelson.
Hemingway<Grand.
Beauty Waists, Inc<Traphagan.
Lessler<Dolson Co.
Epada<Crescent Star Rty Co, (2.)
Weintraub<Seeman.
Schwartz<Lion Wet W L Co.
Sabella<Collins.
Ciotti<O'Connor.
Vultaggeo<same.
Umansky<Elec Rty Co
Klarman<Greenbaum.
Newman<Miller.
Wolper<Seligman.
Goldstein<Herman Brand, Inc.
Brosslnsky<Raskin.
Shapiro<same, (2.)
Geld<Young Co.
Silver<Seidel, (2.)
Juskowitz<Loria, Inc.
Reichbach<Pendegar.
Bobecko Furn Co<Barnet Phillips Co.
Goldberg<Goodwear Leather Mfg Co.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg Corp<Reynolds.
Bentz<Fitzgerald.
Mechanics & Traders' Bank<Hunter.
Brout<Garshbein.
Am Silk Fabric Co<McLaughlin.
Muessman<Frank.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
61st St Bldg Corp<Eltonia Rty Co.
Silver<Samson Mendelson Co.
Fleming<Weil.
Patterson<M S Trans.
Williams<Hoffman.
Horowitz<Lieberman.
Spooner<Goodman.
Hauptman<Weinberg.
Gangel<Int R T Co.
Joyce<NY Rys.
Jos Durst, Inc<Saxonia Dress Goods.
Weingart<N Y Edison.
Giles<Kittel.
Llata, Lowenberg & S, Inc<Stromberg Exp & Imp Co.
Greenberg<Isaacs.
Kott<N Y Rys.
Wolins<Wilmerding.
Sent<Nor Grain Co.
Goldweber<Berily.
P Pastene & Co<Ressler.
Rouse<Menschel.
Romano<Di Carrio.
Schwefelgeist<Brand, (8.)
Packler<same.
Fahn<same.
Paneth<Ratkowsky.
Misuraca<Heineman.
Kennedy<Gilligan.
Adams<Luke.
Progressive Amuse Corp<Horn.
Mitchell<Musical Mutual Prot Union.
Hausner<Int R T Co.
Scheuer<Bauman.
Frasso<Hauptman.
Johnson<Corn, (2.)
Aronowitz<Lamport Mfg, &c, Co.
Samaritano<Dayton.
Levine<N Y Rys.
Jacobowitz<Bernays.
Man Brass Co<De Gennaro.
Rosen<Jaciter.
Brownstein<Bloom.
Greenberg<Isaacs.
Gingold<Gottfried.
Dennet<Kistler.
McConnell<Lesser.
McEnlry<Int R T Co.
Meyerson<Solomon.
Fately<Int R T Co.
Saltz<Rosentover.
Weitzman<Latner.
Nassau Finance Co<Old Dom SS Co.
Cavanagh<Ruppert.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Silverberg<Weinstein.
Douglas Manor Assn<Douglas Manor Co.
Spada<Maniello.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Chapkewitz Fur Co<Markowitz.
Helfgott & Son, Inc<Spinelli.
Herring<Bauman.
Goldstein<Selig.
H & T Const Co<170 Bldg Co.
Krohnberg<Fed Ins.
Olshin<Bauman.
Archibald<Goldberg.
Bihler<Normandy Waist Co.
Woodruff<Lembeck & Betz E B Co.
Baker Silk Co<Cern.
Waterbury Wallace Co<Ivey, (2.)
Barth<Gatto.
Yanoff<Silver.
Freid<Weinberg.
Williams<Jackerson.
Zeeman<same.
La Grand Costume Co<Int'l Apparel Co.
Price<Price.
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM — Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Fishbein<Union Ry.
Hornstein<same.
Lebowitz<So Blvd RR (2.)
Bonini<N Y C Inter.
Schulman<Lebedinsky (2.)
Brill<Dworsky.
Newmark<Tower.
City Real Estate Co<Martin.
Bronx Inv Co<Grob.
Wurm<Zumbuehl.
Grother<Sup Council of Loyal Assn.
Rodman Impv Co<Krabo.
Fiducia<Fiducia.
White<Trainor.
Kloberg<Teller.
Thebault<Potter.
Joseph<Joseph.
Re Michaels.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.
Orbach<Orbach.
Bramer<Bramer.
Mihalik<Minbert Realty Corp.
Meiner<Meiner.
Mahoney<Schulz.
Steckel<Steckel.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.
Inq—Wade<Tauber.
Inq—Santora<St. Constantine's G O Church.
Levy<Int R T.
Shandley<Colt-Stratton Co.
Rishkin<So Blvd RR.
Friedlander<Bonnem.
Kaiser<CNY.
Stern<Bing, Jr.
Lang<Gormley.
Frankle<Inter R T.
Horenstein<Union Ry.
Sachs<Adler.
Danzig<Litwin.
Ward<Dengler Bros.
Dunn<Riely & Son Trucking Co.
Cosmopolitan Bank<Weyand.
Doyle<Conohan.
Marks<Moe.
Sidelnick<Karp.
Menaker<Union Ry.
Ward<Dengler Bros.
Album<West Elec RR.
Smith<Ruppert (2.)
Highest number reached in regular order, 1317.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on—Flood<CNY.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Sutton<Rodgers & H.
Engelhardt<same.
Dobbins<Kiernan.
Ludwig<Munves.
Reinstein<Weiss.
Brummer<Diamond.
Hitter<Becker.
Silverman<N Y C Int R T.
Arisohn<So Blvd RR.
Hornicher<Union Ry.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Avenue V.
Renner<NY Mun RR.
Humphries<Gilbert.
Re Feldman.
Jones<D. Eddy & Sons
Capitelli<Da Costa.
Wiser<Weissman.
Weller<Weller.
Abrams<Cherey.
Moody<Meyer.
M. H. Day<Kastenhuber.
M. E. Day<same.
Gray<Francfort, (2.)
Curnow<McGowan.
Re Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co, (Frindel.)
Schwartz<Cohen.
Belloni<Burroughs.
Barad<Mensker.
Roettger<Roettger.
Re Malbone St, (Block)
Sullivan<Biehn.
Ludlam<Geis.
Re Int R T Co, (McSherry,) (2.)
Lundquist<Lundquist.
Brady<Mendelson.
Lewis<Int R T Co.
Re Montanya.
Mendelson<Henderson.
Weber<Weber.
Barker<Barker.
Re Roth.
Heck<Herbert.
Mauer<George.
Kaplan<Rich.
Pernick<same.
Vicik<Vicik.
Diamond<Yeagley Rty.
Met Trust Co<West St Improve Co.
Roszczuk<3d Av RR.
Wyckoff Amuse Co<Kaplan.
Cronin<Church.
Re Ahern.
Schmitz<Prete.
Trafford<same.
Fisher<C. W. Smith Taxicab Co.
McCambridge<Appel.
Allinson<Willoughby Rty Co.
Goldstein<Gurgen.
New Age Constr Co<Hermelin.
Hickey<Hickey.
Jacobson<Clough-Bourne.
Smiles<MacCracken.
Siegel<Berlin.
Fried<Reshen.
Symington<Rose.
Eldert<Eldert.
Seitz<Eichorn.
Polland<Fetner.
Ettinger<Cohen.
F. Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co.
A. Oppermann<same.
R. Rappaport<Kashman.
H. Rappaport<same.
Clarke<Stumpf.
Re Ely Av, (Queens.)
Muldoon<Dock Const.
Schwartsman<Pines Rubber Co.
Jackson<Wanamaker, (2.)
Belknap<Macy.
V. Jackson<B H RR.
E. Jackson<same, (2.)
Clifford<same.
Kilty<N Y Cons RR.
Joerger<Joerger.
Re Marston Av<Dunsing St-Matthew Pl, (Queens.)
Re Ditmars Av, (Brigham-Stobbe.)
US Fid & G Co<Paino.
T G & T Co<Delmonico.
Pressburger<Pressburger.
Hassett<Collin.
Bronson<Eagle S & L.
Wanham<same.
Robb<same.
Eagle Sav & Loan<Vanderhoef.
Cohen<Untermeyer.
Nielson<Chase.
Budd<Alzamora.
Teitelbaum<Ryan.
Berman<Berman.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kenyon<Kemp.
Same<Landsden.
New 14th St Theatre<Parex Film Corp.
Urbach<Goldblum.
Tulp<Plunkett.
Epstein<Werbelowsky.
Roys<77th St Theatre.
Simon<Himmelstein.
Ross<CNY.
Zevin<same.
Kramer<Reace Rlty.
Flynn<O'Keefe.
Barth et al<Schmitz et al.
Coastwise Lum & S<Knorpp Candy et al.
Hanson<Hanson.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 588.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.
Reil<NY Cons RR.
Stanhope Contg<CNY.
Kitvani<Diamond Dairy Co.
Tobin<Kury.
Leighton<B H RR.
Anderson<Nassau RR.
Finkelstein<Sudman.
Diahy<Saba & ano.
Samuels<Eagle I Wks.
Monash<Realty Assoc.
Klein<Williams et al.
Cahill<NY Rys.
Goldstein<Myer.
Jeffrey<Miller.
Bernstein<C I & B RR.
Siskind<NY Cons RR.
Hiller<Shapiro.
Fay & ano<Liberty Nat Bank of NY.
Savarese<Bernstein & ano.
Wmbgs Scrap Plumbers Co<McLaughlin Sons.
Grothe-Eckhardt<Nassau RR.
Betzel<B H RR.
Zeola<Wood Co.
Mansfield<Cook & ano
Miller<CNY.
Baltes<B H RR.
Feiss<Stout.
Aldinger<B H RR.
Banz<Gerken.
Williams<Transit Dev.
Wagner<NY Con RR.
Rodgers<Nevin.
Curran<Gunderson.
Krivickas<Murphy.
Raubunas<Doyle.
Nelles<Third Av Ry.
McHugh<Int R T.
Huisking<Rottenberg.
Bendarsky<Devoto.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Chappelle<Chappelle.
Jurgensen<Derby Co.
McCarthy<Bridgette.
Shellhorn<Westcott Express Co.
McGoldrick<Block et al.
Pleasants<Vause.
Cooney<Nassau RR.
Nelson<Applebaum & ano.
Dalton<CNY.
Dyckman<B, Q, Co & Sub RR.
Serle<Nassau RR.
Regan<B H RR.
Krankewicz<Arkell Safety Bag Co.
Hauer<Edelstein.
Sherman<Sheehan.
Lipschitz<Loew's Amuse Co et al.
Hannigan<Beaumont.
Smith<Nassau RR.
Kitzer<Piel Bros.
McGlaughlin<B H RR.
McCauley<McGowan.
Kent<Fraser.
Schneider<Rosenberg.
Gayman<NY Cons RR & ano.
Cascone & Co<St Paul Fire & Marine Ins.
Bryers<Sokolow.
Milner<B H RR.
Arnold<Oliver.
Selig<Alexander.
Badolato<Molinari.
Korn<B, Q C & S RR.
Emerson Brantingham Imp Co<Lansden Co.
Zegzdryn<Stache.
Allen<Brady-Murray Motors Co.
Brody<Eiseman et al.
Van Cleef<Maxfield.
Levine<Rubenstein et al.
Joyce<Waldron.
Quasdorf<Westcott Express Co.
Conklin<B H RR.
Klein<Spinell.
Palliatino<CNY.
Danglo<B'way Sub & Home Bor Adv Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3345.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Anna M Signer,
Martin Kollman,
Franciska Laubenheimer,
William H Frank,
Margaret Healy,
Sarah S Posner,
Thomas J Hogan.
Accounting of:
Karl Faessler,
Helen Johnson,
Arthur Sullivan.
John W Stirrup,
William May,
Maria A Hartung,
Horatio M Stratton,
Mary Waldron,
Morris Michaeloff.
Estates of:
William Harding,
Mills P Carey,
Kemp infants,
William Kramer.
Contested calendar:
Rose A Cassidy.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Roy, J.
Lally<Diamond Dairy.
Webb<Nassau El RR.
Succal<Branck.
Auditore<Muldoon.
Testa<Bklyn Un Gas.
Wuttke<Rubel Bros (2.)
Bradley<Nassau RR.
Bergman<Estreich.
Smith<Overfield.
Dunn<Calandruilo.
Smith<C I & B RR.
Tapper<Nassau RR.
Ferrara<Lordi & ano.
Gandley, Jr<Spencer Auto Repairing Shop
Pastore<C I & B RR.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brackeveit, an infant<NY & Q Co Ry.
Houck<Wroblewski.
Stein<N Y Cons RR.
Chopping<Vallin.
Fream<Cranford Co.
Paalsa<Knabbe.
Johann & Sons Co<Linch.
Friel, an inf<Pippitone
Hebeler<Froehlich.
Birdsall<Markoe
Lowell<L I RR.
McTighe<NY & Q Co Ry.
Kelly<McIntyre.
Hall<Himmel.
Casello<NY Cons RR.
Betti<Manray Co, Inc, et al.
Demarest<Russell.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Lawson<Strayhall.
Lamb<Morrise.
Ilenberg<Friedman.
Iorio<Penn RR.
Gilchrist, as admr<Henry Meyer Co.
Caplan<Mouquin.
Kojkowski, as admr<Taft.
Metz<Stevens & ano.
Pokorny<Welsh.
Gang<Surat.
Hamilton<NY & North Shore Traction Co.
Wagner<same.
Townshend<Lubitz.
US D & I Co<Degnon R & T Imp Co et al.
Glerie<B H RR et al.
Sheedy<Int R T.
Klarmann, as admr<E R Gas Co of L I.
Cohen<Untermyer.
Kelly<Gughelman.
Malinaki<S S Hill, Inc
O'Beirne<Molf et al.
Kerr, an infant<NY & Queens Co Ry.
Traskowa<McCarthy.
Wolf<John Winkler's Sons, Inc.
Rukstells<Epstein.
Fisher, as admr<G W Smith Taxi Co et al.
McMonis<Summers.
Lechner<Stamm.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2181. This includes all issues noticed for the January, 1918, Trial Term.

SPECIAL TERM—Kelby, J., at 10 A. M.
Hosking, an infant<Hosking.
First Young Men's Cracow Benev Assoc No 1<Rubenstein.
Mona<Mona.
Soffel<Soffel.
Cummings<Gold Theatre Corp et al.
Coopersmith<Coopersmith.
Grissom<Grissom.
Doyle<Doyle.
Highest number reached is 583.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Ugovitch<Ohio Farmers Ins Co.
Levene<Isbister.
Henne<Welsh.
Macri<Carlucci, (2.)
Jackson<McGuire.
Ries<West El RR.
Merente<N Y C RR, (2.)
Ritacco<City of New Rochelle.
Griffen<Rap Tr Sub Cons Co.
Patterson<Halstead.
Petitte<N Y C RR.
Isysank<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Witt<Purcell & G.
Moran<Kelly.
Westcott<Gale.
Clarke<Union Ry Co.
Koch<Waterbury.
Genoa<Funk.
Maxson<Bardeen.
Farley<Yonk RR, (2.)
Treuer<Rossi.
Longacre<Yonk RR (2)
English<NY C RR.
Lundy<The Ames Transfer Co.
Musha<Sklar.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Moulton<Moulton.
Woolff<N Y C RR.
Jammo<Frankenberg.
Niedzwiecka<West St RR Co.
Jones<Devine.
Cole<City of Yonkers.
Galvin<Fed Sug Ref.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Kleber<same, (2.)
Gorden<West El RR.
Trior<Guggola.
Grindred<West Co Brewing Co.
Powers<West El RR.
Farrell<Cy of Yonkers
Sunrise Stor Co<N Y C RR Co, (2.)
Welski<Booth & Flinn
Zinsmeister<Union Ry
Russell<Kelly.
Fusco<NY, NH & HRR
Flannery<N Y Rys.
Krons<NYC Int.
Novak<Fennell.
Highest number reached on call, 739½.

PART II.—Seeger, J.—Special calendar.
De Pierris<Koenig.
West Trust Co<Hooper & Boyce.
Holloway<Thompson Bros.
Wissner<Oakes.
Sanford<Standard Film Print Corp.
Sinatra<Lanza & Arminia.
Ballen<Pelitzer & W.
Contract causes:
New<Harding.
Cox<Newman.
Nordeno<Alpha Portland Cement.
Moulton<Fritz.
West Light Co<Mackates & Korn.
Bushnell<Mutual Life.
Same<Mut Ben Ins Co
Same<Northwestern Mutual Ins Co.
Tappan Zee Estates<Karr.
Fremd<Halstead.
Greenwood<Schroeder.
Andrews<Canton Magazine Co.
Debold Safe & Lock Co<Little Music Shops.
Schwiers<Bannigan & ano.
Sergeant<Farrell.
Ruskin<Pierce.
Bennett<same.
Steel Furniture Co<Morgan & Schwiers.
McCord<[illegible]
Dow & [illegible]<City of Mount Vernon.
Safford<Hugh.
Peck<Woodward.
Wynants<Barrett.
Keys<Schleich.
Wuestenhoefer<Martens.
Deveson & Burke<Ocawana Bldg Co.
Meyer<Harris.
Wilkewitz<Security Ins Co.
Dykman<County of Putnam.
Blue Bird Motor Co<Starkman.
Garafano<Gilbert.
Reynolds Garage<Silver Motor Co.
Odell<Hallett.
Carideo<West County Brewing Co.
Holzmuth<Ebling Brewing Co.
Swanston<Kendall, (2.)
Walker<Amer Express
Halstead<same.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Penn Co<West Tr Co.
Hubbell Hardwood D Co<Armstrong.
Darrow<Sniffin.
Fowler<Pruse.
Also for the hearing of motions.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Fleckman<Devitt.
Voloni<Tames.
Riley<O'Rourke.
Bucci<Jacobs.
Poelmitz<Skillen.
Murray<Peekskill Emery Co.
Tierney<Mager.
Brady<Fitzgerald.
Herbst<Schmaling.
Paul<Solkin.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Paolini<Palm.
Silano<Palm.
Babbaro<Yakimoff.
Strauss Fritz Co<Hirschfield.
Boccacino<Met Ins Co.
Acerbo<Samela.
Schiezzer<Nelson.
Barron<West St RR.
Foley<Lenny.
Oaczeayn<Ecker.
Mills<Trollinger.
Windsor<Chappell.
Dyer Co<Grossman.
Gaddis<Scarsdale Est.
Curtin<Colyer.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate:
Jacob Stinard,
Margaretha Setin,
Caroline A Rhodes,
Hamlin H Stafford,
Edward W Davidson.
Executor's acc't'g:
George B Dorr.
Adm'r's acc't'g:
Emma Schwara.
Compulsory acc't'g:
Anthony Molloy.
Order to examine:
Robert Turnowsky.
Order to show cause:
Peter MacDonald.
Trust accounting:
Gerd Martens.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schneider<Schneider.
Baker<Farm House.
Huton<Benders.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Exchange Dark, but Not Dreary—Peace Stocks Advance in Quiet Session.

Outwardly, Wall Street was enshrouded in gloom and chilled by the deprivation of its steam heat yesterday, but these were only superficial evidences of its feelings. With every inducement offered customers to remain at home, with most of the tickers running in semi-darkness, and board room boys lighting their way with a candle in one hand while marking up quotations with the other, the bullish movement in prices went on its way. Though slightly less than 300,000 shares changed hands, there was a surprising display of strength in a great many of the industrial shares. The sugar, petroleum, and tobacco issues gained from 2 to 5 points. Trading was naturally supplied by a relatively small number of professionals, the country having indulged almost whole-heartedly in the luxury of an undesired holiday, and the movement of prices was regarded as significant in that it completely disregarded the discouraging comment everywhere heard on the industrial difficulties which have led to the embargo on Monday business.

No matter what the news says, the element which is in control of the stock market at the moment sees peace fast approaching. With this conviction thoroughly imbedded in the trader's consciousness, it is easy to understand his complete indifference to domestic troubles, even when they become so serious as to shut down manufactories and department stores. Even though he does not fully credit stories of impending outbreaks in Austria and Germany, the trader cannot be dislodged from his belief that events are rapidly moving to put an end to the war. That the belief is not widely held outside of the speculative group may be inferred from the reluctance of foreign Government and our own Liberty bonds to make more progress in the way of recovery.

The statement by Director General McAdoo that the Government is not to be expected to care for maturing railroad obligations came as a shock to most security holders, who had taken it for granted that this is just what Federal control is for. The market for railroad shares did not reflect any great disappointment over the announcement, partly because railroad securities have not moved far in response to the Government's assumption of control. It is felt that the railroads will be better off in the long run if they are forced to care for their own financing needs, with the Government cognizant of the increase in rates which must be granted to restore railway credit. Mr. McAdoo's request that the railroad bill provide for Government control for three years after the war shows clearly that he appreciates as much as the railroad executives the many difficulties which will attend the unscrambling process that must precede the return of the properties to their owners.

TRADING QUIET IN LONDON.

Further Weakness in Russian Securities Displayed in Market.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Money was in a fair supply today. Discounts were quiet.

On the Stock Exchange there was further weakness of Russian securities and renewed activity of Rhodesian mines, which were absorbed readily. Shipping shares maintained firmness. Argentine rails hardened.

Little Activity on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—There was little trading activity on the Bourse today. Rentes were quoted at 58f. for cash; exchange on London, 27f. 15½c.; 5 per cent. loan at 88f. 6c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....6 | Renewals 6
Low ....6 | Last 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾	Four months	6
Five months	5¾	Five months	6
Six months	5¾	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..........3¾@4
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..........4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..........5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days..........5¼
4 to 6 months..........5½@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..........5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72	5.72	5.72	..
Cables	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7530	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.72	5.69⅞
	China—		
	Hongkong	74.00	74.25
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	43.62½	44.00
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.41½	8.40
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.60
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.46	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.50	34.00
	Copenhagen	31.00	31.37½
	Christiania	32.00	32.50
19.30	Spain	24.10	24.20
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.81	26.91
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.94	46.04
5.1826	Switzerland	4.43½	4.41½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $419,523,181; balance, $64,219,430; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,274,610; Federal Reserve credit balance, $55,900,877.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $13.4375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44¼d, off ½d; in New York, 88⅝c, off 1c; Mexican dollars, 71⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,237,078	$90,976,403
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	1,925,898	27,255,195
Individual income	1,638,175	15,078,128
Excess profits	1,844,954	9,989,907
Miscellaneous	42,087,336	370,725,063
Miscellaneous revenue	11,833,741	119,653,269
Total receipts	$66,567,186	$633,677,967
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	373,838,433	2,227,272,809
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	57,045,578	371,503,286
Expenditures	439,905,619	2,860,950,777

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan 21.—The weekly statement of the Associated Bank and Trust Companies of Boston compares as follows with that of last week:

	Jan. 19, '18.	Decline.
Circulation	$5,451,000	$8,000
Loans, dis. inv.	482,062,000	410,000
Indiv. deposits in U. S.	403,700,000	4,388,000
Due to banks	130,745,000	654,000
Time deposits	22,254,000	282,000
Exch. for clearing house	19,900,000	2,075,000
Due from banks	95,685,000	7,162,000
Cash in banks, including Federal Reserve	60,873,000	550,000
Cash exc., Fed. Res. Bk.	18,921,000	865,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	288,420	864,549	658,045
Year to date	9,994,853	12,898,653	12,265,289

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
49½	51⅛	400	Ajax Rubber	50	50⅛	50	50⅛	+½
2½	2⅝	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	2	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝	+⅝
2⅜	2⅝	3,900	Alaska Juneau	2½	3	2½	2⅝	+⅞
82¼	85	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	82	86	82	83	+2
76	77	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	75	77⅝	75	77	+2½
36	36¼	800	Am. Can	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	+½
72	72½	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	72	72½	71⅞	72	+⅞
28	28½	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	26¼	29	26½	29	+2½
12¾	13	1,900	Am. H. & Leather	12½	13⅛	12½	13	+⅝
55	55⅝	1,500	Am. H. & L. pf.	54	55½	54	55	+1¼
55⅝	56¼	300	Am. International	55½	56	55½	56	+1
30½	31	5,400	Am. Linseed	30	31⅛	30	30¾	+1
71	71½	200	Am. Linseed pf.	71	71	71	71	+¼
55⅛	56	1,100	Am. Locomotive	55	55⅞	55	55⅝	+⅝
83⅝	83¾	15,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	83⅛	84⅝	83	83⅝	+1¼
105	105⅛	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	105	105	105	105	—½
60	60¾	100	Am. Steel F'dries	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	...
102½	103½	3,200	Am. Sugar Ref.	100⅞	103⅜	100⅞	103⅛	+4¼
109	112	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109	109	109	109	...
66¼	66½	1,900	Am. Sumatra Tob.	66⅛	66⅞	66⅛	66½	+⅜
105¼	105⅝	400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104⅛	105	104⅛	105	+⅝
157	159½	100	Am. Tobacco	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼	+2¼
46	47	200	Am. Woolen	46	46	46	46	—½
13⅛	16	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+½
61½	61⅞	8,700	Anaconda Copper	60⅞	61⅞	60⅞	61½	+⅞
83	83½	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83	83¼	83	83¼	+⅛
81	82	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	—⅛
60	60¼	1,400	Baldwin Loco.	59⅝	60⅝	59⅝	60	+⅝
50¼	50½	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	50⅛	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+⅝
75¼	75½	8,800	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	74⅞	76⅛	74⅞	75¼	+⅛
21	21½	100	Booth Fisheries	21	21	21	21	+⅝
41½	42½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	42⅞	42⅞	42¼	42¼	...
18½	19	100	Butte & Superior	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
37¾	39	100	California Packing	38	38	38	38	—⅜
16	16¼	1,300	California Petrol.	16⅛	16½	15½	16	...
43¼	44¾	600	California Pet. pf.	43½	44⅛	43	43	...
61	65	100	Calumet & Arizona	65	65	65	65	+1¼
139½	140¼	3,300	Canadian Pacific	139½	140⅜	139½	140⅜	+1⅞
77	80	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	77	77	77	77	—1
42	45	200	Central Foundry pf.	45	45	45	45	+1
65¾	66	4,000	Central Leather Co.	65	66⅝	65	65⅞	+1
72	73½	100	Chandler Motor	73	73	73	73	...
51¼	52	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	52	52	51½	51½	—⅛
42¼	42¾	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	42½	42½	42½	42½	—⅜
72½	72¾	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	72⅞	72⅞	72½	72½	—½
92	93	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	92½	92½	92½	92½	—⅞
19	19⅝	1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	20	20	19½	19⅝	+⅛
59½	60⅝	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	61	61	60	60	—1
49	50	600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	50	50	49	49¼	+⅝
16	16½	5,100	Chile Copper	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+¼
42¾	43	1,000	Chino Copper	42⅞	43	42½	43	+1
35	36	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	35	35	35	35	—1
20	21	100	Col. & Southern	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	—¼
33	34	700	Columbia Gas & El.	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	+¼
31	31¼	1,800	Corn Products Ref.	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31	+½
54⅝	55½	600	Crucible Steel	55⅛	55½	55	55	+¼
31½	31⅝	10,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅝	32⅜	31¼	31⅝	+½
78⅝	80	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79	79	79	79	+½
99½	102	10	Detroit Edison Co.	101	101	101	101	...
36⅝	36¾	3,700	Distillers' Secur.	36	37⅛	36	36⅝	+1⅛
8⅜	9	200	Dome Mines	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅜
23½	24	200	Erie 1st pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—¼
34	34½	100	Gaston, W. & W.	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	34⅛	+¼
130¼	131	800	General Electric	130⅝	131⅜	130⅜	131⅛	+⅝
111¼	111¾	1,400	General Motors	110½	112	110½	111⅞	+1⅝
39	39½	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	39	39	39	39	...
26½	27	500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+⅛
44¼	44¾	700	Inspiration Copper	44⅛	45	44¼	44⅝	+½
44½	45½	100	Interboro Con. pf.	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	+⅞
43½	43⅞	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	43	43⅛	43	43⅛	+1½
118	120	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	—⅝
23½	23⅝	5,600	Int. Mer. Marine	23⅛	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+⅝
90	90¼	32,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	90	91	88⅝	90½	+⅝
28⅛	28⅝	1,000	Int. Nickel	28¼	29	28½	28⅝	+⅞
26½	27	700	Int. Paper	26½	27	26½	27	+1⅝
44½	45	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	45	45	45	45	...
32⅛	32½	2,700	Kennecott Copper	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½	+⅝
76	76¾	200	Lackawanna Steel	76½	76½	76½	76½	+½
13½	14¼	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	14	14	14	14	—½
..	..	100	Lehigh Valley	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	—⅝
95	98	300	Manhattan Elev.	97	97	96	96	—1
95	98	60	Do., odd lot	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	...
92⅝	93	19,400	Mexican Petroleum	90½	93	90½	93	+3⅛
31⅛	31½	200	Miami Copper	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+⅛
44⅛	44⅝	1,400	Midvale Steel	44	44¼	44	44⅛	+⅛
82	85	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	82	82	82	82	—2
21¼	21½	400	Missouri Pacific	21½	21⅞	21½	21½	...
42⅜	43	3,400	Nat. Enam. & St.	41¼	42⅞	41¼	42⅞	+1⅝
18¼	18½	300	Nevada Con. Cop.	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18¼	—¼
68½	69	600	N. Y. Central	68½	69	68½	69	...
28½	29	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞	...
28½	29	50	Do., odd lot	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	...
81½	82¾	200	Northern Pacific	82	82	81⅞	81⅞	—½
37	37¼	2,000	Ohio Cities Gas	37	37⅝	37	37⅛	+⅝
23½	24	200	Pacific Mail	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+¼
88	88½	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	88	88	88	88	...
45⅝	46	200	Penn. R. R.	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	—¼
45½	46	1,800	People's Gas, Chi.	44¼	46	44¼	45¾	+3⅛
45	46	100	Pittsburgh Coal	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+⅜
26⅝	27	1,000	Pitts. & West Va.	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	...
61	61½	400	Pressed Steel Car	61⅞	62¼	61½	61½	+1⅜
50	51	200	Railway Steel Sp.	50	50¼	50	50¼	+⅜
23¼	23⅜	1,600	Ray Con. Copper	23	23½	23	23½	+½
73	73½	2,600	Reading	72⅞	73½	72⅞	73½	+⅞
75¼	75½	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	75½	75⅞	75½	75½	+⅝
75	76½	700	Royal Dutch t r.	77⅞	77⅞	76¾	76¾	—½
11⅛	12	200	St. Louis-San Fran.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
7½	7¾	400	Seaboard Air Line	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+½
16	17½	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
151	154½	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	148½	152¼	148½	152¼	+6¼
17¼	17½	300	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17⅞	17	17⅞	+1½
33¼	33½	2,300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	34	34	33	33½	+⅜
40	41	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	40¼	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	+⅜
81⅝	82⅝	100	Southern Pacific	82½	82⅞	82½	82⅝	+⅞
22¼	22½	300	Southern Railway	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	...
57	58	200	Southern Ry. pf.	57	57	57	57	...
48	48½	200	Studebaker Co.	48	48	48	48	+¾
33	35	400	Superior Steel	35	35	35	35	+¼
13	13⅝	200	Tenn. C. & C.	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
149½	150	7,100	Texas Co.	146	150	146	150	+4½
53¼	53¾	7,700	Tobacco Products	52⅞	54⅛	52⅞	53½	+1¼
112	112⅝	500	Union Pacific	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+1⅛
69⅛	70	300	Union Pacific pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	—½
36	38	100	United Alloy Steel	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
96	96½	6,100	United Cigar Stores	94¼	96⅛	94¼	96⅛	+3
117½	118½	800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	118	118⅛	117½	118	+1
53	54	100	U. S. Rubber	53½	53½	53½	53½	+½
94⅝	95	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	95	95	95	95	...
46	46½	1,400	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	45¾	46⅛	45¼	46	+1
91⅜	91½	57,700	U. S. Steel	91	91⅞	90⅞	91⅜	+⅞
109¼	109⅝	100	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+¼
82¼	82½	2,700	Utah Copper	82	83⅝	82	82	...
37⅝	38¼	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	37	38¼	37	38¼	+1⅜
7⅝	8	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	+⅛
39⅝	40	200	Wabash pf. A	40	40	40	40	...
..	..	100	Western Pacific	14	14	14	14	—⅛
90⅝	91	2,200	Western Union Tel.	89	91	89	91	+2
40¼	40½	1,000	Westingh. E. & M.	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	+⅜
38	39¼	100	White Motors	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+½
56	57	2,000	Wilson & Co.	57	58	56	56	—⅛
17¼	17⅝	1,300	Willys-Overland	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+⅜
84	88	100	Worth. Pump pf. A	86½	86½	86½	86½	—1

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement Jan. 19, 1918.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Jan. 12		$18,489,691.52	
Receipts—			
Revenues			
Miscellaneous	$2,311,289.89		
Loans:	56,559.04		
Revenue bills	3,000,000.00		
		5,367,848.93	
		$23,857,540.45	
Payments—			
General administration	$3,785,756.73		
Repayment of temporary loans:			
Revenue bonds and bills	2,000.00		
Redemption of city debt	2,989,000.00		
Interest on city debt	53,776.95		
		6,830,533.68	
Balance Jan. 19			$17,027,006.77

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Jan. 12	$1,099,732.75	
Receipts	3,149,286.86	
Payments	$4,249,019.61	
	243,027.26	
Balance uninvested Jan. 19		4,005,992.35
Aggregate balances Jan. 19		$21,032,999.12

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95⅞	96¼	7.30
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99⅛	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	95⅝	8.50
Fr'chGov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96⅛	96½	8.00
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	91	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1928	100	104	4.90
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	41	48½	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	$83	$86	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15,'26	86	89	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99¼	6.75
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96⅛	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	97⅞	5.35
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98	98½	6.15
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	97	97⅞	8.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96	96⅛	..
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	93⅜	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98⅛	98½	8.00
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	98	99⅛	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'24	98	99	6.20
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.35
Curt A. & M.	6	Jan. '18-22	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97½	6.10
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	..	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93⅝	94½	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅜	99⅝	6.30
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99⅜	99⅞	6.25
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97⅝	98	7.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	95	98	7.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96⅞	97¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98⅝	99¼	6.80
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98	99½	6.65
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	97¼	98⅜	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	94	98	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	90	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	97	97⅝	7.10
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	Apr. 15,'18	94½	95½	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	95½	96⅝	6.10
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	95½	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90	92	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	96⅝	97⅛	7.60
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15,'22	83	85	10.50
Wes. El. & Mfg.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅝	98⅞	7.10
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	98	98⅞	13.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96⅛	98⅜	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	..	100	6.00

INTERBORO EARNINGS GAIN.

$3,263,910 for 1917, an Increase of $127,692 Over Previous Year.

The Interborough Consolidated Corporation, which controls through stock ownership the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, earned $3,263,910 net in 1917, a gain of $127,692 over the preceding year. Preferred stock dividends required $2,744,430, and after these and interest charges and taxes had been paid a balance of $519,480 remained.

The management set aside $750,000 to reduce a loan made of the Bankers Trust Company in June, 1916, which lowered the total surplus somewhat, the figure at the end of the year being $1,645,357. The balance sheet showed that the company's property and securities were valued at $120,370,053, an increase over last year.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	57.70	57.60	57.65	—.06
25 industrials	74.70	73.74	74.33	+1.08
50 stocks	66.20	65.67	65.99	+.51

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 21	66.20	65.67	65.99	+.51
Jan. 19	65.60	65.25	65.48	+.22
Jan. 18	65.48	64.80	65.26	—.03
Jan. 17	65.99	64.69	65.29	—.11
Jan. 16	65.47	64.66	65.40	+.78
Jan. 15	64.95	64.12	64.62	—.14
Jan. 14	65.83	64.69	64.76	—.96

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	68.37	Jan. 3	64.12	Jan. 15	65.99
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916.	91.43	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915.	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27
1914.	78.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	79.97
1913.	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
1912.	78.63	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	76.62
1911.	81.10	Jan. 31	77.37	Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	68.37	Jan. 3	64.12	Jan. 15	65.99
†1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	85.99	Jan. 11	86.85
Full Years.					
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914.	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913.	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10	68.06
1912.	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911.	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 21	76.84	+.04	Jan. 12	77.13	—.03
Jan. 19	76.80	—.04	Jan. 11	77.16	+.18
Jan. 18	76.82	+.04	Jan. 10	76.98	
Jan. 17	76.78	—.03	Jan. 9	76.98	+.18
Jan. 16	76.81	+.01	Jan. 8	76.80	—.14
Jan. 15	76.80	—.22	Jan. 7	76.94	—.14
Jan. 14	77.02	—.11	Jan. 5	77.08	—.08

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	77.26	Jan. 3	76.78	Jan. 17	76.84
†1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	88.68	Jan. 2	89.43
Full Years.					
1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915.	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914.	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913.	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Disposing of Liberty Bonds.

Bankers said yesterday that they were pleased with Secretary McAdoo's statement advising Liberty Loan subscribers not to exchange their holdings of United States Government bonds for securities offered by certain brokers and investment houses. It was said that Mr. McAdoo had issued the statement in response to a request made by substantial and representative bond houses of the country. Inquiry in Wall Street elicited the information that the suggestion of exchanging Liberty bonds for other investments had come from so-called second-rate brokerage houses, and more particularly from promoters of mining stocks. It was also learned that some banks in the smaller cities had in several instances advised their customers to part with their Liberty bonds. Heads of the leading investment concerns in this city said that they had not only refrained from suggesting a substitution of securities but have discouraged in every possible way the sale of Liberty bonds, impressing upon their customers that there was no better and safer investment than the bonds of the United States Government. New York bankers have likewise frowned upon the advertisement of clothing and other dealers who are willing to accept Liberty bonds in lieu of cash in payment of goods purchased.

* * *

British Treasury Notes

In reviewing the money market for the year 1917, The Economist of London says that the outstanding feature was the expansion of the output of British Treasury notes. On Dec. 27, 1916, £150,000,000 were outstanding, the total dropped to £144,000,000 on March 28, 1917, and by December, 1917, it had risen to £212,750,000. "The Treasury, with subtle humor," says The Economist, "has told the Expenditure Committee that the increase is 'necessary in order to keep pace with the growth of transactions in terms of money,' but seems to have omitted to add that the growth of transactions in terms of money is greatly assisted by the Treasury's policy of financing the war with manufactured credits."

* * *

A Question of Psychology.

What might be called the psychology of a holiday appeared yesterday to hit a great many people in the financial district who were not directly affected by the coal-saving regulations, and some, indeed, who were implicitly encouraged by the terms of the order to maintain "business as usual" on the heatless day. An unusual number of people of this class either did not come downtown at all yesterday or, having come down, put up the shutters at a far earlier hour than usual. One prominent banker called it a day after a scant two hours in his office; several others went home around 2 o'clock; virtually the entire staff of a big shipping concern, which had made special arrangements to keep its offices open on Monday, wound up around noon. In this case, however, it was partly due to the fact that there was little or no business to be transacted.

* * *

Coal and the Shipping Business.

Now that bunker coal is again beginning to be available, though slowly in comparison with the need, to ships in American harbors, the effect of the tie-up is just beginning to be fully felt in the chartering market and through the industry. Some shipping men yesterday were predicting a three weeks' dull spell —dull spell meaning, they explained, something even duller than the industry has been experiencing—and some were predicting that the effects of January's difficulties would continue to be felt distinctly well into June. The shipping industry is compelled by its nature to be constantly looking and figuring ahead, to be planning the next voyage, and making estimates and offers on it, when the present one is not fairly begun, and consequently the full weight of the recent shortage is still to be felt.

* * *

California Oil Output.

The consumption of crude oil in California continues to run heavily in excess of production. The Standard Oil Company of California reports that in December, 1917, stocks were reduced approximately 153,160 barrels. Production for the month amounted to 273,336 barrels, a gain of 2,930 barrels as compared with the November output. The number of new wells brought in was fifty-five, yielding an initial daily production of 6,880 barrels. In 1917, the company announces, crude oil was produced to the extent of 97,267,832 barrels, an increase of 5,445,470 barrels over the preceding year. Shipments absorbed the total output and 11,585,725 barrels more. Total crude stocks on Dec. 31 amounted to 32,450,465 barrels.

* * *

Cold Comfort.

"Conscription of wealth," that fine, mouth-filling phrase, has so far in this country, even among extreme radicals, not gone beyond taxation, even though very drastic taxation, of income. But in England and Germany the phrase now means an actual levy upon capital, and Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently made a statement to the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee about it. The full text of his statement, published in The London Times, makes interesting reading, even if not over-pleasant for holders of British securities. Mr. Law characterized the proposal as "entirely a matter of expediency." Significantly, he took it as a matter of course that the cost of the war would be almost entirely borne by capital, whether by direct levy or by drastic income taxes, and "it is simply a question of whether it will pay them (the capitalist class) best, and pay the country best, to have a general capital levy, and reduce the national debt as far as you can, or have it continued for fifty years as a constant burden of taxation."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$3,316,000	$4,069,000	$4,557,500
Year to date	71,176,500	93,322,300	90,907,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
$1000........ 98.48
2000........ 98.46
1000........ 98.48
39000........ 98.46
35000........ 98.42
5000........ 98.44
42000........ 98.42
2000........ 98.40
10000........ 98.42
113000........ 98.40
5000........ 98.42
48000........ 98.44
16000........ 98.40
2000........ 98.44
1000........ 98.42
25000........ 98.44
92000........ 98.46
1000........ 98.42
5000........ 98.46
24000........ 98.42
9000........ 98.40
25000........ 98.42
$503000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$1000........ 96.66
5000........ 96.64
1000........ 96.66
1000........ 96.68
5000........ 96.72
9000........ 96.70
10000........ 96.66
5000........ 96.68
3000........ 96.66
23000........ 96.80
$63000

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$10000........ 96.12
3000........ 96.14
10000........ 96.12
2000........ 96.14
143000........ 96.13
5000........ 96.14
2000........ 96.16
28000........ 96.14
9000........ 96.16
5000........ 96.18
64000........ 96.16
30000........ 96.14
10000........ 96.18
26000........ 96.16
25000........ 96.18
30000........ 96.16
11000........ 96.18
5000........ 96.16
4000........ 96.13
5000........ 96.16
8000........ 96.18
2000........ 96.16
10000........ 96.18
15000........ 96.16
12000........ 96.18
86000........ 96.20
26000........ 96.18
1000........ 96.20
1000........ 96.18
2000........ 96.20
30000........ 96.18
1000........ 96.20
5000........ 96.18
1000........ 96.20
4000........ 96.22
12000........ 96.20
5000........ 96.18
2000........ 96.20
1000........ 96.18
16000........ 96.20
9000........ 96.22
5000........ 96.24
1000........ 96.22
4000........ 96.24
24000........ 96.22
30000........ 96.20
3000........ 96.18
18000........ 96.24
1000........ 96.22
2000........ 96.24
30000........ 96.26
4000........ 96.24
80000........ 96.26
$954500

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
3..... 95¾
7..... 96
Anglo-Fr 5s
25..... 89
10..... 89⅛
52..... 89
10 lots
½..... 89¼
17..... 89⅛
70..... 89
⅛..... 89¼
CityofBord6s
2..... 85½
CityofLyons6s
3..... 85¼
9..... 85½
CityofMars6s
2..... 85½
3..... 85⅝
13..... 85½
CityofParis6s
3..... 84½
½..... 86
3..... 84½
1..... 84¾
1..... 84¼
2..... 84⅛
DomofCan5s, 1931
1..... 92½
French Govt temp 5½s
76..... 96½
1..... 96⅝
JapGovt4½s, sterl loan
1..... 91⅛
2d Ser
½..... 90½
11..... 92
German stp
14..... 80
RepofCuba5s of 1904
3..... 91⅛
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
27..... 98⅛
5..... 98¼
5..... 98¼
10..... 98⅛
5½s, 1918
150..... 99⅛
5½s, 1919
3..... 96½
52..... 97
31..... 96⅞
2..... 97
46..... 96⅞
25..... 96⅞
new
20..... 98⅜
17..... 98⅞
1..... 98⅜
74..... 98½
10..... 98⅜
10..... 98⅜
5½s, 1921
10..... 93⅝
4..... 93⅝
28..... 93⅞
35..... 94
1..... 94⅛
48..... 94
AlaskaGMcv deb6s, SerB
1..... 21
AmAgCdeb5s
4..... 91¼
Am Sm & Ref temp 1st 5s
2..... 87⅞
AmT&Tcol 4s
1..... 83
1..... 82⅞
1..... 83
1..... 82⅞
col tr 5s
3..... 93
21..... 93½
Arm'r&Co4½s
2..... 84⅜
At,Top&SFe gen 4s
1..... 83½
3..... 84
½..... 84½
2..... 84
TransSL4s
10..... 80
Atl&CharAL 1st 5s, Ser B
9..... 93
A C L, Lou & N col 4s
4..... 71½
BaldwinLoco5s
3..... 100
B & O gold 4s
2..... 77½
1..... 77⅜
2..... 77⅞
2..... 78
conv 4½s
12..... 77¼
BethStlext5s
3..... 98
B R T 5s, 1918
6..... 96⅜
CalGas&Elec5s
3..... 92½
C&Erie1st5s
5..... 91½
C & O cv 5s
4..... 77½
2..... 77½
3..... 77½
conv 4½s
2..... 66⅜
8..... 66½
C,B&Qjoint4s
15..... 92⅞
1..... 92⅜
1..... 92⅞
Chi,Mil&StP cv 5s, Ser B
1..... 79⅜
conv 4½s
1..... 73
1..... 73¼
ref 4½s
2..... 66
1..... 66½
C,RI&Pref4s
2..... 65½
6..... 65
Chi Un Sta 4½s, Ser A
1..... 89
2..... 89½
C&WIndcon4s
5..... 65½
Chile Cop 6s, rcts,part pd
40..... 74¼
3..... 75
5..... 75¼
7..... 75½
Chile Cop 7s
1..... 103⅞
1..... 104
C,C,C&StL gen 4s
1..... 63
1..... 62
ColoIndust5s
2..... 73⅜
Col & So ref & ext 4½s
1..... 67
9..... 66½
4..... 67
1..... 67½
ColG&E1st5s
3..... 75½
Corn ProdRef s f 5s, 1934
7..... 95
Cuban-Am Sug col tr 6s
16..... 100⅛
Cumb Tel 5s
1..... 91⅝
D & R G 1st & ref 5s
2..... 50⅝
DistSecCorp5s
10..... 77½
10..... 78
1..... 78½
Dul,SS&Atl5s
1..... 85
Erie 1st gen 4s
3..... 50
10..... 49⅝
cv 4s, Ser B
5..... 43
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, A
2..... 50½
IllCent4s,1952
4..... 77
IllC&Chi,StL &NOjt5s,A
1..... 85½
Int-Met 4½s
1..... 54½
IRT1st&ref5s
8..... 81
IntAgrCcoltr5s
5..... 71½
I M M s f 6s
105..... 94
10..... 93⅝
22..... 94
1..... 93⅝
72..... 94
17..... 93⅞
IowaCentref4s
1..... 42
KC,FtS&M4s
2..... 68½
LackS5s,1923
1..... 95½
4..... 95¼
LS&MichS3½s
2..... 74
LehValofNY gtd 4½s
2..... 94⅜
Ligg & M 7s
1..... 115
LongIslref4s
1..... 79⅛
MidvStlcoltr5s
4..... 81½
MoPacgen4s
4..... 57
½..... 56
3..... 57
5..... 56⅞
5..... 56⅛
1st & ref 5s, 1926
4..... 90
MontPow5s,A
4..... 89⅞
NO,T&Minc5s
25..... 40
N Y Air Brake 1st cv 6s
1..... 99½
NYCentdeb6s
1..... 93¾
2..... 94
NY&NJTel5s
1..... 97
NY&Pat1st4s
5..... 73⅜
NYRysadj5s
5..... 18
N. Y. S & W 1st ref 5s
1..... 74
N Y Tel 4½s
2..... 86¼
Nor Pac 4s
2..... 84
PacTel&Tel5s
1..... 91½
Pa RRgen4½s
2..... 91¼
13..... 91⅛
PereM 1st5s
1..... 81
PubServ 5s
1..... 75
1..... 75⅛
RepIron&St s f 5s, 1940
1..... 95
StL&SFrprin 4s, Ser A
10..... 56½
1..... 56⅝
prin5s,SerB
1..... 67½
adjust 6s
5..... 61¼
SeabALadj5s
1..... 53
SinclairO&R 1st s f 7s
5..... 87
with war
2..... 88⅛
8..... 88½
2..... 88⅜
5..... 88½
So Pac col 4s
5..... 73½
conv 4s
7..... 75½
conv 5s
1..... 87¼
12..... 87
30..... 86⅝
24..... 87
½..... 87⅜
4..... 87¼
1..... 87⅜
1..... 87¼
1st ref 4s
2..... 80⅝
1..... 80⅝
So Ry 1st 5s
6..... 91¼
gen 4s
43..... 59¼
TexCodeb6s
1..... 99⅝
ThirdAvadj5s
2..... 84⅞
Un Pac 1st 4s
1..... 88
2..... 89
USRubber5s
1..... 100¼
1st & ref 5s
1..... 77⅞
3..... 77½
2..... 77⅞
5..... 77⅞
USSm,Ref&M conv6%notes
1..... 94½
USSteelCorp s f 5s
3..... 99
7..... 98⅞
2..... 99½
VirgnRy1st5s
1..... 92⅝
1..... 92
West Elec 5s
1..... 95½
West Md 4s
10..... 58
WUTcol tr5s
1..... 90

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	97½
2s, c, 1930	96½	..
3s, r, 1918	99	99¾
3s, c, 1918	99	99¾
3s, r, 1946	82	..
3s, c, 1946	82	..
4s, r, 1925	104¾	105½
4s, c, 1925	104¼	105½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	82	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	82	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	85
Ad Rumely	11	12
Do pf.	25½	27
Allis-Ch M.	18⅝	19
Do pf.	72½	74½
Am Ag Ch pf.	90	92
Am B N	28	34½
Do pf.	42	45
Am B Sug pf.	79½	86
Am B S & Fdy	..	98
Do pf.	151	175
Am C pf.	88½	90
Am C & F pf.	106	..
Am Cit pf.	..	20
Am Coal	43	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	71	81
Am Exp.	81	90
Am Ice	10½	12½
Do pf.	39	41
Am Lo pf.	94	97
Am Malt	9	11
Do 1st pf	51	55
Am Sm pf. A	92½	95½
Am Snuff	80	95
Do pf.	80	100
Am Shipb.	82⅝	95
Do pf.	..	93¼
Am S Tob pf.	86	88⅝
Am T & C.	50	60
Am Tob pf.	95	97½
Am Wr Pa pf.	20½	23
Am Z pf.	42½	45
Assets R.	¾	1⅜
Asso D G.	10	15
Do 1st pf	..	54
Do 2d pf.	36	54⅞
Assoc Oil	57	58
A, B & A.	8¼	8½
Atl C L.	89	91
A, G & W I	100	101
Do pf.	57	59
Bald L pf.	96	98
B & O pf.	52	57
Barrett Co.	86	87
Do pf.	100¼	..
Batop Min.	⅞	1
B'ch Cr'k.	..	80
Beth Steel	76½	78
Do pf.	90	92
Beth Stl pf ctfs	97⅞	98½
B Un Gas.	75	90
Brown Sh.	60	68
Do pf.	92	100
Bruns Ter.	6	7¼
B, R & P.	80	90
Do pf.	100	110
Burns Bros.	110	112
Do pf, ex div	103½	110
Bush Ter.	..	97
But'k Co.	10⅛	16
Can So.	..	54
C, C & O.	..	26
C C & C.	..	50
Cent Fdy.	32	34
Cent L pf.	103	105
C R R of N J.	201	235
C & S A T.	101	105
Chi & Alt.	8	10½
Do pf.	..	22
Cerro de P.	30½	31½
C & E Ill pf.	..	5
Chi Gt W.	6½	7½
Do pf.	19½	22
C & N W pf.	130	150
Chi, St P, M & Om.	70	80
Do pf.	100	130
C, C, C & St L.	26	30
Do pf.	..	72
Cl & Pitts.	..	83¾
Clu-Pea, ex div	45⅝	51
Do pf.	95	104
C & S 1st pf.	45	50
Do 2d pf.	40	51
Comp T R.	31¼	33
Cons Gas.	87	90
Con G, B.	95	99
C I C M.	7½	10
Cont Can.	86	90
Do pf.	98	115
Cont Ins.	45	50
Corn P R pf.	90⅝	91
Crex Carp.	36	45
Crip C C.	20	50
Do pf.	20	30
C-Am Sug.	147	160
Do pf.	94	100
D & Co pf.	95	97
Del & Hud.	107	108
D, L & W.	177	182
D & R G.	3	5½
Do pf.	7½	9
Det U Ry.	..	90
D, S S & A	2½	3
Do pf.	5½	7
Elec S B.	49	52
Elk H C.	21½	25
Do pf.	..	42
Erie	14⅝	15
Do 2d pf.	18	19
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	9	13
Do pf.	80	85
Fisher Bdy.	25	34
Do pf, ex div	75	89
Gen Chem.	170	175
Do pf.	102	104
Gen Cigar.	34	39
Do pf.	90	100
Gen M pf.	81	82½
G'drich pf.	96	97½
Granby C.	74	76
Gt Nor pf.	87	88⅛
Greene-Can	39½	40
Gulf S S.	86	89
Do 1st pf	98	..
G, M & N.	9	13
Do pf.	28	43
Hartman	43	46
Hask & B.	34½	35½
Homestake	81½	90
Ill Cent.	91	94¼
Interb-Con.	7¼	7⅝
Int Agric.	12	13
I H, N J, pf.	106½	110
Int H Cor.	62	65
Do pf.	95	..
Int N pf.	90½	98
Int Pa pf.	75	95
Do pf sta.	57	60
Int Salt	54½	60
Iowa Cent.	2	4
Isl C Coal.	..	75
Jewel Tea	34	39
Do pf.	94	100
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68
Kan C So.	16	18
Do pf.	47	49½
Kelly S T pf.	75	79
Kelsey Wh.	26	31
Do pf, ex div	79⅞	87¾
K & D M.	2	7
Do pf.	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P.	93	95
Kress (S H)	47	50
Do pf.	95	100
Lacl Gas.	80	90
L E & W.	9	10½
Do pf.	15	27
Ligg & M.	170	195
Do pf.	102	103
L-W Bisc.	17	19½
Do 1st pf	80	84
Do 2d pf.	50	64
Lorill'd Co.	170	185
Do pf.	99¼	..
L & N, ex div	108	113
M'kay Cos.	74	75
Do pf.	57	59
Man B'ch.	¼	3
Max Motor	24	26
Do 1st pf	57	58
Do 2d pf.	21	22
M Dep Sts.	46	52
Do pf.	100	111
Mich Cent.	..	109
M & St L.	8¼	9½
M, St P & S S M pf.	..	110
Do l l.	60	70
M, K & T.	4⅝	5
Do pf.	8	8½
Mo Pac pf.	41½	42
Mon Pow.	68½	70
Do pf.	99	..
Mor & Es.	..	89
N, C K St L.	100	122
Nat Acme	29½	31
Nat Bisc.	93	99
Do pf.	105	130
Nat C & S.	57¾	68
Do pf.	97	100
Nat C & C.	16	16½
Nat En pf.	94	99
Nat Lead	44	46
Do pf.	99	105
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	21
Do 2d pf.	5	7
N O, T & Mex	18	20
N Y A B.	119	120
N Y, C & St L.	14	18½
Do 1st pf	48	67
Do 2d pf.	38	46
N Y Dock.	12½	19
Do pf.	37½	46
N Y, L & West	..	123
Norf So.	..	24
Norf & W.	103½	103¾
Do pf.	76	83
North Am.	43	45
N W Tel.	..	60
Nova Sc S.	64	68
Ohio F S.	43	43¾
Ont Min.	4½	4⅞
Owens B M	60	69
Do pf.	105	..
Pac Coast.	40	45
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf.	58	80
Pac M pf.	97	120
P T & Tel.	15	19
Do pf.	..	96
Peo & E.	4½	6
Pere Marq.	12	13
Do pr pf.	50	55
Do pf.	28	37
Phila Co.	25	26½
Pett-Mull.	30	35
Do 1st pf	95	100
Pierce-Ar.	31	35
Do pf.	87	90
P, C, C & St L.	50	65
Pitts C pf.	80	82
P, Ft W & C	..	139½
Pitts S pf.	85	93
P & W Va pf.	64	65
Pond C C.	18	19¾
Pr Stl Car pf.	94	98
P S, N J.	99	109
P'man Co.	110¾	112
Ry Stl Spr pf.	92	98
Rdg 1st pf	35	40
Do 2d pf.	37	39
Rep I & S pf.	95	96
St L S F pf.	20	26
St L S W.	..	25½
Do pf.	..	36½
Savage A.	58	60
Saxon Mtr.	8	9
Sears-R pf.	114	120
S-S S & I pf.	..	101¼
So P R S.	150	160
Do pf.	103	112
St'd Mill.	82½	90
Do pf.	80	83
Studeb Co pf.	91½	97
Stutz Mtr.	38	40
Sup Stl 1st pf.	93	98¼
Tex Pac.	14	16½
T P L Tr.	125	[illegible]
Third Av.	17	20
Tide W O.	170	180
Tob P pf.	88⅞	91
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs.	4	7
Do pf.	5	11
Do pf c.	8	14
Tran & W.	37	40
T C R T.	62½	70
Do pf.	..	125
Und Type.	95	103
Do pf.	108⅜	112
U B & P.	65	73
Un Cig Sts pf.	101½	115
Un Drug.	68	70
Do 1st pf	46	47
Do 2d pf.	75	79
Un Fruit.	117½	119⅞
Un P'board	14	18
U Rys In.	5	6
Do pf.	12	14
U S C I P.	11⅝	12½
Do pf.	44	47⅝
U S Exp.	15	17½
U S Ind A pf.	93	97
U S R & I.	11	13
U S Sm pf.	42½	45
Utah Sec.	11½	12½
Va-Car Ch pf.	97	100
Va I, C & Coke	52	54
Wab pf. B.	21¼	22
W F Exp.	81	85
West Md.	12¼	13½
Do 2d pf.	20	30
W E & M 1st pf.	55	65
W & L E.	8½	9½
Do pf.	17	20
W-Over pf.	76	78¼
W & Co pf.	90	99
Wis Cent.	37½	38
W'w'th (F W)	112	116
Do pf.	114	121
Wor Pump.	83½	85
Do pf. B.	58	60

CUBAN SUGAR FINANCING.

Arrangements Nearly Completed for $100,000,000 Transaction.

Arrangements for the financing of the Cuban sugar crop have about been completed, and within a few days it is expected that the bankers handling the transaction will announce the detailed terms of the transaction involving $100,000,000.

The chief obstacle to the arrangements for loaning money on the sugar has been the inadequate shipping facilities, but the bankers have been assured by the authorities in Washington that sufficient tonnage would be supplied. According to the plans, about 200,000 tons of raw sugar is to be shipped here every month, and it is now believed that with the release of the Dutch ships tied up at various American ports this Government will have ample tonnage at the disposal of the sugar shippers.

During the month of January and February, it is estimated that approximately 600,000 tons of sugar will be moved, 450,000 tons for the United States and 150,000 tons for Great Britain. Shipments during these two months will be financed in the usual way and relieve the burdens for the financing of the remainder of the sugar crop.

The International Sugar Committee controls 2,500,000 tons and has an option for the balance of the crop.

While the final terms of the loan have not yet been perfected, it is understood that the proposal under consideration by the bankers contemplates the issuance of acceptances secured by warehouse receipts for sugar stored in Cuba, the bills being eligible for rediscount and purchase by the Federal Reserve Banks.

TRANSFERS ARGENTINE GOLD

City Bank Sends $16,000,000 to Federal Reserve Bank.

The National City Bank of New York, which for several years past has been custodian for $16,000,000 or $17,000,000 of gold belonging to the Argentine Government, has been instructed to transfer the metal to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The City Bank has already moved to the Sub-Treasury approximately $10,000,000, and the balance will go forward today or tomorrow. The Sub-Treasury paid for the metal in gold certificates and the gold certificates were taken over to the Reserve Bank.

The transfer of the gold was made in connection with the credit arrangement recently concluded between Secretary McAdoo and the Argentine Government which has for its purpose the stabilization of exchange between the two countries. The gold held by the bank had been "ear-marked" since the closing days of 1914, the Argentine Government at that time placing the gold in custody of the City Bank instead of shipping it, the ocean freight and war risk situation being particularly unfavorable to gold exports. The gold held here has been used as a basis for the issuance of currency in Argentina. Most of the gold held by the City Bank was in United States coin, while a small portion of it consisted of British sovereigns.

Gold coin to the amount of $1,000,000 was received yesterday at the Sub-Treasury from Canada.

The National City Bank withdrew from the Sub-Treasury $3,000,000 in gold bars for export, presumably to Chile, where the bank has been shipping the precious metal in payment of nitrates sent to this country.

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M'ADOO WOULD KEEP RAILROADS FOR TEST

Government Should Retain Them Some Time After the War Ends, He Says.

NEW LAWS NEEDED FIRST

Director Thinks Fuel Order Will Be Very Beneficial and Hopes for Early Relief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Director General McAdoo told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today he thought the Government should retain operation of the railroads for some time after peace came, and not return them to private ownership until new and comprehensive laws had been enacted to govern them. He denied that he had anything to do with the fuel restriction order, but said he approved of the order and thought it would be very beneficial.

"It should be borne in mind," said Mr. McAdoo, "that by the end of the war the public and shippers will be accustomed to dealing with the Government, and I am convinced that a thorough trial should be given at the end of the war before the railroads are turned back to their owners."

An entirely new situation, he thought, would be faced when peace came, that would have to be met by new and comprehensive laws, and it would be injurious to the stockholders to throw the railroads back into private operation without first adopting "comprehensive and rational legislation." This, he thought, would take time.

"Do you personally believe in Government ownership?" asked Senator Watson.

"No," replied Mr. McAdoo, "but I do believe it will be impossible to turn the roads back to their owners under exactly the same system by which they were operated when the Government took them over. There must be some form of Government control."

Senator Watson asked if the railroads under Government control would not continue to operate under their old management except for orders given from time to time by the Director General.

Change in Traffic Routing.

The fundamental principles of operation had been changed by orders already given, Mr. McAdoo said, and others were in contemplation which changed entirely the routing of traffic.

"It must be remembered that the step taken is not permanent," Mr. McAdoo continued. "But in order to handle the situation the Government took the step. The measure is an emergency measure, and the compensation is an emergency step. I am convinced that the basis proposed is fair and reasonable, and I am particularly convinced that it is a fair and reasonable basis because of the peculiar and optional character of the method of control."

Senator Watson asked if the fuel order was to relieve the fuel or the transportation situation.

"I think both," Mr. McAdoo replied. "Not only was the coal distribution unequal, but the congestion interfered with the movement of coal. The weather during the last four weeks has also interfered."

"Were you a party to the proposition?" asked Senator Watson.

"No," Mr. McAdoo replied. "But I approve it. I think it will be a very large benefit. I assume with reasonable weather we are going to improve the situation. I hope the order won't have to stand as long as indicated."

Senator Kellogg asked if Mr. McAdoo believed the power to fix rates should be taken from the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State commissions.

"I think when the President takes over the roads as a war measure it is unwise to have anything that he cannot control," Mr. McAdoo replied. "If I had to make application to the State commissions every time I wanted to fix a demurrage or a new rate, I would destroy the effectiveness of the whole Government control."

Favors Control by President.

Senator Cummins insisted on having Mr. McAdoo's views on taking away from the Interstate Commerce Commission its right to exercise authority over the roads and placing that authority in the hands of the President.

"I do not desire to express any lack of confidence in any board or commission," Mr. McAdoo replied, "but I feel that I would rather place in the control of any President, no matter who he may be, the right to control railroads than in any board or commission."

After Director General McAdoo had undergone a half day's questioning, Senator La Follette declined to permit the examination to end until he had opportunity to ask some further questions. The committee asked Mr. McAdoo to return in the afternoon. At the luncheon recess Mr. McAdoo sent the committee word he could not return today, but would be glad to do so some other time.

The standard return under the pending Railroad bill, to any carrier paying dividends of 5 per cent. or more, should be confined to a payment of interest and dividend obligations, in addition to a guarantee to keep the properties in good condition, maintain their credit, and build necessary improvements, Clifford Thorne, counsel for shippers, argued today before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

"Let the surplus above dividends be divided equally between the railroad and the Government," Mr. Thorne added. "That will furnish a fund for building of improvements on the railroad property and provide a reserve to take care of the weaker lines. The stockholder should be content if the Government gives him a Government bond for his railroad stock while the war lasts."

Joseph L. Bristow, Chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, presented figures designed to show that there would be a return of from 8 to 25 per cent. on the common stock of the railroads under the method for fixing compensation provided in the bill. He said that from 4 to 6 per cent. would be sufficient.

Approve McAdoo's Opinion.

Prominent men in railway financial circles, at least such of them as braved the cold and were in their offices yesterday, were not so much interested in Director General McAdoo's statement that the railroads should not be returned to private control immediately after the war as in his statement made on Saturday before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, that the Government had no intention of taking up such issues of railroad securities as matured in the period of Government control.

The financial community had been encouraged by reports from Washington that Mr. McAdoo was calling upon the heads of all railroad companies to submit to him figures showing their respective capital needs for the current year. On the whole, with some conspicuous exceptions, banking sentiment regarded Mr. McAdoo's statement favorably, save in so far as there was a feeling that the money market should not have been kept so long in the dark, and even permitted to deceive itself, about such an important matter.

"It is like being slapped in the face with a sponge filled with ice water," said one banker—"disconcerting, but possibly likely to prove stimulating."

One of the foremost American experts in railway finance declared that Mr. McAdoo's position was thoroughly sound, and in the long run would prove far more beneficial to the railroads than the result would have been had they been permitted to "lie back in the arms of the Government." It would put the railroads on their mettle, he said, while the Government's guarantee of their earnings would suffice to enable even the weakest of the roads to finance themselves adequately, and thereby to relieve the Government of an added burden. Moreover, if the railroads financed themselves, several banking men pointed out, their position in respect to the return of the properties to their stockholders was likely to be far better than it would be if large sums of Government money had been put into them, which might have acted as a powerful entering wedge toward complete Government ownership.

The total amount of maturing obligations of American railroads for the year 1918 is in round figures $215,000,000, while there are about $40,000,000 of Canadian, Cuban, and similar securities which must also be taken care of in the American money market. The most interesting individual case, in view of the Government's refusal to take up these securities, is that of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, which has a $45,000,000 note issue coming due May 1. Plans had been made for meeting this by an issue of $45,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock, but the success of this plan was not assured at the time the Government took over the road, and since then it has been in abeyance because of the assumption that the Government would take care of the note issue.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03
Alta	.03
Andes	.11
Best & Belcher	.02
Caledonia	.03
Challenge Con.	.04
Chollar	.04
Confidence	.08
Con. Virginia	.10
Gould & Curry	.01
Hale & Norcross	.01
Jacket	.07
Justice	.01
Mexican	.11
Ophir	.15
Overman	.02
Potosi	.05
Seg. Belcher	.02
Sierra Nevada	.15
Union Con.	.97
Mexican dollars	.68½

TONOPAH.	
Belmont	3.00
Halifax	.12
Jim Butler	.70
McNamara	.21
Midway	.08
Mizpah	.06
Monarch Pitts	.06
Montana	.10
North Star	.08
Rescue	.08
TONOPAH.	
Divide	.30
Tonopah Exten	1.60
West End	.67
West Tonopah	.13
GOLDFIELD.	
Atlanta	.10
Booth	.04
Florence	.13
Goldfield Cons.	.41
Goldfield Merger	.03
Great Bend	.05
Jumbo Exten	.19
Kewanas	.07
Silver Pick	.05
Spearhead	.02
MANHATTAN.	
Consolidated	.11
Morning Glory	.13
Union Amalg	.02
White Caps	.46
OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Nevada Hills	.04
Packard	.15
Rochester	.31
Round Mountain	.22
United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5½	Granite	45	50
Dr. J'pot.	4	5	Isabella	7	8
Elkton	6¼	8	McKinney	6	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	100	111
Fanny R.	2	4	U. Gold M.	15	17
Golden C.	178	180	Vindicator	20	31
Gold Sov.	..	2½			

SAYS WAR BUSINESS IS MANAGED BADLY

Speech by Director of Jersey Manufacturers' Council Starts Warm Debate.

BUT COUNSELS OBEDIENCE

Dr. A. C. Humphreys Also Calls for Changes—Col. Colgate Defends Administration.

Dissatisfaction with the Government's management of industrial activities, particularly in connection with the coal situation, caused vigorous debate yesterday when the Manufacturers' Council of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce met at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark. The criticism began in the opening address of Warren C. King, Director of the council, who said:

"The effect of the conditions which resulted in the issuance of the order by the Fuel Administrator is to bring home to each and every person east of the Mississippi River a true realization that the business of war, as carried on by the United States, has been, to say the least, badly managed. This country is not going to the devil, and if Dr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo are unable to cope with the situation, there is somebody in the country who can handle it in such a manner that the shackles that are now around the limbs of industry will be stricken off."

Mr. King declared that it was the duty of every business man to obey the orders of the Government as implicitly as a soldier, but the criticism in his speech moved Colonel Austen Colgate, the next speaker, to defend the Administration, declaring that if the closing of stores and factories involved any hardship it was only small compared with those of the soldiers. President Alexander C. Humphreys of Stevens Institute criticised both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, declaring that there was need of a new order of things at Washington to bring about greater efficiency, and called upon the President to dismiss the men who failed to lighten him of their share of a burden greater than any man before had ever shouldered.

Plea for Competent Officials.

"President Wilson never had a high opinion of the honesty of business men," Dr. Humphreys said. "By training he is not qualified to pick competent men for practical positions. He is a fine character, and as patriotic a man as there is in this country, but he has not the knack of picking good advisers and men to manage the affairs of the country. We realize he is shouldering as heavy responsibilities as any man has ever been called upon to shoulder, but it is our duty to help him shoulder these responsibilities by urging the selection of competent men."

Dr. Humphreys described Mr. Baker as a "pronounced pacifist," some of whose actions were "absolutely sickening." He quoted a remark said to have been made by Mr. Baker that the war was 3,000 miles away, and said: "Think of the flippancy of that remark, and the flippancy of this man's attitude." His reference to Secretary Baker as "another large man" was greeted with applause.

Dr. Humphreys said that Dr. Garfield was not to blame for his appointment. "He is to blame for accepting the appointment when he knew he wasn't qualified for the job," he added. Secretary Daniels came in for criticism because he once advocated, according to Dr. Humphreys, that naval officers be trained in public speaking so as to make a good impression abroad. "We don't want after-dinner speakers in the navy," declared Dr. Humphreys. "We want men who are trained in the art of fighting."

William A. Cotter, a member of the New Jersey bar and President of the State Exempt Firemen's Association, but a resident of New York, got up as Dr. Humphreys concluded and said:

"When men speak against the Government my ire rises. It is nonsense to criticise past mistakes. I believe there are good men at the head of the Government." At this point he was interrupted by cries of "Tie the can to that," "Put it in a phonograph record," "You're out of order," and "Sit down." Mr. King, who was presiding, informed Mr. Cotter he was out of order, and the latter, after attempts to resume were drowned by catcalls and hisses, left the meeting.

Mr King, in his introductory address, gave an account of some of the causes of the fuel shortage and traffic congestion.

"The cause of the trouble," he said, "goes further back than the recent stoppage of shipments through failure to fill bunkers. One cause goes back to the day when the Government fixed the price of coal. Coal was being mined and shipped in sufficient quantities to supply every need until the price was established at such a figure that it did not pay to operate the mines. From six weeks to two months of intensive mining was lost at a time when the weather was best for production and transportation. Dr. Garfield has assured us that there was plenty of coal at the mines, but there were not enough cars and engines to move the coal.

"The underlying cause of all, then, appears to be that the congestion, which manufacturers know does not apply to the seaboard alone but to every junction point east of the Mississippi, is really caused by lack of transportation facilities. The real trouble is congestion everywhere. The causes are three—primary, failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the railroads the advances in rates; contributory, fixing of price on coal, causing slowing down of mining and shipping; final, tying up of ships. The effect is completely to paralyze business at a time when every energy should be devoted to production.

"Business Is to Win the War."

"We, the people of the United States, are in business as a country, as a nation, and that business is to win the war. We have taken a contract. The contract reads: 'We, the people of the United States of America, hereby sell to and agree to deliver to our allies in Europe, Asia, or wherever they may be throughout the world such men, arms, ammunition, foodstuffs, and supplies as may be needed by our allies during the period of the war.'

"To remove the cause of our present difficulties, our Congress must immediately make available whatever sum of money is needed to properly equip our railroads. The railroads must be provided with rolling stock and additional terminal facilities at once.

"When an order comes from those in whom we have invested temporary authority to govern us we should obey the order.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the bill to create a war Cabinet of three distinguished citizens.

The question of whether or not employers should pay their hands during the enforced idleness due to the Garfield fuel order was fully discussed, but it was decided to let that matter rest with the individual employers.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Forty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $755,500, were chartered today. They include:

Janklow Mfg. Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, and real estate $5,000; M. S. Sonken, J. M. Schwartz, N. H. Janklow, 642 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

G. Nassauer & Co., Ltd., Manhattan, stock and bond brokers, $10,000; H. Whitefield, E. Henriksen, G. Nassauer, 27 William St.

American Mustard Co., Manhattan, $10,000; R. H. Gay, E. Appelquist, H. W. Goddard, 61 East 73d St.

17 West 50th Street Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; J. J. McGrath, W. E. Cuff, C. R. Allison, 111 Broadway.

The Rosenberg Printing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. H. Rosenberg, H. J. Kahn, J. J. Goorvitch, 321 East 21st St.

J. B. Vander Veer & Son, Geneva, auto and garage business, $20,000; K. B., R. L., and J. B. Vander Veer, Geneva.

Igood Realty Co., Manhattan, real estate and mortgage broker, $10,000; H., D., and I. Goodstein, 86 West 119th St.

Interstate Enamel Ware, Manhattan, $10,000; G. J. Kluyskens, L. V. Kass, E. B. Horowitz, 170 Broadway.

Helicopter Co., Manhattan, airplanes, $100,000; P. C. Hewitt, S. S. Wheeler, F. B. Crocker, 44 West 45th St.

Buffalo Aeroplane Corp., Buffalo, $100,000; W. V. Moot, L. R. Gulick, S. F. Carr, Buffalo.

Albert F. Ganz, Manhattan, electrolysis investigations and systems for minimizing same, 100 shares preferred stock $100 each, 400 shares common stock no par value, active capital $12,000; E. L. Hegeman, R. F. Jacobus, F. L. R. Francisco, 511 Fifth Av.

Tell Press Bureau, Manhattan, $15,000; E. S. Prather, A. Dulin, E. N. Aikins, 92 Liberty St.

Starlite Mfg. Co. Manhattan, novelties and Christmas tree trimmings, $10,000; W. Warden, H. A. Vieu, C. F. Swart, 320 Broadway.

Rebecca Werner Realty Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; S. and S. and R. Werner, 251 West 92d St.

The Wills-Egelhoff Co., Manhattan, construction and contracting, $50,000; J. Reid, Jr., A. J. Egelhoff, G. B. Wills, 101 Park Av.

Metro Cloak and Suit Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; N. Weissman, A. Brown, P. Slater, 150 Nassau St.

Monosson Fur Co., Manhattan, $15,000; H. and M. and E. Monosson, 18 West 31st St.

Paul Irving of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, autos and accessories, $10,000; M. and P. and I. Rosen, 840 Macon St., Brooklyn.

Speedway Gasoline Co., Queens, $10,000; D. and D. H. Bockstein, A. S. Solom, 574 St. Nicholas Av.

Summitville Ore Concentrating Co., Manhattan, $70,000; K. L. Alexander, M. Anelli, E. Powers, 15 Broad St.

The Bargain Basement, Manhattan, merchandise of all kinds, $10,000; C. A. Davidson, S. S. Kaufman, L. N. Haiblum, 41 Wall St.

Putnam & Co., Manhattan, ladders, overhead tracking, and hardware, $75,000; H. McInnes, M. Kornfeld, S. Putnam, 32 Howard St.

David & David, Manhattan, mercantile business, $10,000; H. Hymes, F. Segal, S. R. Lass, 10 Pinehurst Av.

The Klauber Trading Corp., Manhattan, $61,200; P. M. Hahn, S. F. Hartman, J. A. Leve, 601 West 112th St.

R. S. Baldwin Co., Manhattan, machinery goods and wares, $10,000; E. A., E. G., and R. S. Baldwin, 89 Cortlandt St.

Sheba Trading Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; L. E. Loskamp, L. E. Sherman, A. J. Dimond, 82 Beaver St.

M. Salisch & Co., Manhattan, fruits, produce, and vegetables, $9,000; D. Eichenbaum, C. E. Furman, M. Salisch, 930 Fox St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

F. A. Foster & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $500,000 to $750,000.

Taylor-Shantz Co., Rochester, $20,000 to $60,000.

Berkshire Mills, Manhattan, $10,000 to $152,000.

The Fatherland Corp., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Gasoline Economy Co., Del., $100,000; representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Federal X-Ray Co., Ill.; new representative, R. E. Williams, 50 East 42d St.

Auer & Twitchell, Inc., Del.; new representative, F. W. Fugle. Address changed from 233 Broadway to 16 Waverley Place.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Lindsley, Desmond & Co., Manhattan.
Twin Lakes Realty Corp., Manhattan.
Goldberg-Cady Co., Rockaway Beach.
The C. J. Seaman Co., Buffalo.
Oneill Trucking Co., Manhattan.
The R. & T. Waist Co., Manhattan.
J. Lahn & Co., Manhattan.
M. J. Robinson.
Norton & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 21.—Charters filed:

Seacoast Food Products Co., Asbury Park, $20,000; George P. Lehritter, Joseph H. Bryan, and J. O. Rhome, all of Asbury Park.

Standard Wire Co., Passaic, $50,000; J. W. Laffer, H. J. Laffer, and L. E. Laffer, all of Paterson.

Chestnut Realty Co., Newark, $50,000; H. M. Klein, Samuel Klein, and Morris Roth, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 21.—Charters filed:

The King Engineering Corp., Tulsa, Okla.; M. E. Cline, N. S. King, L. S. Cogswell, all of Tulsa, Okla.

Mutual Oil and Gas Co., $1,000,000; G. S. Devin, B. F. Cowan, P. Zak, all of Chicago.

CHANGE OF NAME.

F. E. Crause, New York, to F. E. Crause Importing Co.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States, including native and Canadian, decreased 1,101,000 bushels for the week, and the total was 16,262,000 bushels, compared with 72,259,000 a year ago. Receipts at primary points showed a moderate increase, indicating improvement in traffic conditions. At the same time mills, especially in the Southwest, were complaining of difficulty in securing wheat to grind. Complaints were received from Texas regarding Winter killing of Fall-sown grain, and considerable apprehension was felt regarding the condition of the crop in that locality, where Fall germination was very poor owing to the prolonged drought.

RYE—Market steady. No. 2 Western, $2.02, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

A holiday trade prevailed in the corn market owing to heatless Monday. Most of the big grain houses confined their interest to transactions of a banking character, and closed as early as possible. The undertone of the market, however, was barely steady owing to the fact that receipts at primary ponits were larger. This was believed to be a forerunner of a general improvement in the movement. Western houses maintain that there is a very large amount of corn now in transit, and that if weather conditions continue favorable this can be expected to show up at the terminals very shortly. The total visible supply in the United States increased 445,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 3,976,000, compared with 8,558,000 a year ago. The local cash market was nominally easier. Kiln dried, No. 3 yellow, $1.77; No. 3 mixed, $1.72, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, subject to embargo; Argentine, $2, cost and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27⅞	1.27½	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	...
March	1.25¾	1.25½	1.25¾	1.25⅝	...
May	1.24¼	1.23⅞	1.24¼	1.24½	1.01⅜

OATS.

The oats market showed an easier tone early, owing to prospective larger receipts and a disposition on the part of longs to liquidate outstanding accounts. Evidences of some export inquiry, however, caused a rally, and at the close prices were steady, ranging from ⅛c lower to ⅛c net higher. The visible supply in the United States decreased 766,000 bushels, and the total was 15,335,000, compared with 45,524,000 last year. The local cash market was unsettled, natural and clipped white oats being quoted at 99c to $1 in elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	79¼	78⅜	79	79	..
March	78⅛	77⅝	78	78¼	..
May	76½	75⅝	76¼	76⅛	53⅜

PROVISIONS.

Larger receipts of hogs than expected caused a slightly easier tone to the provision market. Operations, however, were of small proportions and toward the close of the day pork developed more or less firmness and lard and ribs were steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 48,000, estimated for Tuesday, 26,000; Kansas City received 11,000, and Omaha, 9,400.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.77	24.75	24.75	24.82	15.90
May	25.02	24.97	25.00	25.02	16.25
Ribs—					
January	24.02	24.00	24.02	24.02	15.15
May	24.45	24.40	24.42	24.45	15.45
Pork—					
January	..	..	47.20	47.10	30.40
May	45.90	45.75	45.87	45.80	29.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was very inactive, and as there seemed to be little prospect of any increased interest the trade decided to close at noon, as the cotton market was closed and the effects of heatless Monday seemed to discourage business. The undertone was a little easier, and final quotations were 5 points lower. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	20.25	20.30
January	20.30	20.35
February	20.30	20.35
March	20.30	20.35
April	20.30	20.30
May	20.30	20.35

COFFEE.

Disregarding the lack of light and heat, the coffee market fairly boiled yesterday with bull enthusiasm and made new high records for the present upward movement. Deliveries from July on sold above 9 cents, and the whole market, after opening 3 to 6 points higher, made steady gains throughout the session, with final prices 25 to 29 points net higher, and at practically best levels of the day. July contracts reached 9.04 and September 9.23 in the early afternoon trading. The market closed at 1 o'clock, as it will each Monday hereafter during the period established by the Fuel Administrator as Monday holidays, but there was more business transacted in the short session than there has been in many a full day's trading in some weeks.

The local spot market continued very firm at 8¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	8.35@8.40	8.08
February	..	..	8.35@8.40	8.10
March	8.62	8.36	8.62@8.63	8.33
April	..	..	8.73@8.74	8.45
May	8.86	8.64	8.85@8.86	8.58
June	..	..	8.94@8.95	8.66
July	9.04	8.81	9.03@9.04	8.75
August	..	..	9.13@9.14	8.84
September	9.23	8.98	9.22@9.23	8.94
October	..	..	9.29@9.30	9.01
November	..	..	9.36@9.37	9.08
December	9.45	9.20	9.44@9.45	9.16

SUGAR.

The production of refined sugar is being interfered with by the shortage of coal and refiners are making only very small allotments to the local trade, out-of-town orders being practically neglected. The receipts of raw sugar at United States Atlantic ports are increasing and advices from Cuba say that rapid progress is being made there, over 175 mills being in operation, with the weather favorable. The arrivals of raw sugar at Cuban ports, however, are much larger than shipments, due to the fact that there are many sugar ships lying in the New York harbor awaiting bunker coal, which has caused a scarcity of vessels in Cuba. The International Sugar Committee posted no fresh sales, and quotations remained unchanged at the equivalent of 6.005c duty paid for centrifugal.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,285 packages. Stock is coming in slowly and the market is so lightly supplied with desirable grades of fresh creamery that prices advanced fully 1c, and the feeling is firm at the higher rates. Storage creamery very active. Renovated doing a little better, and ladles and packing stock still favor the seller. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 54½@55c; extras, (92 score,) 54c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 49½@53½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 46@49c; thirds, 43@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 56½@57c; extras, 55½@56c; firsts, 51@55c; seconds, 47½@50c; creamery, held, extras, 47c; firsts, 46½@47c; seconds, 44½@46c; thirds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 53@53½c; good to prime, 40@52c; common to fair, 43@48c; renovated, extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 42½@43½c; lower grades, 39@41½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 39c; lower grades, 37@38½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 38@38½c; lower grades, 35@37½c.

EGGS.—2,977 cases. Fresh eggs continue extremely scarce. Several cars of California whites are coming in, and sales of these have been so general at 72c that we make no higher quotations. A car sold at auction at 71½c for the primes and 68½c for the pullets. Prices for all good to fine fresh are drawing closer together, and Western and Southern show some further improvement when free from frost. Nearby stock steady to firm. Storage eggs irregular. Most holders are trying to base prices upon a calculation of Food Administration instructions and are selling at a range of 46@47c for good stock, but they pick their customers, and many dealers who are unable to obtain stock at these prices would pay more—up to 50c or higher—could they get stock urgently needed. Holders who have stock free to be sold at these natural values are generally afraid to accept such offerings. Under these circumstances we find no basis for quotations. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 71@72c; extra firsts, 70c; firsts, 68@69c; seconds, 60@67c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 75c; ordinary to good, 70@74c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 68@74c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 68@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 72@73c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 68@72c.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. of New York for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oper. income	$2,588,279	$3,217,512	$3,522,220
Gross income	9,234,236	10,147,620	10,222,602
Net income	7,741,977	8,654,464	8,502,857
Sur. after div.	753,922	1,667,309	1,705,244

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total income	6,955,866	6,981,357	24,509
Net income	3,263,910	3,136,218	127,692
Total surplus	2,395,357	2,225,878	169,479
Profit and loss surplus	1,645,357	1,875,878	*230,521
NEVADA-CAL. ELECTRIC and subsidiaries—			
Nov. gross	149,643	140,380	9,043
Net after tax	85,141	88,463	*3,322
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,449	33,285	164
11 mos. gross	1,825,934	1,393,263	432,671
Net after tax	1,012,192	855,882	156,310
Sur. aft. chgs.	448,153	344,924	103,229
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON—			
Nov. gross	609,699	687,843	*78,143
Net after tax	375,701	411,640	*35,940
Sur. aft. chgs.	159,890	221,551	*61,661
Other income	23,816	......	23,816
Total income	183,705	221,551	*37,845
12 mos. gross	8,116,067	8,374,261	*258,194
Net after tax	5,144,975	5,034,707	110,268
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,758,931	2,732,687	26,244
Other income	165,319	......	165,319
Total income	2,924,249	2,732,687	191,563
VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER—			
Dec. gross	638,058	526,315	111,743
Net	293,369	278,760	14,600
Total income	301,593	285,904	15,688
Sur. after tax and charges	145,264	131,197	14,066
6 mos. gross	3,584,329	2,977,681	606,048
Net	1,646,668	1,516,926	129,742
Total income	1,703,129	1,567,822	135,207
Sur. after tax and charges	764,418	671,207	93,211

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	402,023	251,026	212,339
Net after tax	99,375	80,456	66,319
Sur. aft. chgs.	85,552	49,276	84,312
5 mos. gross	1,786,360	1,158,089	1,171,075
Net after tax	464,238	340,421	334,325
Sur. aft. chgs.	207,643	180,443	162,394

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.50
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.80	5.00
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.76	6.00
C., St. L. & N.O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	5.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.70	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Louis. & Nash	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	6.90	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'23	5	6.90	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'28	4½@5	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.30	5.70
Norfolk & West	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N.H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	6.90	6.25
Southern Pac.	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.20
Southern Ry	1918-'24	4½@5	6.75	6.00

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Jan. 15, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased	2,224,000
Gold increased	126,000
Treasury notes decreased	79,659,000
Notes of other banks decreased	239,000
Bills discounted decreased	352,834,000
Advances increased	68,000
Investments increased	6,270,000
Other securities decreased	56,183,000
Notes in circulation decreased	299,379,000
Deposits decreased	231,383,000
Other liabilities increased	50,359,000

Total gold holdings, 2,405,920,000 marks.

NICARAGUA

The Banco Nacional de Nicaragua is an affiliated institution of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas. It has its own offices in Managua, Bluefields, Leon and Granada, and agents in all other centers in Nicaragua.

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas is therefore in an advantageous position to handle collections, arrange for letters of credit, make transfers of money and attend to all other banking matters in connection with trade with Nicaragua.

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Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. N 119422 for 100 shares of Common stock of Reading Company, issued to Joel Jacobs and dated the 19th day of October, 1917, the same having been lost or destroyed.

Finder will please return to 1877 Broadway, N. Y.

JOEL JACOBS,
1877 Broadway, New York City.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED.
COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
and
NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State.—ss.: 82G.

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., Incorporated, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 21st day of January, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[Seal of Office of Secretary of State.]

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State having issued, in duplicate, his certificate, of which the foregoing is a copy, and a duplicate original of such certificate having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and Lindsley, Desmond & Co., Incorporated, having been dissolved, all persons having claims against Lindsley, Desmond & Co., Incorporated, are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of the Company, Room 1711, No. 51 Nassau Street, New York City.

LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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How any woman in receipt of a regular salary can use her savings to acquire standard securities.
No. G-15—"Curb Stocks"
How business is conducted on the Curb Market, with comment on the character of different classes of Curb shares.
No. K-15—"Odd Lot Orders"
How the Odd Lot business is conducted. A handbook for investors who buy and sell Odd Lots.
No. H-15—"Your Liberty Bond"

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Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Main Office { Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes } Jersey City

NEW YORK RESIDENTS MAY OPEN CHECK OR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN TWO NAMES. FUNDS MAY BE WITHDRAWN BY EITHER, AND, IN CASE OF THE DEATH OF EITHER, BY THE SURVIVOR
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS OVER $500.00
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

INCOME TAX

An authorized representative of the Government will be in attendance at this bank every day to furnish advice and assistance in preparing Income Tax returns. The service is strictly confidential and is free of charge.

The Market and Fulton National Bank
of New York
81 FULTON STREET

The Sherman National Bank
of New York
Announces the Opening of its new Banking Rooms at the
N. E. Corner of Fifth Avenue & Thirty-second Street
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1918.
Telephone 2650 Murray Hill.

DIVIDENDS.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record January 24th, 1918, at 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on January 24th, 1918, at 3 P. M., and reopened on February 1st, 1918, at 10 A. M.

EDWARD A. CLAPP, Treasurer.
New York January 21st, 1918.

READING COMPANY,
General Office, Reading Terminal.
Philadelphia, January 15, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on February 14, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 25, 1918. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
Dividend No. 204.

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid February 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business January 31st, 1918.

J. F. KANE,
Assistant Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 21, 1918.

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. E. ROBERTSON, President.
Dated January 8, 1918.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record January 29, 1918.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

EARLY ADVERTISING COPY.

Alteration made by the United States Government in the times of the departure of early morning mail and express trains necessitates the dispatch of copies of The New York Times one hour in advance of previous schedules, and therefore advertisers and agents are urged to send in copy by 6 P. M. daily. Disappointment will be the result of delay.

Unlisted Securities Department

Bucyrus Common
Central Aguirre Sugar
Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
N. Y. State Railways Com. & Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

WANTED
Elmira Water Lt. & R. R. 2nd Pfd.
American Cyanamid Com.
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
American Inv. Sec. Com. & Pfd.
Richmond Water & Lt. 5s (Ky.)
Michigan Limestone & Chem. Pfd.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Amer. Light & Traction
D., L. & W. Coal
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Indian Refining Com.
Santa Cecilia Sugar
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & Woodward
Telephone 3109 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
10 Burroughs Add. Mch	9 Curtiss Aeroplane 6s
5 Cent. Dis. Tel. 5s	5 Fed. Dyestuffs & C.6s
5 Jones & L. Steel 5s	25 Lima Locomotive
100 Lehigh Power Sec.	100 Taylor Wharton I.&S.
5 Magnolia Petr'm 6s	8 Western Pacific 5s

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA Equitable Building
Land Textile Building NEW YORK
Tel. Locust 6974 *Tel. Rector 5854*

WE DEAL IN
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Milk com.
Kings Co. E. L. & P.
Bank of Commerce
American Surety
Guaranty Trust
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805 25 Broad St.

American Alliance Ins.
Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
Great Amer. Ins.
Kirby Lumber
Texas & Pacific Coal
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Marlin Arms
STOCK & 6% NOTES
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

American Thread Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal
Babcock & Wilcox
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Autosales Corp.
Yale & Towne
Home Insurance
Santa Cecilia C. & Pfd.
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

AURORA, ELGIN & CHIC. 5s
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
MICHIGAN UNITED RAILWAY 5s
RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
SINCLAIR OIL WARRANTS
SPOKANE & INLAND EMPIRE RY. 5s
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

AMER. LT. & TRACT. COM. & PFD.
CITIES SERVICE COM. & PFD.
FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACT. PFD.
STANDARD GAS & EL. COM. & PFD.
H.F.McConnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

Amer. Light & Traction
Bordens Condensed Milk Com.
Guaranty Trust Company
Moline Plow 1st Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Bordens M. Com. & Pf.
Sloss Iron & S. 6s, '20
Hanson & Doyle
30 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad.

Marlin Arms
STOCK & NOTES
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Cities Service
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Hendee Mnfg. Com. & Pfd.
Fisk Rubber Pfd. Old & New
Midwest Refg.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
150 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

THREE NEW SCHOOLS PLANNED BY BOARD

First Steps Taken to Relieve Overcrowding in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

TO CUT PART-TIME CLASSES

Coney Island to Get New Building Under Recommendations to be Made Tomorrow.

The Board of Education, acting as a committee of the whole yesterday, took the first steps to relieve the overcrowding in the public schools. It decided to make three recommendations to the board at its regular meeting tomorrow.

One was that Superintendent Snyder of the public school buildings prepare plans for new Public School 57, 180th Street, near Crotona Avenue, the Bronx. The Board of Superintendents does not favor the carrying out of the original plans that have been under consideration for several months. The sum of $543,474 was appropriated by the Board of Estimate on May 19, 1916, for the erection of this building. Probably no school in any part of the greater city is more urgently needed than this one. Public School 32, a short distance to the northward of the site of Public School 57, has a register of 4,129, with 1,975 sittings. The excess of register over sittings is 2,153. There are seventy-one classes on part time, with a register of 3,095. Ninety-six classes are housed in forty-four rooms. Public School 32 has now three annexes, occupying eleven classrooms. These should be abandoned, it is claimed.

Public School 44, at Prospect Avenue and East 176th Street, six blocks southward from School 57, has an excess of 1,155 pupils over the sittings. Seventy classes are housed in forty-five rooms on a duplicate plan of organization. The erection of School 57 is imperatively needed, it is asserted, in order to eliminate many of the objectionable features of the duplicate school plan as organized in Schools 32, 44, and 45.

The Board of Superintendents recommended that the new building should be of forty-eight classrooms to accommodate both boys and girls from kindergarten to 8-B grades inclusive. In addition to standardized auditorium kindergarten, domestic science room, elementary woodworking room, music room, study room, and library it should contain a sewing and dressmaking room, a drawing room, a manual training room, and the usual offices and teachers' rooms, a medical room, a dental clinic, and shower baths.

Another recommendation to the Board of Education is that a building for new Public School 29, Henry, Harrison, and Baltic Streets, Brooklyn, be designed on the plans of Public School 93, Queens. The site for this building was acquired on June 2, 1917. The present public school is housed in one of the oldest school buildings in Brooklyn, being located at the corner of Columbia and Amity Streets. It is unsuitable for school purposes, not having been erected originally for them. It was built in 1865. It has inadequate play space, both indoor and out. It now contains twenty-one classes, between 1-A and 6-B. The new school will have more central location and will give relief to Public Schools 6, 15, 46, and 58, in which group the register exceeds the sittings by more than 1,200. There has been a steady growth in the population in these schools within the last four or five years.

If Public School 29 is erected without delay, it is claimed that it will not be necessary to build an addition to Public School 6. It will have forty-eight classrooms for boys and girls of all elementary school grades and in addition for classes of the ninth year. The roofs of the auditorium and of the main building could be constructed for playground purposes.

The third recommendation is that an additional building be erected for Public School 80, East Seventeenth Street, near Neptune Avenue, Coney Island. The sum of $310,230 was appropriated on May 18, 1917, for this purpose. This school has probably the worst condition of overcrowding of any school in Brooklyn at the present time. The register is 2,556, with 1,099 sittings. There are fifty-three classes in twenty-three rooms and 2,048 children are on part time. No relief can be afforded by transferring any of these pupils to any neighboring schools. The present school building has not an auditorium, a gymnasium, nor a workshop.

There will be another meeting of the committee of the whole at 3:30 P. M. on Friday.

STOP ON WOODEN SHIPS.

Lumber and Labor Shortage Only Temporary, Piez Explains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Stoppage of the wooden shipbuilding is only temporary and is due to the lack of material and labor, Charles Piez, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, today told the Senate Investigating Committee. Lumber could be delivered to Pacific Coast yards, he said, but vessels under construction in the East must be completed as quickly as possible, and available material is being sent to the Atlantic Coast and Gulf.

There is not enough material in sight to build the 400 wooden ships contracted for, Mr. Piez said. Friction between Government agencies supplying spruce timber for the Aircraft Board and those trying to get out timber for shipbuilding Mr. Piez hoped to settle through an investigation the fleet corporation recently began. Investigators already have been sent to the far Western timber fields, he said.

Senator Jones contended that some of the Pacific yards which soon would complete ships should receive new contracts, but Mr. Piez said that no new contracts would be given at this time.

Henry Howard, Director of recruiting service for merchant marine, told the committee that he believed there would not be a shortage of officers or men to man the new ships as they came from from the yards. He outlined an extensive plan of training now being prosecuted.

The committee expects to hear William Denman, ex-Chairman of the Shipping Board, tomorrow.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	17	18
Bay State Gas	9	10
Begole	70	75
Bingham Min.	9¾	10
Boston Ely	65	75
Bost. & Mont.	43	45
Butte & Lon.	10	12
Butte & Det.	16	20
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2
Calaveras	1	1⅛
Crown Res.	18	22
Con. Arizona.	1⅛	2
Cortez	5	10
Champ. Cop.	6	8
Chief Cons.	2	2⅛
Eagle & B. B.	2	2⅛
Earl-Eagle	4	5
Fortuna	5	7
Gold Lake	2	5
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17½
Houghton	50	70
Homa Oil	57	62
Humboldt	60	75
Iron Blossom	45	50
Iron Cap	18¾	19
Jerome Verde	70	75
La Rose	30	35
Majestic	28	30
Mex. Metals	30	32
Mojave Tung.	5	6
New Baltic	90	1⅛
Nat. Z. & L.	18	20
New Cornelia	16¼	16¾
Nevada Doug.	95	1
Nixon Nevada	1 1/16	1⅛
Oneco	30	40
Onondaga	15	25
Ray Hercules.	3⅜	3⅞
Rilla	1⅛	2½
S. W. Miami, part paid	75	1
S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1⅛
Un. Verde Ex.	36	36½
Victoria Min.	1⅛	2
Yukon Gold	1¾	2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Brier Hill Steel	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Brier Hill Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
National Biscuit	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
National Biscuit pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 16
Pullman Co.	2	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Claude Meeker, 71 Broadway, has issued a circular describing the Ohio Cities Gas Company.

R. C. Megargel & Co. have issued a review of the railroads under Government control in their bi-monthly publication, "Securities Suggestions."

A. A. Housman & Co. have prepared a circular treating of coffee as a peace commodity.

WAR AIDS SOUTH AMERICA.

Trade with United States Now More Than Double That in 1913.

The extent to which the European war is welding trade relations between the United States and South America was indicated in a statement made public yesterday by the National City Bank, which showed that trade of this country with South America in the calendar year 1917 was two and one-half times as great as in 1913. Imports from South America in 1917 aggregated $575,000,000, against $198,000,000 in 1913, while exports in 1917 exceeded $300,000,000, against $147,000,000 in 1915, and only $91,000,000 in 1914, the year in which the war began. South America's total imports in 1913 were about $1,000,000,000, while in 1914 they were but little more than $600,000,000, and have shown only very slight increases since.

The large increase in imports from South America occurred chiefly in wool, hides, copper, and nitrate of soda. The wool imported from that continent in 1917 aggregated approximately $160,000,000, against about $6,000,000 in 1913; nitrate of soda approximately $60,000,000 in 1917, against $22,000,000; copper about $70,000,000 in 1917, against $27,000,000 in 1913; cocoa about $17,000,000, against $5,000,000 in 1913, and tin approximately $4,000,000 in 1917, against nothing in 1913. In exports cotton cloths aggregated for 1917 approximately $10,000,000, against $3,000,000 in 1913; tinplate, $10,000,000 in 1917, against $500,000 in 1913, while coal in 1917 amounted to $5,000,000, compared with $1,000,000 in 1913.

CORN CROP MUST BE MOVED.

Governors Wire McAdoo to Act Lest Much of It Be Lost.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Telegrams from the Governors of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and Kansas, declaring that unless the corn crop is moved within the next few weeks much of it will be lost, were laid before Director General McAdoo today by Representative McCormick of Illinois, who requested that a practical railroad man be appointed to take charge of moving it.

Governor Lowden of Illinois telegraphed that practically 80 per cent. of the Illinois corn crop would have to be moved within the next few weeks or there would be serious loss. From Iowa Governor Harding telegraphed that practically no corn in his State had been shipped, or even stored in elevators.

"We should have every car possible in the State for moving our corn," he added.

Governor Goodrich of Indiana sent word that only 5 per cent. of Indiana's corn crop has been moved, and that 60 per cent. of the State's harvest of 2,000,000 bushels still was on the farms, and only 1 per cent. in the country elevators.

Ohio, according to Governor Cox, has marketed 20 per cent. of its corn crop and 75 per cent. is still on the farms.

Governor Capper telegraphed from Kansas that only 10 per cent. of the State's merchantable corn crop had been moved, and less than 10 per cent. was in the country elevators, which must be moved before March 1.

Nebraska is the only State where the corn situation is normal, according to these reports.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97¼
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	97¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg.	96½	97¼
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, Panama, '36, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg.	82	86
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	82	86

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95¾	96⅛	95¾
4½s June, 1965	95¾	96⅛	95¾
4½s Mar., 1963	95¾	96⅛	95¾
4½s Nov., 1957	96	96½	96
4½s May, 1957	96	96½	96
4¼s Mar., 1960-80	89½	90⅜	89½
4¼s April, 1966	89¾	90⅜	89¾
4¼s Mar., 1964	89¾	90⅜	89¾
4¼s May, 1962	89¾	90⅜	89¾
4¼s Sept., 1960	89¾	90⅜	89¾
4s May, 1959	86½	87¼	86½
4s Nov., 1958	86½	87¼	86½
4s May, 1957	86½	87¼	86½
4s Nov., 1956	84½	86	84½
4s Nov., 1955	84½	86	84½
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
3½s May, 1954	77	79	..
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..
The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s 1918	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Aetna Expl.	7⅛	6¾	6⅞
50	A.-B.Mfg.pf.	20	18	18
500	‡At. Fr. &S.	2	2	2
100	‡Car. L. & P.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Chev. Motor.	108	105	107
1,500	‡Cup. Sulph.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Curtiss Aero.	26	26	26
425	‡Elec. Gun.	⅝	9/16	9/16
300	†Hall Signal	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
100	Interc. Rub.	9	9	9
150	‡Int. Trad.	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Marc. of A.	3½	3½	3½
400	N. Y. Tran.	17¾	17¼	17¼
900	‡Prud. Pict.	6	6	6
500	‡St. Jos. Ld.	15¼	15	15¼
2,500	Smith M. T.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
1,200	S. Bt. v.t.cfs.	13½	12¾	13
1,000	Tri. F. v.t.cfs.	11/16	11/16	11/16
900	U. S. Stmp.	5	4⅞	5
3,300	‡Un. Motors	22⅛	21	22
500	‡Wr.-M. Air.	6⅞	6¾	6⅞c

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Ang.-Am. Oil	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
2,000	Do rights.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	St.O.of Cal.	235	234	235
10	St.O.of N.J.	550	550	550
40	St.O.of N.Y.	271	268	271

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†‡Am. Oil	19	19	19
9,600	†‡Am.Ven.O.	12	10	12
800	‡Barn.O.& G.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
5,000	†‡Bos.-Wyo.	24	23	24
2,500	‡Cos. & Co.	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	‡ Do pf.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2,800	‡Crown Oil.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
2,700	Cumb.P.& R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,200	†‡Duthie Oil	60	57	59
9,200	‡Elk.O.& G., (a pros.)	3/16	⅛	3/16
1,000	‡Esmer. Oil.	3/16	3/16	3/16
200	‡Federal Oil.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,200	‡Glenrock Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
600	‡Han.O.& R.	7½	6⅞	7½
1,000	‡Houston Oil	49	48	48¼
200	‡Int. Petrol.	13½	13⅜	13½
4,000	‡Isl'd O.& T.	3¾	3⅝	3¾
4,200	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	3/16	⅛	⅛
300	‡Merritt Oil.	22½	22	22½
3,000	Met. Petrol.	⅝	½	9/16
10,000	†‡Midw. Oil.	116	108	115
5,000	‡ Do pf.	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
823	‡Midw. Ref.	108	104	108
2,000	M.Wells Pet.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,800	†‡N. W. Oil.	59	56	59
6,000	†‡Okla. Oil.	4	3½	4
2,000	†‡ Do pf.	13	13	13
2,500	Okla.P.& R.	7⅛	6⅞	7
700	Okmul.P.&R.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	†Omar O.&G.	33	30	33
1,000	†‡Over. Pet.	21	20	21
760	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	*5⅝	5⅛	5¼
85,000	†‡Queen Oil.	82	77	79
1,500	†R.R.O.& G.	¾	¾	¾
5,000	‡Rice Oil.	3/16	⅛	3/16
2,500	Seq. O. & R.	11/16	11/16	11/16
1,200	‡Stanton Oil	1 1/16	1½	1 1/16
5,500	‡Un. West. Oil	11/16	5/16	5/16
470	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	3⅞	3¾	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	A.-B. Col. M	½	½	½
1,500	†‡Atlanta	11	10½	10½
1,100	B. L. C. Co.	1	15/16	1
1,300	†Bos. & Mon.	45	44	45
3,200	‡Brad. C. M	½	½	½
1,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5,000	Butte Det't.	1/16	1/16	1/16
2,500	†‡Caledonia.	51	50	50
1,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
2,500	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4½
14,000	†‡C. S. M. & M., (a pr.).	97	97	97
200	‡Coco R. M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,000	Con. Cop. M.	5½	5¼	5⅝
500	‡Con.-Home.	25	25	25
110	‡Copper Val.	1	1	1
500	Cresson C. G	5⅛	5	5
10,000	‡Emma Con.	5/16	¼	5/16
500	First Nat. C	2⅛	2	2
200	†‡Fort. Con	40	40	40
1,875	‡Gibson Cop.	2 3/16	2 1/16	2⅛
1,500	‡Globe D. C.	15/16	⅞	15/16
650	†Gold. Con.	7/16	⅜	7/16
2,000	†Gold. Mer'r	4	4	4
1,400	†‡Int. Mines.	10	8	10
1,600	‡Iron Blos'm.	½	7/16	½
500	‡J. Verde, (a pros.)	¾	11/16	11/16
400	‡J.-Pres. C.	2½	2½	2¼
1,500	Josvig-K., (a pros.)	3/16	¼	3/16
1,500	†‡Jim Butler	70	67	67
1,500	†Jumbo Ext.	20	19	20
1,000	†‡Kewanas.	8	8	8
500	‡Kirk. Porph.	50	50	50
1,000	La. Con	½	7/16	½
800	Magma Cop.	40⅛	39	40⅛
1,700	†‡Marsh Min.	5⅛	5	5
100	Mason Val.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8,000	‡Monst. Chief	3/16	3/16	3/16
1,000	†‡Moth. Lode	26	26	26
1,500	†‡Nat. Leas.	5	5	5
1,200	†‡Nat.Z.& L.	19	19	19
650	‡New Cornel.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
500	‡Nicklas Min.	42	42	42
1,500	‡Nixon Nev.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
2,300	†‡Pole Star.	24	23½	23½
5,000	†Port'l'd Con.	34	32	34
3,200	†‡Provincial.	47	46	47
700	‡Rawley	2½	2	2½
800	‡Ray Hercules	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,700	†Rochester	32	31	32
2,500	†‡St. Nick. Z.	4	4	4
500	Std. Sil.-Lead	13/16	13/16	13/16
2,500	†Success	8½	8	8½
1,200	Tono. Ext.	1⅜	1 11/16	1 11/16
100	Unit. East'n.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,500	†‡Utica Mines	9½	9	9½
1,500	†W. End Con.	68	67	68
2,500	White Caps.	½	½	½
2,500	†Wilbert Min.	12	16	12

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	‡Am.T.&T. 1-yr. 6s, w.i.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2,000	‡Beth.Stl.5s 2-yr. notes	97¼	97¼	97¼
5,000	‡Can.Govt.5s	95½	95⅜	95½
5,000	‡Gen. Elec. 6s 2-yr. nts., '19	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
$4,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, '20	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
8,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	41½	40½	40½
5,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	47	47	47
27,000	‡W'house El. 1-yr. 6s, w.i.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Air Reduct'n.	70	76	70	76
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	5	2	5
Am. Writ. P.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Blumenthal	90	102½	90	102½
Do pf.	90	95	90	95
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½	16½
Butter.-Jul	38	45	42	45
B.-Am. T. c'n	17	18	17	18
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15	25
Do pf.	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Carbon Steel.	78	82	78	82
Carwen Steel.	8	9	8	9
Chal. Motors.	3	5	3	5
Do pf.	..	50	..	50
Char. Iron	7½	8	7½	8
Do pf.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
Cities Service	212	215	212	215
Cities S. pf.	73	75	73	75
Cramp Ship.	72	78	69	72
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Do pf.	50	75	50	75
Emerson P.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Everett H'y.	20	21	20	21
Free. Texas.	39	41	39	41
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Hall Sig. pf.	17	18	17	18
Havana Tob.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Do pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar.	37	42	37	42
Do pf.	95	100	95	100
Hupp. Motor.	2	2½	2	2½
Int. Lube Ch.	1	3	1	3
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½	9
Int. Motors.	10	14	10	14
Do 2d pf.	15	17	15	17
Key. T. & R.	12	14	12	14
Do pf.	11½	13½	11½	13½
Kirby Lumber	11	12	11	12
Do pf.	60	63	60	63
Kresge	70	75	70	75
Do pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat.	3	3¼	3	3¼
L.T. B. 1st pf	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	73	78	73	78
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Lukens Steel.	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Man. Transit.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Marlin Arms.	74	78	74	78
Maxim Mun.	11/16	¾	11/16	¾
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
Nash Motors.	75	85	75	85
Nat. Motors.	10	15	10	15
N. Y. Ship.	40	40½	40	40½
N. A. P. & P.	2½	3	2½	3
Peer. T. & M.	16	17	16	17
Poca. L. Coal	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck.	38	48	38	48
St.L.,R.M.&P.	31	35	31	35
Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
Stand. Motors	8½	9½	9	10
Todd Ship	72	75	72	75
Un. Zinc Sm.	1⅛	1¾	1⅛	1¾
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Do pf.	1⅛	2½	1⅛	2½
World Film.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
OIL STOCKS.				
Allen Oil	½	⅝	½	⅝
Beth. O. & G.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
Elk B. Pet.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Friar Oil	1/16	3/16	1/16	3/16
Hous. Oil pf.	65	70	65	70
Humble Goose	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Int. Pet'm.	13	13½	13	13½
Ky. Petrol	6	6¼	6	6¼
N. Y.-Okla. O.	1/16	3/16	1/16	3/16
Pierce Oil	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
Pa. Gasoline.	⅝	11/16	⅝	11/16
Sapulpa	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Savoy Oil	7½	8½	7½	8½
Southern Oil.	1½	2	1½	2
Sinclair Gulf.	16	18	16	18
Ventura Con.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
MINING STOCK.				
Booth	4	5	3	5
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	70	74	70	74

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Despite the frigid conditions on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange the market reflected strength throughout the session. The view was expressed that the coal conservation semi-holidays, ordered by the Government, would result in great ultimate benefit by straightening out the railroad and shipping congestion, so that industry could once more be resumed in normal fashion. The copper and smelting issues were especially firm.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. B. Sug.	77¾	75¼	77
80	Am. Can.	36⅝	36	36½
10	Am. C. & F.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
60	Am.H.&L.pf.	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝
50	Am. Linseed	30⅝	30½	30½
20	Am. Loco.	55⅞	55⅜	55⅞
670	Am. S. & R.	84½	83	84
1,070	Anac. Cop.	61⅞	61¼	61⅛
90	Bald. Loco.	60¼	59⅜	60¼
130	Balt. & Ohio	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
900	Beth. St'l B.	76¼	74⅜	75⅜
10	B'klyn R. T.	42½	42½	42½
90	Cal. Petrol.	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞
40	Can. Pacific.	140⅜	140	140⅜
280	Cent. Leather	66⅜	65⅜	65⅜
60	C.,M.& St.P.	43	42⅝	42⅝
10	C.,R.I.& P.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
90	Chile Copper	17	16½	17
60	Corn Prod.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
170	Crucible St'l.	55½	54⅜	55¼
50	Cuba Cane Su.	32⅜	31⅜	32¼
390	Dist. Secur.	37¼	36¼	36⅜
20	Erie 1st pf.	24	24	24
70	Gen. Elec.	132	131½	132
50	Gen. Motors.	111	110¼	110⅞
10	Inspir. Cop.	45	45	45
70	Int. Mer. M.	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
2,100	Do pf.	91	89	90
40	Kenne. Cop.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
690	Mex. Petrol.	93¼	90½	93¼
20	Midvale Steel	44¼	44¼	44¼
30	Mo. Pacific.	21½	21½	21½
20	N. Y. Cent.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
50	North. Pac.	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
10	Ohio C. Gas.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
200	Pennsylvania	46	46	46
50	Ray Copper.	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
610	Reading	73⅜	72¾	73
20	Rep. I. & S.	75⅞	75⅜	75⅞
20	Sinclair Oil.	34	33¼	33¼
50	South. Pac.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
10	South. Ry.	22½	22½	22½
20	Texas Oil.	149	148	149
285	Tob. Prod.	54¼	53	53⅞
50	Union Pac.	112½	112¼	112½
110	Un. Cig. St.	96⅜	94½	95⅜
30	U. S. Ind. A.	118⅛	117½	117½
10	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,990	U. S. Steel.	91⅛	90⅝	91⅝
90	Utah Copper	83½	82	82⅜
10	Westing. El.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
140	Willys-Over.	17⅜	17⅛	17¼
20	Wilson & Co.	58¼	58¼	58¼
	BONDS.			
$1,950	Liberty 3½s.	98.42	98.40	98.40
1,850	Do 1st 4s.	96.70	96.64	96.70
1,850	Do 2d 4s.	96.18	96.14	96.18
	MINING STOCKS.			
600	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10
400	Gold. Con.	.42	.42	.42
800	Jim Butler	.70	.70	.70
500	Kewanas.	.08	.08	.08
525	Ton. Ext.	1.75	1.62½	1.62½
600	Union Con.	1.00	.97½	1.00
300	West End.	.67	.67	.67

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
200	Cities Service pf.	73¼	72½	73	73⅛

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	14	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	68	70
Am. Gas & Electric	88	91
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	38	40
Am. Light & Traction	208	212
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	88	92
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¾	5⅛
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	63
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	12
Carolina Power & Light	30	33
Carolina P. & L. pf.	92	94
Cities Service	212	215
Colorado Power	22	25
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	31	33
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	62	64
Conn. Power pf.	85	90
Consumers' Power pf.	80	90
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	78	81
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric.	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	93	97
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92
Electric B. & S. pf.	88	92
Electric Properties	55	60
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	20	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98
Interstate Electric	35	40
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Miss. River Power	10	12
Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Northern Ohio Electric.	25	30
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	59
Northern States Power.	60	63
North. States Pow. pf.	86	88
Northern Texas Electric	48	53
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric.	33	34½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	82	83¼
Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98
Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Puget S. T., L. & P.	9	12
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	39	44
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light.	21	23
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	54	57
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Southern Cal. Edison.	80	82
South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	95
Standard Gas & Elec.	6	8
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	23
Tampa Electric	102	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	9	12
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
U. G. Improvement	80	89½
United Light & Rys.	27	30
United L. & Rys. pf.	60	63
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	81	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Western Power	9	11
Western Power pf.	40	45
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	93	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20.	97½	..
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	61	65
Appalach. Power 5s, '41	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s.	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s.	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	95
Col. G. & E. deb. 5, '27	67	72
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	97
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	89	92
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s.	95	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	74	76
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	85	95
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38.	80	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	99
Man. & S. Ry. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s.	67	69
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	94	96
N. O. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	90	94
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87	87½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	82	87
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100¼	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s.	83	89
P. G.& E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Puget Sound Trac., Lt. & Power 6s, 1919	97	98½
Roanoke W. W. 5s. '19.	95	96⅝
Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	89	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
U. S. R., R.& M. 6s, '25.	111	113
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32.	73	78
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98
Utah Securities 6s	83½	84½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
Western Power 1st 5s.	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93¼
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46.	89	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Con. Coal	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
15	Con. Power.	97	97	97
25	C.O.& G. pf.	4	4	4
1,785	Cosden	7	6⅞	7
63	Do pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Dav. Chem.	37	37	37
60	Houston Oil.	48¼	48	48¼
5	Do pf.	69½	69½	69½
8	Md. Casualty	75	75	75
80	M.& M. First Nat. Bank.	26½	26½	26½
175	Merch & M.	81	74	81
5	North. Cent.	70	70	70
10	Pa. Wat. Pow.	63	63	63
120	W., B. & A.	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Wayland Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	B., S. P. & C. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Con. Coal 6s.	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	82½	82½	82½
$1,000	Un. Rys. 1st 4s	75	75	75
5,000	United Rys. 6% notes	94½	94½	94½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
358	Ahmeek	81	78	78
70	Alaska Gold.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,120	*Ariz. Com'l	13⅜	12⅛	13¼
428	Cal. & Ariz.	64⅞	64	64
18	Cal. & Hecla	440	440	440
122	Cop. Range.	47	46½	46⅞
390	Davis-Daly	5⅝	5⅝	5½
60	East Butte.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	Franklin	4½	4½	4½
155	Isl'd Creek	52	51	51
415	Kerr Lake	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
10	Mason Val.	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Mohawk	59½	59	59½
15	Nipissing	8½	8½	8½
190	North Butte.	15	14½	15
25	Old Dom	43	43	43
25	Osceola	59	59	59
80	Pond Creek.	18	18	18
46	Quincy	72	72	72
50	Ray Con	23	23	23
30	Seneca	7½	7½	7½
100	Shannon	5½	5½	5½
50	St. Mary's Ld.	55	54½	54½
25	Super. & Bos.	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,010	U. S. Smelt.	46½	45½	46
198	Do pf	44⅝	44	44
20	Utah Copper	83½	83½	83¼
205	Utah Metals	2½	2¼	2½
70	Wolverine	34	34	34

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
13	Bos. & Alb.	125	125	125
16	Bos. Elev	37	37	37
75	Mass. El. pf.	9	9	9

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
18	Amoskeag	61	61	61
250	Am. Sugar	103¼	100	103¼
8	Do pf	108	108	108
459	Am. Tel.& T.	105⅛	104½	105
10	Am. Wool. pf.	92½	92½	92½
10	A., G.& W.I.	59½	59½	59½
10	Cumb. Pow.	39	39	39
12	Edison Elec.	138	138	138
27	Gen. Elec.	131¼	131	131¼
20	Mass. Gas.	80	80	80
15	N. E. Tel.	98	98	98
97	Swift & Co.	126	125½	126
41	Torrington.	46⅜	46	46
80	United Drug.	70	70	70
103	United Fruit.	118	117	118
502	United Shoe.	43	42½	43
30	Do pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
2,375	Ventura Oil.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
20	West. Union.	89½	89½	89½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C., B.& Q. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1,000	Pond Cr'k 6s	90¼	90¼	90¼
8,000	U. Fruit 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
5,000	Swift 5s	94¼	94	94¼
$13,000	Lib. 3½s	98.43	98.10	98.42
6,000	Do 4s, '47.	97.00	96.50	96.60
8,000	Do 4s, '42.	96.40	96.00	96.10

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,150	Booth Fish.	21¼	20⅜	21¼
60	Chi. P. Tool.	49½	49	49
20	Chi. T. & T.	175½	175½	175½
80	Lindsay L.	24¼	24¼	24¼
50	Mont'y pf.	107	107	107
145	People's Gas.	45⅝	44½	45⅜
334	Sears-Roe	151¼	147	151¼
258	Swift	126	125½	125⅝
997	Union Car'e.	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
25	Un. Paperb'd	15½	15½	15¼
440	Wilson	58⅜	57¼	57¼
55	Wilson pf.	98	97	98

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Chi. R. S. B.	55	55	55
3,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	94	94	94
2,000	S. S. E. 4½s.	81	81	81
$1,150	Liberty 3½s.	98.10	98.10	98.10
850	Do 1st 4s.	96.70	96.34	96.40
2,250	Do 2d 4s.	96.20	96.16	96.20

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Elec. Stor. B	50	49⅝	50
2,716	Lake S. Cp.	13⅞	13	13½
15	Lehigh Nav.	62	62	62
3	Penn. Salt M	83	83	83
104	Phil. R. T.	30	29¼	30
42	Phil. Trac.	71	71	71
60	Ton. Belm't.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
21	U. G. Imp.	70½	70¼	70¼
17	Union Trac.	41	41	41
15	Warwick I.	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Am. Gas.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$18,500	L. Sup. inc. 5s	48⅜	48	48½
2,200	Liberty 3½s.	98.00	98.00	98.00
1,500	Do 1st 4s.	96.90	96.50	96.50
3,500	Do 2d 4s.	96.20	96.00	96.00
$3,000	P. R. R. gen. 4½s, 1965.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1,000	P.C. 4s, '40 c'n	97	97	97
1,100	Phil. E. 1st 5s	96	95½	96
1,000	E. & P. T. 4s	72¼	72¼	72¼

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	13	*13½	13
Atlantic Refining	920	940	920
Borne-Scrymser	450	470	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	98	95
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	340	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	480	510	480
Crescent Pipe Line.	30	33	30
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	120
Eureka Pipe Line.	200	210	200
Galena Signal Oil.	130	135	125
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120
Illinois Pipe Line.	190	200	190
Indiana Pipe Line.	100	103	100
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13
National Transit	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180
Northern Pipe L.	100	105	100
Ohio Oil	330	335	333
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	48	43
Prairie Oil & Gas.	450	460	450
Prairie Pipe Line.	250	260	250
Solar Refining	290	310	290
Southern Pipe L.	175	185	175
South. Penn. Oil	285	295	285
S. W. Penn	95	105	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	232	237	230
Stand. Oil of Ind.	635	650	635
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	490	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	300	320	300
Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Stand. Oil of N. J.	547	552	545
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	268	273	270
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	420	440	420
Swan & Finch	100	105	100
Union Tank	84	87	84
Vacuum Oil	355	365	350
Washington Oil	27	32	27

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
American Cigar	90	95	87
Do pf.	85	[illegible]	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	173
Do pf.	93	98	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco.	155	175	155
Do scrip	120	125	115
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf.	100	104	100

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	40	44	40
American Brass	216	223	216
Atlas Powder	159	165	159
Do pf.	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	108	111	108
Bliss	..	450	..
Do pf.	75	83	75
Can. Found's F.	125	150	125
Colt's Arms	54	59	55
Du Pont	239	245	239
Hercules	240	247	240
Do pf.	112	115	112
Niles-Bement-Pond	112	117	111
Scoville Mfg.	415	450	415
Winchester Arms	..	700	..

PORTO RICO NO TERRITORY.

United States Supreme Court Reverses Ruling of Lower Tribunals.

WASHINGTON, Jan 21.—Porto Rican decrees holding that island to be an organized incorporated Territory of the United States, with the Federal Constitution in full force there, were today reversed by the Supreme Court.

The lower courts held that the passage of the Jones act by Congress, granting American citizenship to Porto Ricans, was the final act incorporating that insular possession in the United States as an organized Territory. Representatives of the island Government contended that despite the grant of American citizenship, the Jones act purposely avoided stipulating that the whole of the Federal Constitution was applicable there.

The proceedings resulted from the release of Carlos Tapia and José Muratti, charged with murder, the lower court holding that under the Constitution they could not be held for trial except under indictments.

100,000 OWN P. R. R. STOCK.

Books Show Largest Number of Shareholders in Road's History.

The recent decline of Pennsylvania Railroad shares stimulated investment buying, with the result that the company's stock books show more than 100,000 stockholders, the first time this level has been crossed in the history of the road. The company announced yesterday that the share owners numbered 100,038, of whom 49,492 were women. The total has increased 9,650 in the last twelve months, while the number of women who own Pennsylvania stock has increased 4,555.

The Pennsylvania has 9,985,814 shares of stock outstanding. All except 2.1 per cent. is now owned in the United States. The average number of shares owned by each holder is 99.82.

PENALIZES BOND CANARDS.

Senate Committee Reports Bill to Protect Liberty Loan Campaigns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A favorable report was voted by the Senate Judiciary Committee today on the bill to make a felony the circulation of false reports which might obstruct the sale of Government securities. The measure is designed to reach those responsible for confusing rumors set afloat during the Liberty Loan campaigns.

The committee also approved a bill to relieve Congress of the adjudication of private claims against the Government and decided to begin consideration next Monday of the Soldiers' and Sailors Civil Rights bill.

ST. LOUIS FUR SALE OPENS.

350 Buyers Attend First Day's Auction—Pay Higher Prices.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Total sales at the fur auction which opened here today amounted to $500,000, with 350 buyers from various sections bidding. Prices generally showed a sharp increase over those of a year ago.

A single shipment of 74,000 marrot pelts from Manchuria brought $60,000. Bidding on sealskins was lively, a shipment of dressed skins owned by the Japanese Government bringing 50 per cent. more than the market for the raw product. Silver fox, although selling at low prices, compared to the upward trend of bids for the medium skins, led the day's sales, 425 pelts bringing $125,000. The sales continues for five days.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Snow or rain Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Fla.—Rain and colder Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Ala.—Clearing and colder Tues.; fair Wed.

Miss.—Fair and cold Tues.; fair Wed.

Tenn., Ky., Ind., Mich., and Ohio—Snow Tues.; fair and cold Wed.

La.—Fair Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Tues.; fair Wed.

Okla. and Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill.—Snow Tues. Wed., fair and colder.

Mo.—Fair and colder Tues. and Wed.

Wis.—Snow Tues. Wed., fair and cold.

Minn.—Fair and colder Tues. and Wed.

Ia.—Snow and colder Tues. Wed., fair and cold.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. Wed., snow.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chalmers Motor Corporation

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Company, Room 607, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on February 5, 1918, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, of voting upon a proposed reduction of the capital stock of the Corporation from $7,060,000, consisting of 532,000 shares without any nominal or par value and 44,000 shares, with a preference as to principal of $100 each and as to dividends of $8.00 per share per annum, to $6,400,000, to consist of 400,000 shares without any nominal or par value and 44,000 shares with a preference as to principal of $100 each and as to dividends of $8.00 per share per annum, of amending the By-Laws of the Corporation and considering, and acting upon such other matters as may come before the meeting, in connection with the foregoing or otherwise.

The stock transfer books will be closed January 21st and opened February 6, 1918.

Dated, New York City, January 16, 1918.

HENRY E. BUTLER, Vice-President.
JACQUES S. COHEN, Secretary.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Jersey City, N. J.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, February 19th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the amendment of Section 1 of Article II. of the By-laws by reducing the number of directors, and the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the stockholders of the Company. The polls will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company, both preferred and common, will be closed at the close of business January 30, 1918, and will be reopened on the 20th day of February, 1918.

E. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 22, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 55 John Street, on Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms expire and for such other business as may come before them.

C. J. HOLMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

SYMINGTON FORGE CORPORATION
Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of Symington Forge Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CECIL PAGE, Secretary.
New York, January 21, 1918.

To the Stockholders of the Clarice Dress Co., Inc.:

TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the stockholders of the CLARICE DRESS CO., INC., will be held at the office of MAURICE L. SHAINE, the attorney for the company, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1918, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to be submitted to the stockholders by the Board of Directors of the said corporation to dissolve the corporation forthwith.

CLARA RUBENSTEIN, Secretary.
Dated New York, January 12th, 1918.

Association of American Horse Shows, Inc.

The annual meeting of members will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, at 12:00 o'clock noon on Tuesday, January 29th, 1918, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

PIERRE LORILLARD, Jr., Secretary.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 26 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 29, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 26 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 29, 1918, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of voting on a proposition to amend the Certificate of Incorporation of New York Transit Company to cover additional lines.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. January 18, 1918, to 10 o'clock A. M. January 30, 1918.

D. S. BUSHNELL, President.
GEORGE CHESEBRO', Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GASLIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gaslight Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 19, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 19, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 20, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Queens Place Realty Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Queens Subway Building, Long Island City, New York, on Tuesday, January 29th, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PARMELY W. HERRICK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Herrick-Parmelee Company, Inc., for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Queens Subway Building, Long Island City, New York, on Tuesday, January 29th, at 2 P. M.

M. H. LAUNDON, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of SCHOB & WIESER, INC., will be held at the office of company, 108 Park Row, New York City, Monday, January 28th, at 6 o'clock P. M.

HENRY SCHOB, President.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23511.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT BYARS, bankrupt.

Robert Byars was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 17, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on February 5, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the trustee herein will offer for sale at the final meeting of creditors herein, to be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 71 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 5th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, assets of the said bankrupt, consisting of the right, title, and interest of said bankrupt and estate in and to certain secret processes for the manufacture and compounding of beewax, cornauba wax, candelilla wax, ozokerite, ceresine, japan wax, montan wax, bayberry wax, paraffin, brewer's pitch and navy pitch.

Dated January 17th, 1918.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN FOX, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse Co., 6 First Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of general line of household furniture, comprising buffets, dressers, chiffoniers, china closets, tables, chairs, beds, &c.

GEORGE E. WELLER, Receiver.
ALEXANDER LEVINE, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB FEINER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 54 South Main St., Port Chester, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and men's furnishings, shoes, hats, fixtures, &c.

JOSEPH DE CARO, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. EHRLICH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,285 Bathgate Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and gents' furnishings, dry goods, fixtures &c.

JEROME F. DONOVAN, Receiver.
GINZBURG & PICKER, Attorneys for Receiver, 116 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RESNEK SHAPIRO & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the bove bankrupt, consisting of woolens, &c.

STEPHEN MACHCINSKI, Trustee.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Attorney for Trustee, 64 Wall Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,311.—In Bankruptcy.—RICHARD ROTH, Bankrupt.

Notice is given that Richard Roth, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 25th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

RESORTS.

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REAL ESTATE FIELD

The real estate market practically suspended operations in observance of the shutdown order. Some brokers and managers called at their offices to take care of mail and attend to other routine matters, undeterred by the lack of heat or elevator service.

Few stayed, however, for any length of time and holiday inactivity prevailed generally. There were no sales in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesrooms; in the Bronx, two foreclosed properties passed into the hands of plaintiffs.

The Registers' and County Clerks' offices were open for the transaction of business and the filing of papers, but the number of recorded instruments showed a marked decrease. There were no plans filed for new buildings in Manhattan or the Bronx, nor for alterations involving $5,000 or more.

Bronx Apartment in Deal.

In the Bronx, the five-story apartment house, with six stores, at the southwest corner of Barretto Street and Southern Boulevard was sold by the Henry Morgenthau Company to the Aron Realty Company. The property covers a plot 77 by 105 and was held at $110,000. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz negotiated the sale.

Sales on Columbia Heights.

The seven-story apartment house at 183 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, has been sold, through Z. D. Berry, to a Manhattan client. The building is of modern design and accommodates one family to the floor. The same broker sold recently the Hotel Touraine, on Clinton Street, and other properties in the immediate neighborhood.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Max Wollner to a client for investment the three-story store and apartment building at 4,422 Fifth Avenue.

Thomas Williams, builder, sold through Frank H. Malone the one-family, semi-detached dwelling just completed 967 Seventy-fifth Street Parkway, to a client for occupancy. Mr. Malone reports that the seller has sold four similar houses during the last two weeks.

William C. Albert sold to a client of R. A. Schlesing the six-family tenement at 245 Grove Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Merrill Drop Hammer Company sold to the Riverhead Eastern Oil Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., a plot 118 by 389 feet, on Newtown Creek, 175 feet north of Arbold Street, Newtown.

M. Lisson sold to J. C. Grace of Brooklyn the dwelling on the northwest corner of Boulevard and Neptune Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

The E. C. Williams Corporation sold to A. T. McCafferty of Brooklyn, a plot 100 by 261 feet on the southeast corner of Haverkamp Street and Forest Avenue, Ridgewood.

The Comiskey Home Company, Inc., sold to J. B. Reimer, a plot 100 by 187 feet, on the northwest corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Bell Place, Ozone Park.

New Jersey.

L. Covert sold for T. M. Ruane a Queen Anne cottage on Jefferson Avenue, near Madison Avenue, Cresskill, N. J., covering a plot 100 by 130, to Mrs. Lilliam Clabundi, who will occupy. The property is near Camp Merritt.

Lease Former Home of Silk Exchange Club.

The Bowantroc-Schley Company leased for the estate of James B. Haggin, represented by Lewis B. Preston, Inc., the entire twelfth floor at 487 Broadway, southwest corner of Broome Street, extending through to Mercer Street. These premises were for many years the home of the Silk Exchange Club, but have been vacant for about five years, since the exodus of the silk trade to the Fourth Avenue section. This space of 5,000 square feet will be occupied as executive offices and drafting rooms by the H. G. Vogel Company, installers of the Estey Automatic Sprinkler System, who for the last ten years have been at 12-14 Walker Street.

Commercial Leases.

The United Cigar Stores Company rented to Anthony Bussi a store on Broadway, adjoining the northeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway. Also store on Twenty-eighth Street to the Overland Silk Mills and the store immediately adjoining to Samuel De Fillipi; also rented to Louis Yalem and Abraham Getzoff the store and basement in 109 West Twenty-third Street, immediately west of Sixth Avenue. The lessees will make extensive alterations and conduct a restaurant.

The Cary Spring Works, located at 242 West Twenty-ninth Street for the last sixty years, are enlarging their quarters, and through the Cross & Brown Company have leased the store and basement, 50 by 125, adjoining at 244-46 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a term of years.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., leased the store and basement at 877 Broadway to A. A. Smith & Son, an underwear and knit goods commission concern, for a term of years.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., and A. J. Harrington leased to the American Chicle Company for the American Bar Lock Company the entire building at Borden Avenue and Heywood Street, Long Island City, for a term of years, with an option of purchase. The building is 75 by 180, one story in height, and will be used by the American Chicle Company as an experimental laboratory and for the refining of gum.

Lakin & Dinkelspiel leased for Nellie Lyon the entire building at 158 West Forty-sixth Street, for a term of years, to the Hotel Workers' Club, which will occupy after extensive alterations.

Brooklyn Brokers Meet Today.

The Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will hold an important meeting in the board rooms, 189 Montague Street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Matters relating to the change in rates for commissions on sales, rentals, &c., will be discussed.

Recent Buyers.

Harry Smith and John F. Ulrich are reported to be the real buyers of the six-story warehouse at 148 to 150 West Ninetieth Street, sold recently by the Edmund Dealy estate. They control the Standard Storage Warehouse Company.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening, Jan. 24, at 147 East 125th Street.

Brooks & Momand placed for the Clairmont Realty Company, subsidiary of the B. F. Keith Theatre Company a first mortgage loan of $165,000, covering their holdings at 202-208 West Ninety-sixth Street and 203-209 West Ninety-fifth Street, consisting of eight apartment houses, with a frontage of about 125 feet in each street.

James Frank, First Vice President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, who is Secretary and counsel to a number of real estate companies, has become Secretary and Treasurer of the M. Morgenthau Jr., Company, succeeding Remsen Darling, retired.

SOUTHERN STATES.

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Open all year. Excellent health resort. MT. POCONO, PA.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

219th St, 710 East, s s, 81 ft e of White Plains Road, 100x114; W. C. Arnold against Johanna Brisnihan et al.; Action 1; W. C. Arnold, attorney; due, $7,112.09; taxes, &c., $3,000.10; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

219th St, 720 East, 181 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x114; same against same; Action 3; due, $3,886.84; taxes, &c., 138.40; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Parcel of salt meadow land and hummock on Givans Creek, Baychester; Mary Manda against G. D. Hawes et al.; Gustav Gunkel, attorney; due, $6,618.48; taxes, &c., $4,694.39; withdrawn.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LOTS 221 to 224 inclusive, Map 278 in Bronx, partition action Moller v. Godwin; Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to James J. Mayer Realty Co., 119 West 10th St, partition sale, Nov. 27, 1917, rerecorded in Bronx Jan. 10, 1918; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$4,000

LOTS 209 and 210, Map 278 in Bronx, partition sale, Nov. 27, 1917, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1,250

MOTT ST, 228, e s, 201 ft s of Prince St, 26.3x93.1; Rose Bockar to Joseph A. Barrett, 67 West 73d St, mtg $30,000, Jan. 19; address, 42 Broadway....$1

2D AV, e s, 20.5 ft s of 43d St, 20x81; Hyman and Esther Greenstone to Leah Greenstone, 262 West 83d St, mtg $9,000, Jan. 16; attorney, Robert Moers, 2 Rector St....$1

2D AV, 558, e s, 87 ft s of 31st St, 18.6x82; Hyman and Esther Greenstone to Leah Greenstone, 262 West 83d St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 16; attorney, Robert Moers, 2 Rector St....$1

2D AV, 539, w s, 18.5 ft s of 30th St, 17.6x65; Julia Singer to Bertha Gluck, 539 2d Av, Jan. 18....$1

7TH AV, 2,295, e s, 41.6 ft s of 135th St, 16.7x75, foreclosure Jan. 3; Richard F. Weeks, referee, to George F. Martens, at New Germantown, N. J., and Bertha C. M. Johnson, Roselle Park, N. J., trustees, Jan. 15; attorney, Thomas J. Farrell, 20 Vesey St....$12,000

29TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Julia Singer to Herman Rosenfeld, 1,962 3d Av, all liens, Jan. 18....$1

66TH ST, 213 West, n s, 550 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Hyman and Esther Greenstone to Leah Greenstone, 262 West 83d St, mtg $16,400, all liens, Jan. 16; attorney, Robert Moers, 2 Rector St....$1

77TH ST, 405 East, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Julia Singer to Bertha Gluck, 539 2d Av, Jan. 18....$1

115TH ST, 9 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Dec. 11, 1917; William Bondy, referee, to Mercy M. Plum, 110 East 55th St; attorneys, Silberberg & Davis, 256 Broadway....$15,000

Bronx.

EDWARDS AV, w s, 265.4 ft s of Balcom St, 106.1x79x100x45.3; Carrie Toelle to Hugo Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av, Jan. 19; attorney, Hugo Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 308.6x104.10; Dulcet Holding Corporation to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $287,000, Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

MARION AV, w s, Lot 90, map part of farm of B. Berrian; also land in New York County, (deed of trust;) Mary K. Shrady et al. to Edwin Kempton, 385 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, trustee, Jan. 16; attorney, E. Kempton, Jr., 385 Clinton Av, Brooklyn..$1

OGDEN AV, s w corner of Union St, 50x50; Ellen McDonald to Elizabeth Connell, 126 West 58th St, Dec. 11, 1917; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway....$100

PELHAM ROAD, e s, 73.11 ft n of Middletown Road, 50x90; Joseph Newman to Robert E. Walker, 2,537 Poplar St, Sept. 17, 1913; attorney, Mapes & R., 370 East 149th St....$1

187TH ST, 753 East, n s, 32.9x98x25x99.6. Edmund D. Hennessy, referee, to Maria Spica, 2,389 Lorillard Place, correction deed, mtg $19,000, Jan. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Maria Spica to Ernest Bifulci et al., 2,753 Briggs Av, mtg $1,900, Jan. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LOTS 221 to 224, partition map of 231 lots, Moller vs. Godwin, rerecorded in Bronx Jan. 10, 1918, Jan. 3; James J. Mayer Realty Co. to Joseph M. Callahan, 1,037 Ogden Av, Bronx, as referee, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$2,600

LOTS 209-210, same map in Bronx, rerecorded in Bronx Jan. 10, 1918, Jan. 3; Harry Stone to Joseph M. Callahan, 1,037 Ogden Av, as referee in partition action, Moller vs. Godwin, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$625

53D ST, 221-223 West, n s, 147.9 ft w of Broadway, 50x200 10 to s s of 54th St (238-40 West,) Jan. 19; Emil Seelig to A. Leipzig, 50 West 77th St, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $140,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$6,000

101ST ST, 118 West, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, Jan. 19; William P. Canavan to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c..$4,000

130TH ST, n s, 273.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n e 64.10 to former centre line of Byrd St x n w 5x n e 121x n w 22.5x s w 120.11x s e 4.11x s w 78.3 to st x e 28.2 to beginning, Jan. 19; Grace Covert to Bankers Trust Co., 501 5th Av, trustee, of will of George H. Moller, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St....$5,000

Bronx.

EDWARDS AV, w s, 265.4 ft s of Balcam Av, 106.1x79.10x100x44.3; Hugo Wabst to Carrie Toelle, 2,871 Grand Concourse, Jan. 19, due January, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Timme & K., 149 Broadway....$3,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 308.6x104.10; Delta Holding Corporation to Dulcet Holding Corporation, 73 Nassau St, Jan. 15, due May 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$16,000

LOT 155, same map; same to same, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, same....$2,665

LOT 188, map of Laconia Park; Gaetano Alaimo to Paolo Mele, 1,418 Oakley St, Jan. 5, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Canchetti, 192 Bowery....$212

LOTS 99 and 100, map of part of Trask estate; Tommaso Giordano to Giovanni Pingitore, 79 Macdougal St, Jan. 19, 3 years; attorney, C. P. Halleck, 909 East 180th St....$2,500

LOTS 211 to 214, map of Godwin estate; Alex. McLane to Jos. M. Callahan, referee, 1,037 Ogden Av, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co....$5,390

LOTS 34A and 35A, same map; same to same, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, same....$2,210

LOTS 83 and 84, same map; same to same, Jan. 3, 3 years; attorney, same....$2,600

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 177th St, 40.7x10x88.2x110; Erminie M. Carruthers to Paul V. Jennings, 3 West 84th St, prior mtg $17,500, Jan. 19, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. V. Jennings, 3 West 84th St....$7,000

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 175 ft s of 171st St, 135x95; Edward R. Poerschke to German Exchange Bank, 330 Bowery, Jan. 19, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway....$15,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

7TH ST, 54 East, mtg $25,000; Howard Willets et al., trustees, to Richard Jost, 231 Lenox Road, Brooklyn; attorney, Jacob Rutz, 230 Grand St....$25,000

87TH ST, s s, 97.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 108x100.8, mtg $30,000; Benjamin Mordecai, trustee, to Rotary Realty Co., 150 Lafayette St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$20,000

118TH ST, 40 East, mtg $4,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Zachariah Jellison, 245 Carlton Av, Brooklyn; attorney, George D. Russell, Tribune Building....$3,000

123D ST, n s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Warwick Savings Bank of Warwick, N. Y., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St....$18,000

135TH ST, 120 West, 1-12 part and all title in mtg $24,000; Rosina Robinson to Isaac Silverberg, 226 Fairmont Av, Newark, N. J., et al., exrs., &c.; attorneys, Myers & Sherwin, 299 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Aaron Silverberg to same, 1-12 part, all title; attorneys, same..$1

SAME PROPERTY, two assignments; Charles and Isaac Silverberg to same, two assignments each, 1-12 part; attorneys, same....$1

THOMPSON ST, 228; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Louise Hennessey, 136 East 94th St; address, 160 Broadway....$8,000

SAME PROPERTY; Domenico and Frank Tipaldi to Louis D'Angelo, 351 West 114th St, and another; attorney, William J. Carey, 320 Broadway....$7,000

Bronx.

134TH ST, 535 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Lillian B. Ryder, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; attorneys, Olcott, B. & McManus, 170 Broadway....$1

RECORDED LEASE.

Bronx.

With name and address of lessee.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 959, store, &c.; J. F. M. Co. to Long Hat Stores, a corp., 621 Broadway, 3 years from May 1, 1918, Oct. 25, 1917; attorney, Long Hat Stores, a corp., 621 Broadway....$2,400 to $2,600

LIS PENDENS.

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,439; Delia Kearney Huss against George W. Muller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Knox & Deignan.

LOTS 29 and 30, part of, map of village of Eltonia; Jane E. Reynolds against James Reynolds, Jr., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Howlett.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, 1,489; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp. against S. V. C. Hamilton, owner, renewal....$600

15TH ST, 7 East; Max Levin against Society of the Commonwealth Centre, owner; Clark & Appelman, contractor....$120

Bronx.

SEDGWICK AV, s w corner of 177th St, 77.4x141; Bronx Artificial Stone Works, Inc., against Edwin F. Branning, owner and contractor....$15,500

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,587; Mitchell Vance Co., Inc., against Russell Hotel and Restaurant Co. et al., Dec. 31, 1917....$290

Bronx.

136TH ST, 517 East; H. Greenberg & Sons against Luck Building Corp. et al., Sept. 7, 1916....$85

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 308x104; Overhead Kitchen Clothes Dryer Co. against Dulcet Holding Corp. et al., Aug. 21, 1917....$464

SAME PROPERTY; J. Resnik & Son against same, Aug. 18, 1917....$462

SAME PROPERTY; Gallo & Boscanelli against same, June 29, 1917....$11,700

SAME PROPERTY; Landsman & Soffin against same, June 28, 1917....$2,400

SAME PROPERTY; Kandel Concreting Co., Inc., against same, June 26, 1917....$1,400

SAME PROPERTY; Modern Tile Co. against same, June 25, 1917....$1,850

SAME PROPERTY; Wimple Electric Co., Inc., against same, June 23, 1917....$700

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 308x104; Gallo & Boscanelli against Dulcet Holding Corp. et al., June 23, 1917....$11,700

SAME PROPERTY; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc., against same, June 23, 1917....$675

SAME PROPERTY; Brand & Silverstein Iron Works against same, June 22, 1917...$5,093

SAME PROPERTY; Landsman & Soffin against same, June 22, 1917....$2,400

SAME PROPERTY; Church E. Gates & Co. against same, June 22, 1917....$3,954

SAME PROPERTY; Columbia Metal Box Co., Inc., against same, June 22, 1917....$524

SAME PROPERTY; Robinson Dumb Waiter Co., Inc., against same, Aug. 23, 1917..$236

SAME PROPERTY; Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., against same, Oct. 17, 1917....$533

We are directing our energies more and more to scientific management and renting of buildings. Incomes from such properties are what is left after the cost of running has been paid. There is usually a wide latitude for betterment. We have been able to reorganize and change conditions on many properties under our care, so as to materially increase the net return. Our examinations are exhaustive and constructive. Each department is in charge of a specialist, and the experience of our entire staff is at the service of our clients. A consultation costs nothing.

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Green (Hardwood) Cordwood

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Split kindling, 12-inch pieces, oak, hickory and chestnut, $3.00 per barrel.

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Dutch Colonial House, 8 rooms; all modern improvements; 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; near station; large, well-kept grounds; garage. Apply to owner: H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

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Biggest Country Place Bargain.

Beautiful 3-acre country place, South Shore, lawns, drives, magnificent views of Bay; main highway; residence cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, excellent neighborhood; $7500; worth double.

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66 choice, level acres, with station on property; all highway frontage, Merrick Road; commuting zone; finest section South Shore; suitable sub-division, speculation, $250 acre; terms. Wartime bargain.

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Title for $1,000, balance like rent. Price $7,750; plot 100x165; 10 big rooms, 2 baths; wide verandas, beautiful grounds, in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, golf, and country clubs, churches, schools, markets; on hilltop, with wonderful view; 5 min. walk to R. R. sta., 45 min. to N. Y. C., on D., L. & W. R. R.; splendid commutation. R. L. KILBY, 18 East 60th St., New York City, Tel. Plaza—4570.

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Price $7,000. Little cash; balance on very easy terms; no more than rent.

Charming 10-Room House, with 2 til. baths; huge living room, 30 feet long, with beautiful old-fashioned open fireplaces and spacious verandas are features; everything modern and new—electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; all conveniences. Compare with any $12,500 house anywhere. Photos of this and other houses on request.

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WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540

MOST COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS IN CITY.

NINE ROOMS—3 BATHS

Every modern improvement. Inquire Supt.

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Elevator, Hall Service, $75.

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1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.

42 E. 78TH ST.

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An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.

Maid Service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

Telephone 7640—Columbus.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,764. Notice is given that NATHAN BROWN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 27, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, January 21, 1918.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,514.—In Bankruptcy.—DENNIS G. DONOVAN, Bankrupt.

Dennis G. Donovan was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 17th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 5th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$300,000 AT 5% TO LOAN.

Amounts to suit. Prompt decisions.

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Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

14,000 ACRES NORTHERN MINNESOTA. Lightly timbered; no swamp; 75% A1 farm land; $50,000 all cash. Lambert Fairchild, St. Paul, Minn.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, January 25th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, one can containing sixty (60) pounds of pennyroyal oil, ("imitation pennyroyal oil containing approximately 82 per cent. of mineral oil.")

The oil will be on exhibition Thursday, January 24, 1918.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, January 19, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, Title VII, Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, I have seized and hold Eight packages Tungsten.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082 R. S. U. S., and Act of Congress approved July 31, 1912, I have seized and hold Two pieces Film depicting prizefight.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 2802 R. S. U. S., and Section 3, Paragraph H, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold three large diamonds set in one platinum lavalier.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE.

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14-room modern house, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

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TO SUBLET, ABOUT 4,000 SQUARE FEET IN ALBEMARLE BUILDING, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 24TH ST.; SUITABLE FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICES, SHOW-ROOMS, &c.; NEW BUILDING, EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT, INCLUDING LARGE FREIGHT ELEVATORS, LOW INSURANCE, MODERATE RENT, LONG TERM LEASE CAN BE OBTAINED. APPLY FOR FULL DETAILS, JONAS & NAUMBURG, INCORPORATED, 1,107 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE FARRAGUT 480.

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LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to show-room or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

4 modern stores, large and small, just completed, northwest corner Vandam and Macdougal Sts.; convenient for any line of business; will rent or lease. C. H. Van Aken Co., Inc., 148 West 4th St. Phone Spring 1137.

Building, 5-story and basement, 40x75, 17,500 sq. ft.; 100% sprinkler; electric elevator; steam heat; near Grand and West Broadway; rent $5,000. C. G. Keller, 109 West 23d.

Four light floors to let in loft building; steam heat and elevator. Apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., New York City. Telephone 521 Cortlandt, Wolins & Bull, Inc.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Loft, 75x75; excellent location; freight and passenger elevator; steam heat and electric. Apply premises, 50 Park Place, or your own broker.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 236 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Columbus Circle, (311 West 59th St.)—Store and basement, 22x100; double show windows; high ceiling. Apply on premises, or Rieser. Phone Madison Square 5350.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Broadway Building, 1,416 Broadway, corner 39th St.—Desirable offices to let; reasonable. Supt. or J. B. English, 1,531 Broadway.

49TH, 47 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Magnificent parlor floor, suitable dressmaker, furrier, any light business; very reasonable rent.

Loft wanted, 25x75, for woodworking, with steam power and steam heat. Mr. Reitzfeld, 841 Jennings St., Bronx, N. Y.

Will rent nice light, well heated office with private office partition. R 396 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—Showroom space in attractive office, with services. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1205.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat; elevator. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Single-room office near Broadway, anywhere between 14th St. and Columbus Circle; state rental and furniture. V 100 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Swannanoa.)—Five rooms and bath; see after 2. Mrs. Norris.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms and bath; every convenience. 9281 Murray Hill.

47TH, (near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, (floor,) four rooms, kitchenette, bath; all light; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

66TH, 139 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms and three baths, extra maid's room, to let for six to twelve months immediately. Phone mornings, 9 to 12, Plaza 7806.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, furnished, $60; city steam. Rhinelander 3179.

81ST, 75 EAST, corner Park Av.—Elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished, 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED apartments, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished apartments, two rooms and bath; elevator service.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., (26th.)—Handsomely furnished, exceptional living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; $200 monthly. Madison Square 7894. Hart.

11TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment; 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

12TH, 135 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor, electric light, bath, $70. Telephone 2788 Chelsea.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

57TH ST., 205 WEST, The Osborne.—Attractively furnished apartment; nine rooms and three baths; four master bedrooms. Address Q. C. Osborne.

58TH, WEST.—Exceptional 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; sublet; would divide. Columbus 6186.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two, four exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette; excellent location.

74TH, 103 WEST.—$55, studios, private baths, steam, electricity; $135, sunny housekeeping apartments.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, modern 8-room apartment; all outside rooms, light and sunny; at a great sacrifice on account of the lateness of the season; price $200 a month. Telephone 1923 Schuyler.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, entire floor, four-six large, sunny rooms; two baths; kitchenette; electricity; service; $110-$150.

91ST ST., 27 WEST, The Nouvell.—High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, three rooms; $30 to $90, including maid service; references absolutely necessary.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

110TH, (Riverside Drive.)—Six well furnished rooms. Morningside 4740. Apt. 25.

111TH, 532 WEST.—High-class, beautifully furnished 3-room, kitchenette apartment; exceptional opportunity; very reasonable; well heated. Apartment 53.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Two wonderful apartments of 4 and 5 rooms, furnished complete in every detail; exclusive, high-class house. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apartment 1.)—Attractively furnished warm, five-room apartment near Riverside; two beautiful front rooms. $100.

162D, 616 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; modern; elevator; block from Riverside; responsible party, with references; army officer leaving city; moderate rental. Apt. 67.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St.   Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

Refined young couple, with child of 5, would like to take an apartment in conjunction with doctor, they to take complete charge. J 218 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

North light studio and bath to let; handsomely furnished. Apply by 11 A. M., to 140 West 57th.

OVERLOOKING Riverside Drive, between 86th and 90th Sts.; two attractive, furnished, connecting rooms, with bath; references required. Telephone Schuyler 6190.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, well equipped; sublet afternoon, evening, office hours; West 78th. Z 224 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (95th St.)—Handsomely furnished five rooms and bath; grand piano, linen, silver; immediate possession. Coyle. Phone 6570 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131, (Cor. 85th St.)—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano, linens; for 2 or 3 months; $250 for month. Seen before 2. Phone 5528 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Handsomely furnished nine rooms three baths; grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver. Apt. 102. Phone 6570 Morningside.

THREE rooms, kitchenette, elevator. Phone 2806 Party M, Morningside.

TWO rooms, bath, and kitchenette; also larger apartments for rent. Phone 6958 Plaza.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, (220 Wadsworth Av.)—Bright, six rooms, artistically furnished; elevator. Smith.

WEST END AV., 826.—Handsome bachelor apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath; valet attendance. Riverside 3050.

Will sublease new exclusive studio apartment, near N. Y. Athletic Club, overlooking Central Park, 3 rooms, kitchenette, restaurant service; annual rent $2,100. O 196 Times.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Sublet to Oct. 1, 1919,
11th Floor, all outside rooms,
overlooking Hudson River.
Della Robbia, 740 West End Av.,
corner 96th St.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Brooklyn.

SUBLET attractive three-room and bath apartment, in Flatbush Garden Apartment, all modern improvements, well heated, to responsible party; rent $36. Phone Kenmore 2088.

Unfurnished—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

To lease from July 1 next, beautiful apartment, 20 rooms and 6 bathrooms, finely decorated; an entire floor; building covers 4 lots of land; northeast corner. Inquire for Mr. Breen, on premises.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

To lease, beautiful apartment of 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms, finely decorated, southern exposure; building 119 feet long on 58th St., northeast corner. Inquire for Mr. Breen on the premises.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, and 4 other small rooms.

Beautifully decorated first floor; business and living; just off 5th Av., East; high class. Murray Hill 6287.

High-class apartment or studios in wonderful private home on Madison Av.; all improvements; perfect service; yearly rentals; would furnish; references. P 57 Times.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Three large rooms, all modern, $75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

8TH ST., 15 WEST, (Washington Square section.)—8 large rooms and bath; finely kept house; only 4 families; refined tenants; only one apartment left. See janitor, No. 11, or E. Franklin, 71 East 59th.

51 WEST 12TH, sculptor's studio, $30; 2 rooms and bath, $55; one room and bath, $50. Chelsea 2877.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or profession; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.

EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two rooms, bath, in apartment hotel; maid service; restaurant in building; rent, $60 monthly; Apt. 3J.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452.—Five rooms, bath, elevator and hall service, $60. Apt. 66.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, FOR WAITING CLIENTS, apartments of three, four, and five rooms, fully furnished, in good locations on upper west side. Send full particulars to Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

MODERN four, five room apartment, 70th to 96th St. preferred; two in family; references. Room 3151, 120 Broadway.

Young lady wants studio, 1 or 2 rooms, preferably facing north, in refined neighborhood. V 98 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

THREE or four room apartment, all modern improvements, after Feb. 1; Washington Heights preferred. H. A. Dameron, 141 Broadway.

Four rooms, modern improvements, below 157th; residence or apartment; $35. A 537 Times Harlem.

Unfurnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; downtown; $60. R 260 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant steam heated rooms; electricity.

15TH, 108 EAST.—Attractively furnished large, bright room; open fireplace; private residence; call after Sunday after 10 o'clock; references.

31ST, 22 EAST.—Young man to share small furnished apartment; college graduate desired; $7 per week. Stuyvesant 2462. Couch.

47TH, 142 EAST.—Front and back parlors, together, separate; remodeled private house.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large single rooms; bath; private floor; gentlemen only. French.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor, single room, open fireplace; piano; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

7TH AV., 428, (Near Penn. Depot.)—Rooms, heated, single, $4; double, $6.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large room, open grate fire; kitchenette privileges; bath; single room.

11TH ST., 237 WEST.—2 sunny, single rooms, dainty apartment; steam, hot water; view; kitchen privileges. Evenings. Henry.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive suite, or separate, private baths; steam, electricity; select.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

40 WEST 58TH ST.

Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Medium-sized front room, running water, board optional; telephone, &c.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Cheerful rooms, business men; heat, hot water. King, Columbus 8218.

69TH, 72 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for one or two bachelors; comfortable, well-furnished suite, consisting of large living room, bedroom, and bath, electric light, telephone; private entrance; references. Apt. 2. Telephone 6453 Columbus.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large rear parlor, private bath, kitchenette; maid service; private house.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large room, private family; plenty heat; gentlemen; references. Columbus 8791.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; steam heat, electricity; references.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; $3 weekly; private family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Large front room, running water, electricity, phone, steam; conveniences.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished, sunny room; every convenience; warm.

72D, 302 WEST.—Warm, beautifully furnished front room, bath, electricity, private house; reasonable.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room, with bath, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

73D, 158 West.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway; elevated express.

73D, 155 WEST.—Large, warm room, adjoining bath; kitchenette; skylight room.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Skylight room; light and attractively furnished; Jap service.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front basement, light housekeeping; also single rooms; electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; very comfortable; phone; references; $8-$10.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room; private bath; small room, well heated; electricity, phone.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Large sunny room, private bath; other room, adjoining bath.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large, warm room, private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges; 2 small.

76TH ST., 42 WEST.—Unusually attractive double room; private bathroom.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large, light, furnished rooms to let.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, well heated; two windows; conveniences; men, couple; $6.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Medium sized room, southern exposure; $4 per week; telephone; references.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 316 WEST.—Two attractive rooms, single or double; bath adjoining; steam, electricity.

82D, 54 WEST.—One and two room suites, bath, kitchenette; also parlor floor.

83D, 15 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds, shower bath; warm house.

83D, 11 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or dentist; private house; all charges.

85TH, 207 WEST. — Two connecting front rooms, smaller rooms; elevator apartment. Telephone 1989 Schuyler.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; electricity, plenty heat, hot water; board optional.

86TH, (533 West End Ave.)—Large and small room; connecting bath; electricity; references.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath, large front room, running water.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, bath, kitchenette; electricity; cozy front parlor; $30-$45.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; room $5 to $15; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Pleasant hall room; private house; convenient subway, elevated; permanent party.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; southern exposure; refined house; reference.

92D, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, front suite; attractively furnished; all conveniences; suitable for doctor.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; private home; telephone.

93D, 146 WEST.—Perfectly appointed suite, room adjoining bath; every convenience; private house.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; southern exposure; small room; references; phone.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen; references.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; also entire floor, suitable doctor.

96TH, 125 WEST.—Sitting room, bedroom adjoining; single room; heat. Riverside 7903. Judge.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 43. Riverside 8494.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. 6B.

99TH, 306 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptional rooms, suite or separately. 1512 Riverside. Willis.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Two attractive connecting rooms; every modern convenience; a real home; gentlemen, couple. Simmons.

102D, 216 WEST, (Broadway.) — Beautiful, large room; elevator apartment; all conveniences. Kelly.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D SUBWAY.—Large, sunny room, private bath; suitable gentleman. Phone Riverside 992.

105TH, 160 WEST.—Corner, 3 windows; elevator, telephone; see to appreciate. Poole.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.)—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined private family. Starrett, Academy 1588.

111TH, 320 WEST.—For gentleman, in family of two; room, two windows overlooking park. Call evening, Apt. 11.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Nicely appointed room in select neighborhood for gentleman; one minute from subway; bath and shower; $8 per week. C. M., Apartment 2.

112TH, 521 WEST.—Pleasant room, high-class apartment, with congenial young couple; references required. Morningside 7240. Apt. 63.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive front suite; plenty heat; subway; reasonable; references. Dent.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Exceptionally warm room, private lavatory, $5. Apt. 31.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 63.

119TH, 414 WEST, (Riadell.)—Sunshiny room; heat; permanent or transient guest. Apt. 41.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive suite; sunny front room; small room; kitchen. Apt. 41.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large, single room; private apartment; $4.50; warm. Apt. 56.

149TH, 620 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, newly furnished, outside room, adjoining bath; good home with couple. 1D. 5529 Audubon.

149TH, 452 WEST.—To a girl, warm room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 83.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

AN OPPORTUNITY for two (gentlemen preferable) to secure two charming bedrooms, bath adjoining, in high-class house; homelike; convenient to 116th St. subway; small private family. Phone Morningside 5808.

DYCKMAN ST.—Elderly man; new house; newly furnished room, adjoining bath; private family; references. Call 9050 St. Nicholas. Apt. 4-G.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (118th St.)—Outside room, $4.50; elevator. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Handsomely furnished front room, overlooking Hudson; twelfth floor; $35 month one gentleman. Private telephone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 448, (116th.)—Two large connecting front rooms; also single rooms; private bath. Apartment 42. Phone Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 73.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive two-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Two small rooms in elegant house; reasonable.

STEAM-HEATED furnished rooms and parlor floor. V 112 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Room in apartment; light, heat, service, bath, and breakfast; $15. L. S., Box 189 Times.

WEST END AV., 438, (80th.)—Two attractive rooms, single or together, bath adjoining; suitable business woman or student; private residence.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive, sunny room or suite, private apartment. Schuy. 3283.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 326.—Light, cozy room in quiet, improved house; reasonable; telephone.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young Japanese banker wants a nicely furnished, sunny room, in a private family, on the west side, between 70th and 116th; state particulars. F 120 Times.

Gentleman seeks sunny room, Murray Hill section, private family preferred. F 142 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Army officer and wife desire living room, bedroom and private bath, in good locality, with board or near good boarding place. Z 255 Times Annex.

Young man, college graduate, Christian, desires single room between 70th and 105th Sts.; electricity. F 119 Times.

FURNISHED ROOM, bath, kitchenette, below 60th; details; permanent. V 114 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Attractive, double room, top floor, near bath; home table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity, all improvements.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.
Attractive, small rooms; table board; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms, top floor; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; private bath; also single room; board; references.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive pension; large, well furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine.

72D, 122 WEST.—Studio, suitable living room; private bath; also single; table guests.

72D, 314 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; adjoining bath; excellent home table.

72D, 261 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; also small room.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; steam, electricity; private phone.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Very desirable large room; excellent table; Southern cooking; table guests.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished second-floor suite; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, bath adjoining; excellent table; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual price; 1 small, 1 large room, steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
Large, sunny room; private bath.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 53 West.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen, business people preferred; excellent cuisine.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small, warm rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large room; private bath; one single room; parlor dining; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

87TH, 138 WEST. — Comfortable, large room, other rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small boarding house; references. Riverside 8511.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; table guests accommodated.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small steam heated rooms; southern exposure; excellent Southern cooking.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large, smaller room; superior home table; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; table guests.

118TH, 560 WEST. — Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

144TH, 520 WEST.—Exclusive apartments; large, luxurious front room, board, gentleman, $15.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

BROADWAY, (Corner 111th St., 545.)—Handsomely furnished room, bath; board; private American family. Phone Cathedral 8947.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (corner 112th.)—Room, suitable couple, with board, near bath. Rogers.

ELEGANT large room for couple; elevator; subway; substantial board. Fisher, Morningside 3443.

MADISON ARMS,
41, 43, 45 West 58th St.; elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (corner 94th.)—Gentleman may obtain excellent accommodations in small family; bath adjoining; unexcelled cuisine. Apartment 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH.
Large, attractive, well-heated room; twin mahogany beds; hot and cold water; home cooking. 601 West 110th. Apt. 3N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46.—Very desirable, attractive suite; two rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Suite, 2 rooms, overlooking Drive; piano; excellent board. Payne.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 541, (86th.)—Large, single rooms; table guests; parlor dining; social surroundings.

WEST END AV, 301, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Catholic young woman, room, or board and room, in refined, cultured family, centrally located; share apartment. V 97 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN, 1917, five passenger. Cost $1,050. Our price $425.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring; big reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, OVERHAULED.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,698 B'WAY.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 7-passenger limousine, almost new. Apply Furniture Store, 169 Smith St., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS light 6, 5-passenger; in good condition. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CHANDLER

USED CARS,

GUARANTEED, OVERHAULED, AND REPAINTED.

MODEL '17—7-PASS. SEDAN.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. LIMOUSINE.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. LANDAULET.
MODEL '17—4-PASS. COUPE.
MODEL '17—4-PASS. "CHUMMY" RDSTR.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 HUDSON 7-PASS., NEW, $1,400.
1916 OAKLAND 5-PASS. TOURING.
1916 OAKLAND 7-PASS. TOURING, 8-CYL.
1916 CHALMERS 5-PASS. TOURING.
OTHER STANDARD MAKES.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
62D ST. & BROADWAY.

CHEVROLET.—Electric starter, light demountable rims, extra tire; light and economical. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CHEVROLET.—Bargain; late 1917 touring; self-starter, electric lights, demountables; any demonstration; $265. 227 West 145th St. Telephone 5671 Audubon.

DODGE TOURING,
late model; complete; extra tires; bargain for quick cash. 305 West 79th St.

DODGE, 1917, five passenger, tires like new. Many extras. Price $575.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six touring; run 5,000 miles; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUPMOBILE demonstrator, five passenger, new, 200 miles. Bargain.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE, brougham, latest model. Cost $2,850. Our price, $1,200.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 5-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors. Circle 1872.

HUPMOBILE sedan, Houk wire wheels, late model; cost $1,975. Our price, $975.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

KISSEL-KAR, 5-passenger; lots of extras; A1 mechanical condition. Harlem 2683.

HUPMOBILE, model 32, touring. Price $300.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

LANCIA 1916 Special, 4-pass.
LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE limousine; body just repainted; everything overhauled; extra touring body; gentleman compelled live in South account health will sacrifice. Z 253 Times Annex.

LOCOMOBILE, model 6-48, 1913 touring, electric starter. Cost $5,000. Our price, $400.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

MARMON 1917 touring; also roadster and brougham; bargains. Cook - Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

OAKLAND, model 6-48, 1914 touring. Cost $1,825. Our price, $400.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, 8-cylinder, five passenger, slip covers, bumper, spot light, new tires and one extra. Price $550.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

OLDSMOBILE for sale; contract for new car; any eight-cylinder model may be selected at showroom and purchased at a discount. Dr. Beebe, 417 Park Av.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLAND Country Club, 1917 model, first class condition, $550. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

OVERLAND, 1916, model 83-B, five passenger; run 4,000 miles. Price $400.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

OVERLAND SEDAN, 1917, Model 85-6; choice all-year car; manufacturers' equipment and guarantee. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

OVERLAND coupe, 1915, four-passenger; run 5,000 miles; price $600. L. J. Rousselot, 115 Broadway. Phone 8160 Rector.

OVERLAND five passenger touring, 1916 model, fully equipped, electric starter, first-class condition, $350. Malone, Barclay 9937.

PACKARD 1917 touring car; also 1918 brougham; bargains. Cook - Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW two-ton truck for sale; mileage less than 3,000; truck delivered May 31, 1917? complete with stake body, $2,750. The Modern Garage Co., Titusville, Penn.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REGAL, 1916 roadster; cost $1,025. Our price, $325.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

REO 1917, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger; fine condition; $550. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

REO, 1916, 4 cylinder, 5 passenger; quick, $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE brougham; also touring and sedan; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916; newly painted; bargain; overhauled. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system, overhauled. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "38" landaulet, extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915 special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,698 B'way.

S. V. G., 1915, town car; must sell at once; cost $4,500, fully equipped; $1,000; any kind of demonstration. Phone Distillator, Madison Square 2380.

S. G. V. beautiful town car, latest model; rare bargain. F. D. Homan, 211 West 58th.

STEARNS KNIGHT Sedan, "Light 4"; the finest investment; more desirable than most new cars; roomy, aluminum body; newly painted gray and black; sold with binding guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,560; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT 5-passenger touring; new paint; exceptional value. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

WILLYS-KNIGHT Special Speedster; snappy and fast. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
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1917 HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
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1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
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CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
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Open Sundays and Evenings.
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1917 REO Three-passenger Roadster.
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All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

TOURING CARS.—Several 5 and 7 passenger cars, completely equipped; fine conditions; big values. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

SEDANS.—We have numerous models of closed cars, all weather Sedans and coupes, that we will sell guaranteed and at sacrificing prices; no reasonable offer refused. Lexington Motors. Circle 1872.

LIGHT 5-passenger touring car; up to the minute in every detail; $225 cash, balance $33 monthly. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COUPE, 4-passenger; beautiful body; wonderful condition throughout. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

WEED SKID CHAINS 25 PER CENT. OFF. Only cut place in New York on everything. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS for sale; three-quarter ton; five, all new; never used; must move quickly. Write or phone R. A. Palmer, Hotel Astor.

G. M. C. Truck.—Two ton; open stake body; long wheel base; new Continental gasoline motor installed recently. Canal 8486.

TO HIRE.—One ton truck, by day or week. Phone 828-W Bushwick.

New high-grade trucks, 3½, 7 tons; discount. 66 Journal Bldg. Col. 5042.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousine, landaulet; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th. Columbus 398.

LADY going South will rent foreign limousine with chauffeur to responsible private party. Bernard, Columbus 2650.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine; nicely appointed; monthly solicited; reasonable. Haas, 645 Madison Av. Plaza 5808.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

TRUCKS for hire, long or short haul. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway. Circle 3249.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, 1917 Hudson, Cadillac, Buick limousine, or other good make; must be in first-class condition; state full particulars; have ready cash; no dealers need apply. C., 300 Times Downtown.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Storage.

INTERNATIONAL GARAGE CO.
252-262 WEST 40TH ST.
Modern Fireproof Garage. All Conveniences.
CAPACITY 300 CARS
Storage with Service:—Touring Cars from $25 up; Limousines from $30 up; Fords $20.
TELEPHONE BRYANT 5890-93.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th St. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER - SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER.
Young woman, college education, desires position where ability is recognized in capacity of all or any of the above; efficient, loyal, tactful, experienced; salary $20-$25. C 312 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 12 years of varied experience, to take charge of office; able assistant to busy executive. R 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—8 years' experience, trial balances, controlling accounts; $16-$18. N 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, 6 years' experience; take full charge. F 133 Times.

BUYER.—Young lady, 8 years' experience in syndicate retail dry goods and millinery buying, also experience as office manager and executive, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer with reputable concern; opportunity for advancement important as salary; state full particulars. V 106 Times.

CASHIER OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Young lady, Swiss, linguist, seeks position as cashier or housekeeper in hotel or restaurant. V 110 Times.

DRESSMAKING for all occasions; remodeling; home, out; reasonable. Telephone Madison Square 7706.

GOVERNESS.—American woman desires position nursery governess, mother's helper; city, country. V 96 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Educated Protestant would take entire responsible care one, two children. Box 521 Advertising Office, 852 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Young woman, general maid, good plain cook; small family; $40. Kelly, 326 West 49th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, young, wishes position in hotel; best city references. F 140 Times.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes ladies', gentlemen's wash; references; open air drying. F 137 Times.

NURSE.—Refined woman, speaking several languages, wishes position as nurse; very good reference. Call, Mrs. McConnell, 1,260 2d Av.

NURSE.—Trained infants' nurse; English. Phone 1408 Yonkers. Write Monday, 2 Prospect St., Yonkers.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined young lady wants position. Address A 536 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY, stenographer, refined young lady, good education, capable, desires position; go South or California; references desired; highest references given. H. A., 108 West 95th St.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Several years' experience; reliable, accurate, capable handling office details; Christian; highest credentials. C 300 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Well-educated young woman, eight years' secretarial experience, highest references, desirous of making good connection. C 319 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, thoroughly competent stenographer, excellent general office experience, desires position April 1; salary $1,800 per year. Z 251 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, secretary; highly proficient; good correspondent; eight years' experience; render trial balances, financial statements; $18. R 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, high school graduate, competent, experienced, wishes to connect with concern where ability is appreciated: $16. S. Schneider, 28 West 113th St.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, French, seeks part time employment; Parisian lady, 23; fair knowledge of Spanish; grammatical English. C 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Refined young lady; Christian; good personality; thoroughly experienced; familiar with office details; reliable. C 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and librarian, at present engaged with New York Public Library, desires position in similar capacity; highest references. R 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, long valuable experience; can assist or relieve busy executive; best of references; $20. C 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, hard worker, wishes position where proficiency brings advancement. Selma Lillie, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman, desires position that offers advancement. Eelma Lillie, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, of good address, college graduate, technical and financial; first-class references; $22. C 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 10 years' experience, desires permanent position three days a week; $10. Expert, 3,866 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 8 years' experience; conscientious, accurate, dependable; secretarial ability; office manager; reliable firm; $18. Box 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High schol graduate; six years' experience; knowledge office work; $18. Marks, 122 East 111th St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — College graduate; varied experience; highest credentials; salary $20. C 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High school graduate; experienced, capable; references; $12. C 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; 5 years' experience; references; $15. E. C., 272A Stockton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly competent; $18. C 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires position, reputable concern; intelligent; $16. C 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; conscientious worker; American; $15; references. R 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; knowledge of bookkeeping; $15. Address Room 1,701, 43 Cedar St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady; two years' experience; Christian. D. R., 1,267 Park Place.

TEACHER.—Wanted, position in or near New York City, paying not less than $150 monthly, by experienced teacher; exceptional references; the Montessori method used. Z 257 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—A highly recommended teacher; vacancies; French, German; diplomas. L., 1,161 Amsterdam Av.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 125th.

YOUNG LADY, thoroughly experienced clerical worker, accurate figurer, excellent penmanship, desires position with reliable concern. $13-$15. A 121 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishes position; clerical experience; references; $14. Braun, 1,502 Minford Place.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 422 Lenox Av. Harlem 5046.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 37, BROAD EXPERIENCE. With C. P. A. firm, conventional headings, to catch the eye. Here's the story: I want a big order, with responsibilities to match, manage an office with one hand, watch purchases, factory production, orders, credits, sales, boots to business, and stop leaks with the other hand; as executive ability is shown, absolute control is expected; salary $3,500 and if out of town $4,000 per annum; half time, half rates.
DO IT NOW.
Box L. S. F., 134 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.
American, married, four years' experience, capable of installing system, taking full charge of office and books; knowledge of cost accountant; unquestionable reference. P 140 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert systematizer and organizer; will guarantee satisfactory results and reasonable rates; facts and figures, from the business man's viewpoint, instead of just figures. Telephone Madison Square 6285. Colonial Audit Co., 1,270 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager, 31; thoroughly experienced in general accounting, corporation and manufacturing accounting, commercial banking, import, export systematizer; Christian; salary $40. C 321 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (33.)
Executive ability, 15 years' experience with industrial and manufacturing institutions; best references. H 468 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, holding responsible position, seeks evening work; thoroughly experienced in investigation, financial, and tax statements. V 36 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 128 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, Bookkeeper, (25.)—Efficient, capable; N. Y. U. graduate; take charge office; references. Harry B. Falk, 159 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTS.
Audits made, financial statements rendered, financial transactions handled. R 303 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; financial statements, tax reports prepared. Accountant, C 298 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING DIRECTOR.
Expert on organization and detail work, including copy writing, preparation of circularizing matter, booklets, house organs, trade marks, lithographs, newspaper and magazine advertising and other things necessary to a successful national campaign; have handled over 4,000 agents and appropriations exceeding a half million dollars annually; TEN YEARS IN TWO PLACES and my work, which is known to you, IS MY REFERENCE. Address "Expert," Box P 117 Times.

ASSISTANT TO A GENERAL MANAGER overloaded rushing production technically, 25 years' practical experience mechanical and electrical production and designing, resourceful, hustler and systematizer, can locate and break key log in any production jam; can get your idea in a minute; as an independent engineer earns $12,000 per year; will take war work at living wage. F 67 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Can you harness energy, resourcefulness, ability in your business? Young man, 31, quick thinker, possessing capability, open for position. V 111 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER, experienced in furnishing goods, wants to make connection with growing concern; best references. F 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, not ledger clerk; capable man, 29, married, exempt, with broad experience, able to handle large volume office detail, seeks a real opportunity with progressive house. C 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT.—Can take full charge of sales and purchase ledgers, make out statements, remittances, and take a trial balance; want connection where hard work is appreciated. F 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, German, thoroughly neutral; exempt; experienced double entry, trial balances, controlling; $20-$25. R. Seeden, 157 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) married, thoroughly experienced and willing, good references, desires position. Henry O. Kline, 461 East 159th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; references; moderate salary. C 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (Assistant,) Stenographer, (20.)—Experienced; familiar with Spanish; $18. C 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; take charge complete set books; $20. A. E., 2,914 3d Av.

BOY, 14-16 years of age, in the office of a large manufacturing house; experience not necessary; excellent chance for advancement. Apply T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—American (32) wishes position, private; understands all American cars; long experience; first-class references. 507 West 135th. Telephone Morningside 3184. Hartshorne.

CHAUFFEUR, twelve years' experience, best reference, desires position; thorough mechanician; driver of domestic and foreign cars. V 115 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Married; nine years' driving and shop experience; any make car; all repairs. Kaufhold, 173 West 64th.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience, married, desires position. M. O'Connor, 249 East 86th St. Phone 3360 Murray Hill.

CHAUFFEUR, English, (26,) exempt, safe driver, good references, willing. H. Braden, 10 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver; mechanic; long experience; age 37; $30. V 116 Times.

CHEF, Japanese, desires position private family, club, camp. Yamada, 330 East 57th.

CLERK.—Youth, 22, wishes position; experienced general clerical, mailing clerk; salary $14; references. Write S. S., 8 Greenwich Av.

COTTON BLEACHER.—Expert; 20 years' experience; confidential. R 387 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Fourteen years' general machinery, automobile, layout, gasoline engine design. T 166 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, young man, experienced in layout and detail of building and mechanical work. Hulda, 1,723 Cruger Av., Bronx.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; technical graduate; 5 years' experience. Bitter, 90 East 4th St.

DRAFTSMAN, expert, desires extra work for evenings. F 131 Times.

EDITOR.
Situation wanted by managing editor of a high-class out-of-town daily, who is now located in New York, either on a newspaper, magazine, or in publicity work. Is a well-known writer, a live, progressive business man, familiar with all branches of the publishing business; highest references as to character and ability. Address Glines, care Hunt, 481 West 22d St., New York.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT.
A high-grade man, American, beyond draft age, of exceptionally large manufacturing and general accounting and executive experience, recognized abilities, good personality, and highest credentials, seeks permanent change. Y 365 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, professional, desires occupation evenings after 6 o'clock; references. C 308 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE COOK, general housework, chauffeur; bachelor, small family; references. V 105 Times.

MAN in business for himself, having had twenty years' banking experience, can devote several hours a day to one requiring man with such qualifications. F 143 Times.

MAN, (36,) executive ability, desires position; bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. R 343 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 40, engineering and manufacturing experience, desires change. Address N 232 Times Downtown.

NURSE wishes position taking care of mental, nervous, or dizzy patient, young preferred. V 117 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 28, married, desires position; open for any proposition. Henry Kline, 461 East 159th St.

OFFICE MANAGER, American, 28, 10 years last concern, retired, familiar accounting, banking, export, import, statements, correspondence; accustomed handling difficult adjustments; exempt; $30. C 314 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—Young man, 33, thorough office man, knowledge bookkeeping, seeks position with advancement. N 241 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

RETIRED MERCHANT of standing and integrity, middle-aged, desires position of trust and responsibility; moderate remuneration. Z 233 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER, speaks Spanish, English, French, Italian, German, with extended commercial experience South America, Europe, and U. S., desires to connect with reliable firm. Box 361 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN.—I increase sales, land profitable business directly through correspondence, literature, &c.; wonderful results; small cost. F 111 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24, offers himself as salesman or for any inside work where advancement is assured. A 538 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young man, well bred, educated, not subject to draft, possessing initiative, executive ability, five years' experience, desires good position. N 289 Times Downtown.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR, American, exempt, desires part-time position. V 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, 3 years' experience, (one year advertising,) desires responsible position; advertising, publishing, or newspaper business. C 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, beginner, understands Spanish, wishes to connect with reliable firm. Joseph Schwartz, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious, desires to connect with firm where merit will win advancement; $12. C 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Daniel Baille, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2998.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 20, experienced, competent, desires good connection; salary $18. C 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; $15; references. R. G., 2,291 Crotona Av.

SUCCESSFUL middle aged business man having liquidated own business account war conditions, seeks position where past experience and energetic push will be appreciated and proportionately remunerated. T 85 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT. — An American, 47 years old, familiar with general repair work and upkeep of property, plumbing, and carpentry, desires superintendancy of good class apartment houses; best of references, personal and financial. E. N. W., Z 258 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Highly educated foreign gentleman with degrees of Yale and Princeton, wishes position as tutor in French and German, or in private school. Address "Educator," Z 254 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (31,) cashier, payroll and general office experience, presently employed, desires to change; salary $30. V 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, business experience, wishes to connect with reliable house; best references. C 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, refined, educated, office routine, correspondence, and sales experience, desires position offering advancement. F 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, at present employed, wishes position where opportunity will be offered to travel. V 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN with high school education wishes position where conscientious work will lead to advancement. V 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as tracer, some outside work; a good assistant to electrical engineer. F 130 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20.) high school graduate, experienced, wishes position in office of large corporation. F 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position where intelligence is chief requisite; salary $16. B I., 104 East 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years, wishes position in office. Fred J. Keller, 862 East 232d St.

YOUNG MAN, student, desires position afternoons or evenings. V 104 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A YOUNG COLLEGE WOMAN, qualified to take full charge of girls' club work wanted. Apply at once, by mail, giving experience and full particulars, to The Club House, 69 Main St., Tarrytown, N. Y.

BILLING.
Moons-Hopkins operator; only one who is rapid and has had experience, preferably in wholesale dry goods or large commission house, need apply in full details. A. S., 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be thoroughly capable and efficient; good position for right party; salary governed by capability. P 137 Times.

CIRCULAR folders and inserters, for publishing house, experienced; piece workers only. E. J. L., Box 43, Station D.

CLERK, (Insurance.)—Young lady wanted by insurance broker to handle renewals and other clerical work; those with experience preferred. L. T. Hollister, 92 William St.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
Only one who is rapid and has had experience in cost figuring, preferably in wholesale dry goods or manufacturing, need apply Monday or Tuesday. Klauber Bros. & Co., 24 East 18th.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS wanted; good salaries. Apply Miss Kelly, Room 209, 309 Broadway.

FORELADY. — ONE WITH EXPERIENCE IN ART NOVELTY LINE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. E 186 TIMES.

GIRLS
OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE TO WORK IN SHOP MAKING SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR GOVERNMENT USE; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; 54 HOURS PER WEEK, HALF DAY SATURDAY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

GIRL wanted for work on samples in New York branch of large silk concern; previous experience unnecessary. Address, stating age and salary desired. K., P. O. Box 197, New York.

GIRL, 16, newspaper work; willing to learn; salary $6. Office 209, 320 5th Av.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN.
EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

GOVERNESS, experienced, to teach two young girls mornings and accompany them afternoons. Apply mornings, Stratford House Hotel, 11 East 32d St.

MODELS,
STYLISH AND GOOD LOOKING,
36-SIZE;
LONG SEASON; GOOD PAY.
APPLY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
ROTHENBERG & KAHN,
661 5TH AV.

MODEL. — WANTED, STYLISH, STOUT MODEL FOR LADIES' SUITS, TO TRY ON SIZE 42½ GARMENTS; GOOD POSITION AND GOOD SALARY. M. GROSS & CO., 1,182 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR COATS AND SUITS; HIGH-CLASS SHOWROOM. APPLY ALL WEEK, ROOM 514 MARBRIDGE BUILDING, 47 WEST 34TH ST.

MODELS, experienced, for coats and suits, 16 and 36; must make good appearance; good pay, long season. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th.

MODELS.—Neat, stylish young ladies to show misses' coats and suits; good salary; long season. Litt & Kunsberg, 30 West 32d.

MODELS
for dresses, size 16. Apply Tuesday and all week. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

MODEL, SIZE 16, STEADY POSITION; $18. ISIDORE LEVY & COMPANY, 148 MADISON AV.

NURSE.—Reliable, trustworthy woman, middle-aged, to take entire charge of 20 months' old child; good place for one who appreciates good home. Telephone Fordham 1480, or call, from 3 to 6 P. M., at 237 East 194th. Jaffe.

OPERATORS for nice, particular work on aprons. Unique Mfg. Co., 101 5th Av.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mounting and to assist in dark room; permanent position for intelligent person. Selby, 628 5th Av.

RENTING WOMAN and housekeeper, preferably alone, capable assuming charge 90-family elevator furnished apartment building; don't apply unless experienced; 2 rooms, bath, and $900 salary yearly to start. Call 12 o'clock, 341 West 45th St.

SALESWOMEN.—A1 salespeople considered only for widely advertised and well-known dress line; women in the city who are traveling Coast, South and East; commission basis only; write full particulars. S. W., 200 Times.

SOLICITORS wanted; two high-class advertising solicitors, not has-beens, but live wires; liberal commission. P 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with teachers' agency; rapid, accurate; state salary. F 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, and neat; state salary expected. P 133 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Several; for various departments, preference given those who can do bookkeeping and clerical work; steady position, good pay, with splendid chance for advancement. Call Employment Department, 754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood operator, and Pitman's shorthand, $10-$12; young lady, American, refined, bright, and willing, for publisher's office, vicinity Grand Central; permanent position, 9-5, Saturday half day; closed Saturdays July and August. Address, own handwriting, giving experience, &c., Room 1,208, 2 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.
Thoroughly experienced, for export department of large concern; only those with these qualifications need apply Monday or Tuesday. Klauber Bros. & Co., 24 East 18th.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter who can do clerical work and look after a small switchboard in an institution; pay $30 a month, with board and room. Address S. Lord, Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer; must be able to take Spanish dictation and have good command of English. Apply both in English and Spanish. R 897 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by downtown house; state experience, references, and salary desired. Address Competent, V 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST Wanted.—Competent, by wholesale house. Apply Tuesday, Roberts, Cushman & Co., 10 Washington Place, New York.

STENOGRAPHER — Washington Heights, hours 8 to 12, remainder to suit applicant. References, price, education, address F 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; moderate salary to start. Call Cent-a-Drink Filters Co., Inc., 1,440 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced commercial; permanent; $12-$15; advancement; give phone number. Room 1807, 15 East 26th St.

STENOGRAPHER with ability and initiative; clean surroundings; salary $18-$20 per week. C 304 Times Downtown.

STOCK GIRL wanted in art workroom; good chance for advancement. E 187 Times.

TEACHER of bookkeeping, stenography, and modern business methods in private school for girls; part time now, full time later; must be willing to leave city during Summer. P 182 Times.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for mercantile establishment; steady position. Arnheim, Broadway and 9th St.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

For the Following Positions:

Addressograph operators, file clerk, (who has studied filing,) typist, stenographer.

Good pay, splendid working conditions. Dress room, &c., for women's use.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS-SECRETARIES wanted for high-class positions, good salaries; many commercial positions at $15 and $12; beginners, $10; bookkeeper-stenographer, $20-$18; assistants, $12; office assistants, $12; typists, $12-$10; telephone operator and typist, $12; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d St.—Stenographer, (Newark,) $18; Stenographer, (machinery,) $22; Stenographer, (beginner, law,) $10; Stenographer, $16; Typist, $15; Clerk, $8.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$25; bookkeepers, $12-$25; clerks, typists, operators. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, $22; clerk, $14; Spanish-French positions. McDermott Agency, 59 Pearl St.

BOOKKEEPERS, $20; assistants, $18-$15; cost clerk, $18; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

IMMEDIATE POSITIONS. — Stenographers, (4,) $18-$25; typists, (6,) $16. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free. Many desirable office positions.

STENOGRAPHER, personal assistant, $23; ledger clerk, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

WOMEN.—Work for the Government or for organized business; write for details of 16-session training course (meeting after business hours) preparing you to keep accounts, audit expenditures, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise.; ask for Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL CLASSES.
Instruction in day, evening and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Experienced live wire for camp publication near New York; good opportunity; liberal commission. B. M., 59 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN ON NEW FOOD PRODUCTS, EXPERIENCED WORKER, BY APPOINTMENT ONLY; SALARY BASIS; STATE QUALIFICATIONS IN LETTER; CONFIDENTIAL. G. C. F., 42 WASHINGTON AV., BROOKLYN.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER wanted at once by largest department store in city doing $5,000,000; a wonderful opportunity to the right young man who is experienced and capable. Write J. E. MacWilliams, J. N. Adam & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ASSISTANT.—General office work; stenographic experience preferred; $18 to start. Apply morning, 66 Bible House.

AUDITOR wanted by fire insurance company; salary $3,000 to $4,000; one having had experience as public accountant preferred; state age and experience. J 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man for ledger work; state experience, age and salary expected. Z 225 Times Annex.

BOY for downtown fire insurance office; good opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary, but must have good education; salary, $8 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. C 317 Times Downtown.

BOY in sales department of large corporation; splendid chance for advancement; state age and education. J 221 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, willing, to start at the bottom and work for advancement. Apply, stating age and qualification, to P. O. Box 746, N. Y. C.

BOY.—Order department; good wages; excellent prospects for advancement; steady employment. E. C. Fuller Co., 28 Reade St.

BOY, 16, in office of wholesale coal company; state education, &c. J 220 Times Downtown.

BOY to make himself generally useful, 5th Av. tailoring establishment. V 108 Times.

BOY wanted in busy law office. Apply Room 1,505, 128 Broadway.

BUTCHER wanted; man as buyer and helper in store; must be thoroughly experienced and have reference. Answer by letter, stating salary, M. Buchsbaum, 792 Columbus Av.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE COMPETENT; HAVE GOOD REFERENCES AND BE ABLE TO GIVE BOND; ALSO, A LEDGER CLERK, ABLE TO TAKE OFF TRIAL BALANCE. PARK & TILFORD, 449 WEST 43D ST.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER; knowledge of Regents' examinations; experienced; state terms. Write K. W., 263 West 125th St.

CLERK—To take care of credit information and do city investigating; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. P 135 Times.

COAL SALESMAN

to sell wood for fuel on commission; immediate deliveries.

INDIANA FLOORING CO.,
234 Rider Av., Bronx,
Phone Melrose 9741.

COLLECTOR.—Man, not over 35, good address, to collect and solicit; $18 to start. Apply by letter, stating age and experience, Dept. C, 2,104 Broadway.

CREDIT MAN, one with banking experience preferred; letter should state age, qualifications, and salary desired. P 16 Times.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
Structural and mechanical draftsmen. Apply Fuller Engineering Company, Allentown, Penn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN-TOOL DESIGNERS AND MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF HIGH-GRADE MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY AND DEVELOPMENT WORK. THIS IS NOT A JOB, BUT A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER A GROWING AND SUBSTANTIAL ORGANIZATION; TO MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY WE HAVE A DESIRABLE PROPOSITION. WRITE US ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AND WHEN YOU WOULD BE AVAILABLE. S. A. L., 12 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN — HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

TO CAPITALIZE YOUR

TRAINING,

TO DEVELOP IN SALES

WORK.

(PREVIOUS SALES EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.)

WE NEED MEN WHO HAVE HAD MECHANICAL TRAINING AND SOME SHOP EXPERIENCE. IF YOU ARE AMBITIOUS AND WANT TO GET AHEAD FASTER SEND YOUR QUALIFICATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPH TO THE

INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION,

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL.

DRAFTSMAN, junior lithographic, for plan work; good at lettering; apply by letter, stating age, wages required, and experience. Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Bethlehem, Penn. (Shipbuilding experience not necessary.)

EMBOSSER. — Thoroughly experienced in leathering and general embossing. P 126 Times.

FURNITURE SALESMEN,

Only those with experience in high-grade shops, wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply Employment Office, Third Gallery, New Building.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER, commercial branches; experienced; terms. Write P., 263 West 125th St.

INSURANCE PLACER.—Young man wanted, over 31; only those with experience need apply. L. T. Hollister, 92 William.

LABORERS.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY. APPLY REFINERY, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 2D ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS,
LATHE MILLING MACHINE GRINDER AND BENCH HANDS; MUST BE ABLE TO READ BLUE PRINT AND USE MICROMETER.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINE ADJUSTER on plunger type envelope machines, must be experienced, come well recommended; steady position to right party. C. W., 205 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted; experienced; for general superintendent and supervisor of production in machine shop in Detroit section, employing over 1,000 hands; must be capable of handling men and routing work through shop; only high-class man need apply; high-salaried position. Y 375 Times Annex.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH AND ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR wanted immediately; must be experienced, willing, bright, and of neat appearance; age not over 21; splendid opportunity for right party. Apply in person, Room 1314, No. 27 William St., New York.

OFFICE BOY wanted for wholesale house. Apply in own handwriting, P 134 Times.

OFFICE MAN,
with export shipping experience and good knowledge general office detail; must be able to operate Underwood typewriter; only men now getting $125 to $150 per month need apply; state age and experience. C 236 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER. — Wanted, by large manufacturer, experienced office manager; to fill this position must be thoroughly familiar with salesmanship and advertising; must be thorough detail man and digger for information. Answer, giving age, experience, and salary expected, Z 250 Times Annex.

ORDER CLERK
AND PACKER, EXPERIENCED.
NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY.
ROBERT GRAVES CO.,
3D AV. AND 35TH ST., BROOKLYN.

PRINTERS.

We have permanent positions for
two good job compositors
and a
thoroughly experienced monotype tabular
make-up man
who are not liable to be drafted.
The plant is located in a thriving city
in New York State.
Living conditions are excellent.
GOOD WAGES
in addition to monthly bonus
and a
premium for continuous service.
To insure reply
(1) Give one or more references,
(2) State age, and
(3) Whether union or non-union.
Z 230 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for permanent $10,000-a-year position, now vacant; A1 sales record in any line and some tutoring experience required; commission; drawing account; replies giving age, selling, teaching experience in detail considered only. P 136 Times.

SALESMEN.—A1 sales people considered only for widely advertised and well-known dress line; men in the city who are traveling Coast, South and East; commission basis only; write full particulars. S. M., 200 Times.

SALESMAN for good line silk waists, commission basis only, no advancement, for Middle Western States; only one doing large business with good following. Hollow & Perlow, 151 West 25th.

SALESMAN acquainted with jobbing and big retail hardware, drug, and department store trade; splendid commission specialty line. Call Room 1807, 15 East 26th St.

SALESMAN for store and office fixtures; knowledge of drafting and business essential; salary and commission. Greenbaum Fixture Co., 811 East 9th St.

SALESMEN wanted to carry woolen yarns as a side line in New York City and Brooklyn; samples weigh 6 ounces; commission. Z 232 Times Annex.

SALESMEN experienced selling to military camps and exchanges; good men only need apply; salary or commission. Organization Supply Co., 44 Ann St., city.

SALESMEN wanted for Pacific Coast on $16.50 and $24 cotton waists; only waist men need apply; commission. Lew L. Gluck, 45 West 27th.

SALESMAN experienced on cardcases, leather novelties; commission; only experienced apply; be well acquainted with jobbers. J 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced real estate salesman and renting man; salary and commission. Apply personally, 2 to 4 P. M., Wm. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.

SALESMAN, with resident office, to handle good quilt line; commission basis; state territory you can cover. F 126 Times.

SALESMEN for side line of dresses, popular priced; commission basis; write, don't call. Empire Waist and Dress, 41 West 17th.

SALESMAN, (traveling;) side line popular boys' blouse; commission. David Kurtz, 603 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Men: $3 to $5 made daily selling photographic coupons; commission only. Brunel, 1,482 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Red Cross Workrooms at 86th Street and oadway will be open as usual every day, 10 until 5, and on Tuesday evenings. angements have been made to welcome a e number of workers who, because of coal holiday, will be glad of this oppority to do Red Cross work. Splendid work been accomplished by this workroom, ch was opened in October to meet a dend of patriotic women of that neighbord. Major Grayson M. T. Murphy, Red ss Commissioner to Europe, has just remed to this country and is reporting urt need for sending supplies in largest antities, with utmost speed. This Auxily is making surgical dressings, hospital rments, and knitted articles—socks, sweats, and wristlets are being knitted by maine and free wool may be had on application to Mrs. G. Richard Davis, Chairman, 1 West 86th St.

he Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, 14 New Chambers Street, will be glad to receive tobacco and other articles giving comrt to the soldiers who have gone from the ome. The institution has the largest Service Flag of any unit in the United States, s it represents 2,520 men in the service; nly 75 of this number were drafted, the est having enlisted voluntarily; of these the home is special guardian of 1,000 and it is for them that gifts are solicited.

HOWARD W. METZ.

Any one having information as to the present whereabouts of Howard W. Metz, formerly a florist on East 83d Street, will please communicate with the undersigned, who are in possession of information of interest to him.

PRESSINGER & NEWCOMBE,
60 Wall Street,
New York City.

WANTED—Attendants, male and female. Opportunity for training school course, which started fore part of October. Board and lodging in addition to salary. Apply or write immediately to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. No competitive Civil Service examination required.

WANTED, FOR ABSOLUTE ADOPTION BY prominent man and wife in charming suburban home, bright girl or boy between 3 and 4 years, of American or English, clean, intelligent parentage; references carefully investigated; no agents. Reply care Z 216 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALES MANAGER.

Specialty manufacturing concern is now placing on the market the livest specialty of the year; is now assigning territory to district managers throughout the country; a genuine opportunity is presented for active, resourceful, grade A salesmen to become district sales managers; must have been engaged in selling territorial contracts and placing agencies. If you have been doing this work and are prepared to take your place in an active, hustling organization, call up Spring 2822 and ask for Mr. M.; drawing account and commission.

SALESMAN and live men for side line; opportunity to make $1,500 to $2,500 yearly selling our special $10 accident, sickness, and automobile policies; great demand for same; cost only $10 for year's insurance; big commission. Call or write for particulars, Fred J. Schaefer & Co., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Large embroidery concern requires the services of a first-class salesman to sell its novelties of Schiffli embroidered silk and cotton waist fronts on commission; only gentlemen of good following with the waist trade and experience with this particular line may apply. P 139 Times.

SAMPLE CLERK and Office Assistant.—Young man wanted; must be at least 18, have export experience, and know typewriting; good opportunity. P 54 Times.

SECRETARIAL POSITION.
AN IMPORTANT SECRETARIAL POSITION, SOMEWHAT EXECUTIVE IN CHARACTER, IS OPEN IN A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON TO A BIG MAN OF PROVEN ABILITY, OVER 31 YEARS OF AGE AND WITH AN UNBLEMISHED RECORD. STENOGRAPHIC ABILITY DESIRABLE, ALTHOUGH NOT IMPERATIVE. APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE TYPEWRITTEN AND WILL BE CONSIDERED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. ADDRESS R. W. THORN, 1,311 H ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRETARY; excellent opportunity for young man; must be experienced stenographer; salary commensurate with general business ability. J 234 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, over 30 years; must have executive ability, be well recommended, thorough knowledge in routing express and freight shipments, and able to take complete charge shipping department; only one with these qualifications need apply. S. D., 206 Times Downtown.

SHIP DRAFTSMEN
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Several experienced hull and piping men for Emergency Fleet Corporation work. Apply Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

SHIPPING CLERK, assistant; bright young man, 18 to 20 years of age; A1 references required; state salary and experience. Z 214 Times Annex.

SOLICITORS.—Wanted, two high-class advertising solicitors, not has beens, but live wires; liberal commission. P 130 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN WANTED.
A man used to earning $5,000 a year; able to meet big men; to handle a specialty which is exceedingly timely and which has no competition; salary and commission to right man. Address C 815 Times Downtown.

STATION AGENTS
who are telegraphers, good wages and working conditions, weekly pay, vacation after one year's service. Call or address Superintendent, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

STATIONERY MAN wanted, experienced in the commercial stationery business, capable of development into manager of the department; give full particulars as to experience, age, nationality, education, and salary desired in first letter; references. The Mattituck Press, Waterbury, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD POSITION AND OPPORTUNITY. STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. J 235 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wide-awake junior; brilliant opportunity offered right party; start $10; write frankly about yourself. Ambitious. J 56 Times.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCKROOM CLERK.—Live wire, familiar automobile hardware, parts, repair material; detail full experience, references, salary desired. J 57 Times.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand and typewriting for institution near city; salary $60 a month and maintenance. Address full particulars to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.

First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.

Cooper Union or Pratt Institute night students in electrical engineering or allied subjects with a knowledge of physics or chemistry.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TIME CLERK, young man, in large organization; night work; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 256 Times Annex.

TIMEKEEPER, steamship experience preferred; night work; state full details. V 107 Times.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay): Patrol. G. S. Hanson, 149, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Jan. 23; H. E. Eisman, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Jan. 27; W. Murtaugh, Traff. Div., Subdiv. C, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 22.

Fire Department.

The following named members of the department, having received instruction at auto school, are designated as chauffeurs: J. P. O'Reilly, 1; W. J. J. Gillon, Eng. 1; J. E. Doran, 2; E. L. Line- F. McManus, 2; W. J. Aellio, 2; J. J. han, 2; T. F. Doyle, 2; J. F. Leddy, 4; J. E. O'Connell, No. 2, 3; P. F. Murray, 5; Lynch, 5; D. C. Mahon, 5; J. P. Watts, 5; James G. A. Strohschein, 3; J. E. Flynn, 5; G. R. Long, 5; G. Fricke, 5; Matthew Mc- Halpin, 6; L. S. Grimm, 6; W. C. Walker, 7; Elroy, 7; J. A. Cerny, 7; E. V. Jay- J. F. Woglom, 7; E. Kearney, 7; J. J. Burns, No. 8, coxe, 7; George Lorz, 8; A. A. Sharp, 8; Frank 8; L. S. J. Moran, 8; A. M. Birn- Petry, 9; Joseph Brunner, 9; Joseph Goertz, baum, 9; M. E. Powers, 11; Charles Hoffmann, 11; Thomas Smith, 12; William Beibel, Jr., 12; W. J. Broderick, 12; C. J. Valente, 13; 12; T. J. McLaughlin, 13; D. J. Morrissy, 14; Henry Miller, No. 2, 13; H. W. Wandelt, 15; T. D. J. Cucurullo, 14; T. Hughes, 16; T. D. Hunderman, 16; H. W. Smith, 16; T. F. J. McVeety, 16; Powell, 16.

F. Gaffney, Eng. 16; Peter Toner, Eng. 17; T. J. Brennan, No. 2, Eng. 17; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; H. B. Lepre, Eng. 18; Joseph McDonough, Eng. 18; W. F. O'Connell, Eng. 18; L. A. D. Soracco, Eng. 18; A. C. Donovan, No. 2, Eng. 18; P. J. McArdle, Eng. 18; C. E. Waterman, J. A. Donovan, Eng. 19; John Eng. 19; Charles Loughlin, Eng. 19; P. S. Reynolds, Eng. Schwengels, Eng. 19; Stephen Well- 19; J. P. McGrath, Eng. 20; Eng. 21; Will- wyne, Eng. 20; G. A. Long, Eng. 21; Michael Cummaskey, iam Hasper, Eng. 21; E. P. Murtha, Eng. 21; J. S. Eng. 21; E. P. K. A. Muller, Eng. 23; Ehrlich, Eng. 22; Fred Hartman, Eng. R. W. Grant, Eng. 23; P. J. Doll, Eng. 25; 25; C. J. Wolfe, Eng. 25; R. F. Johnson, Eng. H. J. Brown, Eng. 25; F. G. Wid- 26; T. F. Dempsey, Eng. 26; J. J. maier, Eng. 26; C. D. Wiese, Eng. 26; E. Deasy, Eng. 26; John Schwartz, Eng. 26; Eng. A. McAvoy, Eng. 26; H. J. Murphy, Eng. 26; Charles Biegler, Eng. 27; E. H. Lavy, Eng. 27; A. J. Bricca, Eng. 27; James Heary, Eng. 27; P. J. Baker, Eng. 27; O. E. Klein Eng. 28; Harry Greif, Eng. 28; G. H. Shlosa Eng. 28; W. J. Begley, Eng. 29; W. Klein, No. 2, Eng. 29; J. B. Lavery, Eng. 29; M. J. Boyne, Eng. 30; G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 30, Alexander Fraser, Eng. 30; M. H. Mack, 30; W. F. McLiney, 31; E. N. McKay, 31; Alexander Rotheasall, 31; J. O'Leary, 31; F. J. Roche, 31; F. Schneider, 31; W. L. Hinge, 31; R. F. Thomsuhn, 31; W. P. Geyer, 31; J. F. Mahoney, 32; Patrick Riordan, No. 2, 32; A. M. Roach, 32; W. J. Plander, 32; A. R. Wood, 32; G. J. Craig, 33; J. A. Coffey, 33; E. P. McCallen, 33; Joseph Rosenberg, 33; J. R. O'Keefe, 33; A. M. Miny, 33; J. J. Quinn, 34; J. F. Cullen, 34; M. M. Fox, 34; E. J. O'Brien, 34; D. M. Kenney, 35; John Curedale, 35; W. E. Bechmann, 35; H. Tammany, 35; P. T. McGill, 35; Patrick McGuire, No. 2, 36; James Hallion, 36; D. J. Kilker, 37; A. F. King, 38; T. J. Walick, 38; W. J. Silbernagel, 38; C. G. Garrison, 38; M. D. Adams, 39; T. F. Murphy, No. 1, 39; W. F. Benesch, 39; R. A. Boyd, 39; J. L. McCarthy, 39; J. J. Kearns, 40; Louis Gaide, 40; J. J. Buckley, 40; T. C. Mitchell, 40; F. J. McGurty, 40; F. J. Krantz, 41.

G. J. Murphy, Eng. 42; H. L. J. Barthen, Eng. 42; C. A. Silbereisen, Eng. 42; A. Reside, Eng. 43; E. A. Rose, Eng. 43; J. F. Browne, Eng. 43; J. Schwamberger, Eng. 44; C. A. Earnardt, Eng. 44; C. A. Dengel, Eng. 44; J. T. Maguire, Eng. 44; H. F. Carlson, Eng. 44; A. A. Fullam, Eng. 45; J. Laveroni, Eng. 45; T. O'Connell, Eng. 46; F. Larkin, Eng. 47; A. V. Buckman, Eng. 47; F. J. Johnson, Jr., Eng. 47; C. A. Rinschler, No. 2, Eng. 47; J. J. Burke, Eng. 47; L. B. Large; Eng. 48; G. W. Haight, Eng. 50; L. Kraemer, Eng. 50; T. C. Blanchfield, Eng. 50; J. Shuldt, Eng. 50; J. F. Collins, Eng. 53; J. J. Merrigan, Eng. 54; W. B. Frost, Eng. 54; T. V. Behan, Eng. 54; P. J. Barry, Eng. 56; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; F. E. Boylan, Eng. 56; E. B. Gilmartin, Eng. 56; A. Appel, Eng. 56; J. J. Delaney, No. 1, Eng. 56; M. F. Moran, Eng. 56; J. Barrett, Eng. 58; A. M. Slater, Eng. 58; W. S. Bensel, Eng. 58; T. D. Hassett, Eng. 58; T. M. White, Eng. 58; W. J. Mooney, No. 1, Eng. 58; G. Heemsath, Eng. 59; J. A. Gould, Eng. 59; L. M. Johnson, Eng. 59; J. McTigue, Eng. 60; G. Kuhn, Eng. 60; J. F. Schaefer, Eng. 60; J. K. Smith, Eng. 61.

The Civil Service.

City.

Promotion lists have been ordered for second to third grade examining inspector, Bureau of Law and Adjustment, Finance Department; assistant engineer, Grade D, Southern Aqueduct Department; first to second grade telephone operator, Engineering Bureau, Headquarters Division, Board of Water Supply; Grade C to Grade D, draughtsman, Street Cleaning Department.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 29 an examination for inspector of field glasses, for men and women. Vacancies in the Signal Service at Large, War Department, or other branches of the service, for duty at Rochester, N. Y., or elsewhere, at $1,200 a year, will be filled from this examination. The duties will consist of the general inspection of field glass parts during process of manufacture and the acceptance or rejection of the finished product. The inspection covers the general mechanical stability of the complete assembly of field glasses and their performance, which requires an elementary knowledge of optics. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and preliminary training, 40; experience in the manufacture or inspection of glasses and fitness, 60. A good common school education, an apprenticeship or equivalent preliminary training with an optical company, and not less than six months' experience in the manufacture or inspection of field glasses, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination.

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ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Thomson, Capt. A. N., to Ft. Slocum, re establishment of exhibit materials to combat diseases.
Leslie, 1st Lt. W. W., to Camp Taylor.
Ochsner, Maj. A. J., to home.
Dugan, 1st Lt. H. W., previous orders amended to read Dugay.
Hall, 1st Lt. G. M., previous orders revoked.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
Cruse, Maj. S. E.

CAPTAINS.
Barger, F. W.
Hood, P. G.
Leech, W. F.
Doolan, J. E.
Crum, C. C.
Ferebee, E. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Alexander, W. S.
Blosser, B. A.
Biller, A. C.
Bennett, O. C.
Bartlett, G.
Bryars, J. F.
Cox, E. P.
Choquette, H.
Churchill, K.
Casey, O.
Cummings, W. W.
Durgin, E. C.
Doty, A. G.
Diggs, G. W.
Freeman, E. E.
Fitzgerald, K. C.
Freed, J. E.
Gudgel, H. B.
Griest, O. E.
Grimes, J. H.
Garber, P. A.
Gick, H. H.
Hatch, L. B.
Harkness, W. R.
Hall, W. M.
Houle, A. E.
Haines, B. F.
Hite, W. B.
Herndon, L. S.
Johnson, E. E.
Jones, E. T.
Knight, A. C.
King, A. T.
Kessel, R.
Kilgore, H. L.
Lipton, H.
Lettiere, J. J.
Myers, W. C.
McDaniel, R. F.
Marsh, C. A.
McGehee, H. M.
Niles, J. H.
Otken, C. H.
Panton, H. H.
Peterson, A. E.
Patton, G. C.
Price, G. C.
Potter, B. S.
Phillips, F. A.
Ryan, C. D.
Royster, W. L.
Royer, E. R.
Robinson, J. S.
Repass, R. E.
Rinehart, A. B.
Raibourn, R. L.
Steele, N. E.
Somers, H. E.
Small, E. F.
Simon, O. B.
Seymour, T. F.
Sammons, W. P.
Strode, B. E.
Sanders, T. M.
Steen, J. H.
Siskind, S. G.
Sturdevant, B. B.
Thompson, J. C.
Tickle, T. G.
Vorblau, W. H.
Wallace, A. L.
Williams, H. G.
Williams, J.
Whiteside, W. E.
Whiteside, W. T.
Ward, C. E.
Yates, R. B.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

CAPTAINS.
Andrews, C. W.
Hinkle, S. B.
Jefferson, H. A.
Kraft, F. E.
Lynn, W. J.
Minahan, P. R.
Potts, J. B.
Rydin, C. G.
Smith, C. A.
Sternberg, R. S.
Tuffley, F. S.
Unsell, J. B.
Uessels, F. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Adams, A. R.
Aud, F. G.
Bachinski, L. J.
Baily, H. C.
Baird, J. C.
Berger, A. J.
Birkelo, C. C.
Bolton, E. L.
Bouse, W. G.
Brethour, G. E.
Brooks, H. C.
Buckley, W. E.
Buell, H. A.
Calvert, L. C.
Clifford, P. M.
Cook, S.
Cutting, L. D.
Davis, P. C.
De Puy, T. L.
Dingus, D. O.
Dishmaker, D. B.
Donohue, W. E.
Doubler, F. T. H.
Drace, C. W.
Engesather, J. A. D.
Fedeman, E. H.
Fleming, W. S.
Flury, J. A.
Fortner, W. H.
Gallatin, N. H.
Gearin, J. J.
Gettinger, A. J.
Gore, L. M.
Griot, A. J.
Griswold, G. W.
Hanna, J. F.
Hanson, J. H.
Harker, H. J.
Harvey, J. R.
Harwell, W. R.
Helm, R. R.
Helmark, A. J.
Henry, H. B.
Holbrook, W. F.
Holland, D. A.
Horner, T. E.
Huffman, J. W.
Hughes, J. R.
Hunter, R. M.
January, C. C.
Jarrell, F.
Knecht, L. B.
Kyllo, J. C.
Latham, L. L.
Laughlin, T. F.
Lindsey, E. L.
Long, L. H.
Lowe, R. C.
Ludden, H. D.
Lyle, R. C.
McClure, W. B.
McCormack, G. C.
McGrath, E. F.
Mabry, P. S.
MacDonald, A. C.
Marrs, E. A.
Mason, C. H. M.
Moertz, W. F.
Murphy, W. T.
Nelson, O. A.
O'Brien, H. N.
Oftedal, A.
Olson, A. L.
Orr, W. E.
Ott, Le R. S. S.
Partridge, O. F.
Pence, J. R.
Pfeiffer, E. C.
Phillips, F. M.
Phillips, W. M.
Prescott, L. W.
Rappaport, B.
Reay, G. R.
Reichelderfer, V. D.
Rehling, C. F.
Reigler, N. W.
Richmond, C. D.
Roth, J. H.
Rucker, F. T.
Sample, R. O.
Schaefer, C. O.
Sheafe, C. V.
Shearer, F. E.
Sheehan, J. R.
Sheppard, C. E.
Shipoy, V. J.
Simpson, J. E.
Skovholt, H. T.
Slaughter, J. W.
Smith, C. C.
Smith, H. L.
Smith, J. W.
Smith, J. A.
Stephens, C. B.
Strauss, A. W.
Tompkins, C. R.
Tucker, C. C.
Weingart, W. F.
Wells, R. E.
West, W. E.
Weston, U. C.
Williams, J. W.
Winslow, G. H.
Winter, W. A.
Wolfe, R. C.

Pawelek, 1st Lt. I. L., to Kelly Field with Av. Sec.
Evans, 1st Lt. F. M., discharged.
Brown, 1st Lt. F. W., to Camp Doniphan.
Cleveland, 1st Lt. M., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 10.

Moore, Maj. W. C., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 9 at Lakewood, N. J.
Stewart, Capt. A. C., to Camp Lewis.
Jordan, Capt. W. M., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 11.
Hersh, 1st Lt. H. E., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 12.
Ennis, 1st Lt. W. M., to Mass. Gen. Hosp. for inst., then to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 2 at Ft. McHenry.
Davison, 1st Lt. R. E., to Camp Dix.
Barton, Capt. C., to Camp Taylor as member of physical examining unit of Av. Sec.
Faust, Capt. W. P., to Base Hosp. No. 33 at Albany.
Tyler, 1st Lt. D. G., to Camp Sheridan.
Peters, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Custer.
Fulwider, 1st Lt. R. M., hon. discharged.
Harbeck, Capt. C. J., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, St. Louis, for inst.
Franklin, 1st Lt. D., to Camp Dodge.
Hanson, 1st Lt. A. M., to Camp Greenleaf with Evac. Hosp. No. 8.
Weed, 1st Lt. L. H., designated as director of the laboratory at Johns Hopkins Med. School, Baltimore.
Bradford, 1st Lt. L. B., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 1, at New York.
Brooks, 1st Lt. C. S., and Buckingham, 1st Lt. J. R., to San Diego with Av.Sec.
Black, 1st Lt. D. R., to Army Med. School.
Turner, Capt W. B., to School of Neurological Surgery, Phila., for inst.
Sullivan, 1st Lt. R. C., to Camp Taylor.
Duryea, 1st Lt. H. de W., to Camp Dodge.
Evans, 1st Lt. F. M., to home.
Busler, 1st Lt. H. S., to Baltimore with Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 306.
Cook, 1st Lt. B. J., hon. discharged.
Platt, 1st Lt. M. W., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Line, 1st Lt. H. E., promoted to be a Capt.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.
Begg, A. S.
Wiggin, D. C.
Fell, E. W.
Littig, J. V.
Mount, F. R.
Sawyer, W. A.
Forster, A. M.
MacDonald, J. T.
Taylor, W. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Brown, A. J.
Green, J. S.

McClintick, 1st Lt. J. K., hon. discharged.
Hall, 1st Lt. J. J.; White, 1st Lt. W. J., and Locker, 1st Lt. H. L., to Kelly Field with Av.Sec.
Wight, Capt. W. T., previous orders amended to read W. G.
Richstein, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Fremont.
Hopkins, 1st Lt. W. B., to Richmond with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Bell, 1st Lt. R. W., and Covell, 1st Lt. W. W., to Kelly Field with Av.Sec.
Smith, 1st Lt. T. D., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Corps.

Talbot, Maj. R., Jr., to Charleston, S. C., with Bakery Div.
Howell, 1st Lt. E. P., promoted to be Capt.
Conger, 2d Lt. A. C., to Mech. Repair Shop Unit No. 304.
Carling, 2d Lt. C. F., promoted to be 1st Lt.
Sheldon, Maj. H., to Metuchen, N. J., with Raritan Ord. Depot.
Blanton, Capt. E. R., to Wash. with cantonment Construction dept.
Green, Maj. C. H., and Cushman, Maj. A. I., N.G., to Camp Green as asst. to camp Q.m.
Meskill, 1st Lt. R. J., previous orders amended; relieved from duty at Ft. Bliss.
Stark, Capt. C. W., N. J. N. G., to Camp McClellant with 29th Div. as asst. to Qm.
Schwartz, A. C., appointed Captain and assigned to Newport News.
Kalb, Capt. L. H., will report to Qm. Gen.
Mann, 2d Lt. L. S., to Cambridge, Mass., as asst. to Depot Qm.
Dwight, Capt. C., to Camp Stuart as asst. to camp Qm.
Green, 2d Lt. R. H. A., will report to Qm. Gen.
Guerry, 2d Lt. A., appointed to same grade in Inft. of N.A.
Foster, 2d Lt. R., Jr., N.A., appointed to same grade in F.A. of N.A.
Maxwell, 2d Lt. A. J., promoted to Capt.
McCleod, W. S., and Wynga, C., appointed 2d Lts.
Emerson, 2d Lt. R. W., and Parkhurst, 2d Lt. G. G., promoted to be 1st Lts.
Hennaman, 2d Lt. F. F., N.A., appointed to same grade in F.A.
Beck, 2d Lt. G. C.; Zonne, 2d Lt. C. S., and O'Neil, 2d Lt. M. G., promoted to be 1st Lts.
Wright, Qm. Sergt. J. E., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Hancock.
Racoosin, 2d Lt. I. C., to Baltimore, with depot Qm.
Fairchild, 2d Lt. A. H., to Ft. Sam Houston, with Mech. Repair Shop No. 304.
Van Benschoten, 2d Lt. E. S., to New York on official business, then to proper station.
Valdes, Field Clerk J., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Infantry.

Adams, Maj. H. S., assigned to 26th.
Carter, Major R. D., assigned to 28th.
Green, Maj. N. M., assigned to 28th.
Dempewolf, 1st Lt. H. C., assigned to 28th.
Boyer, 1st Lt. H., assigned to 28th.
Swartz, 1st Lt. T. W., assigned to 61st.
Spain, 1st Lt. W. W., and McMullen, 1st Lt. B., appointed to same grade in Sig.C. of Reg. Army.
Muse, 1st Lt. D. P., N.G., appointed to same grade in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C.
Watson, 2d Lt. F. G., 46th Inf., appointed to be 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. Sig.C. and assigned to Portland, Ore.
Lutter, Capt. F. L., Ill.N.G., hon. discharged.
Holley, 1st Lt. A. Z., Md.N.G., hon. discharged.
Wilderman, 2d Lt. J. H., Md.N.G., hon. discharged.
Carneal, 1st Lt. W. B., Va.N.G., hon. discharged.
Hough, 2d Lt. R. B., Jr., 48th Inf., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for inst.
Johnson, Capt. W. A., N.J.N.G., hon. discharged.
Speese, 1st Lt. V. H., Va.N.G., hon. discharged.
Livingston, 2d Lt. R. E., N.J.N.G., hon. discharged.
Ellenberger, 2d Lt. J. T., Inft., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for inst.
Schuman, 2d Lt. P. G., appointed to same grade in Qm.C.
Holt, 1st Lt. J. A., Neb. N.G., hon. discharged.
Faulkner, Capt. W. D., previous orders amended; to 31st Inft.
Leasure, Maj. S. C., temp. detailed as Lt.Col. Sig.C.
Petty, Maj. J. M., detailed to fill vacancy in Insp. Gen's. Dept.
English, Capt. G. H., Jr., promoted to be a Maj.
Faulkner, Capt. W. D., previous orders revoked.
Kelly, 1st Lt. C. J., N.A., to Camp Travis.
Blumhard, Capt. C. A., Jr., Pa. N.G., hon. discharged.
Gulick, Capt. C. W., N. J. N.G., hon discharged.
Burroughs, 2d Lt. R. W., N. Y. N.G., hon discharged.
Ervin, 1st Lt. R. G., to Av. Exam. Board Los Angeles for physical examination as to fitness for av. training, then to proper sta.
White, 2d Lt. R. F., N.G., appointed Maj. Judge Adv. N.A.; to Waco, Texas, as Judge Adv. of troops not belonging to 32d Div.
Taussig, K., appointed 1st Lt., and will report by letter to Chief of War College Div.
Randolph, 2d Lt. H. A., Ohio N.G., hon. discharged.
Reardan, Capt. J. D., detailed temporarily as Maj. in Sig.Cor.; assigned to Portland, Ore.
Stedman, 1st Lt. A. W., appointment terminated.
Saper, 2d Lt. N., Inft., assigned to 19th.

Following to Camp Upton:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Ladd, H. H.
McCready, J. H.
La Boon, W. K.
Shipman, W. S.
Lane, H. W.
Russell, G. H.
Severy, L. W.
Steward, L. L.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Bittenbring, A.
Lanier, N. V.
Magruder, R. D.
McGinley, T. S.
Robinson, T. P.
Rosenblum, M. M.
Starnes, E.
Starrett, H. A.
Garrett, W. H.
Karr, H. A.
Lund, S. J.
McGaughey, M.
Meerscheidt, H.
Robinson, W. H.
Ross, E. M.
Barfoot, E. C.
Riely, J. W.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Newton, 1st Lt. W., Jr., previous orders revoked.
Humphreys, Maj. F. E., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Putnam, Maj. R. W., to Vancouver Barracks, 318th Engs.
Callan, Lt. Col. L. H., N.A., appointed to N.G. and assigned to Camp MacArthur.
Shaffer, 1st Lt. C. B., promoted to be Capt. in 32d Div.
Merrell, 2d Lt. B. E., and Newton, 2d Lt. H. E., promoted to be 1st Lts. in 32d Div.
Ames, Maj. C. C., F.A.R.C., previous orders amended to read Maj. C. L. Ames.
Cameron, Capt. R. F., previous orders amended to read Capt. R. E. Cameron.
Jamison, 2d Lt. E. S., and Kohr, 2d Lt. R. F., to Camp Dix.
Bash, 2d Lt. H. J., and Fleming, 2d Lt. J. V., to Ft. Myer with 30th Engs.

Following to office Director U. S. Geological Survey:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Steele, R. B.
Moorhead, B.
Gardner, C. C.

Crowley, 2d Lt. J. B., to Camp Am. Univ.
Cronemeyer, 1st Lt. H. C., to Camp Meade with 28th Eng.
David, 2d Lt. J., will report to Chief of Eng.
Tabor, 2d Lt. W. E., previous orders revoked.
Bennison, 1st Lt. E. W., and Holton, 2d Lt. C. A., previous orders revoked.
Salisbury, 1st Lt. F. D.; Rothermund, 1st Lt. T. K., and Grigsby, 1st Lt. W. B., to El Paso with 9th Eng.
Waugaman, 1st Lt. A. R., to 37th Eng., will report by wire to Regimental Commander, then to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and Boston in connection recruiting, then to Ft. Myer.
Braunig, 1st Lt. V. H., assigned 37th Eng., will report to Regimental Commander, then to San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle, in connection with recruiting, then to Ft. Myer.
Titus, 1st Lt. T., to Camp Lee.
Fitzgerald, Maj. C. C.; Bowers, 1st Lt. G. M.; Cahall, 2d Lt. W. C., Jr.; Volk, 2d Lt. A. C.; Littler, 2d Lt. L. D., and Savage, 2d Lt. R. R., to Camp Grant with 32d Eng.
Jones, Capt. R., and Sternberg, 2d Lt. H. J., to Camp Grant with 32d Eng.
Khachadoorian, 1st Lt. H. H., to Chicago, and will report by letter to Chief of Eng.
Voge, Capt. A. L., to Ft. Myer, with 30th Eng.
Morrow, Capt. R. B., assigned to 37th Eng., report by wireless to Regimental Commander, then to New Orleans, Memphis, and St. Louis in connection recruiting, then to Ft. Myer.
Ruggles, Capt. H. E., assigned to 37th Eng., report by wire to Regimental Commander, then to Richmond, Charleston, (W. Va.,) Columbus, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, in connection recruiting, then to Ft. Myer.
Forrer, Capt. J. D., assigned to 37th Eng., report by wire to Regimental Commander.
Jones, 1st Lt. C. S., assigned to 37th Eng., to Ft. Myer.

Following relieved of previous orders:

MAJORS.
Christian, W. A.
Fuller, P. M.
Hedges, S. H.
Maury, D. H.
McGuire, J. C.

CAPTAINS.
Rittenour, F. H.
Murphy, G. R.
Allen, J. H.
Garber, J. M.
Thoenan, J. R.
Cantrell, S. T.
Strickler, F. W.
Wood, H. P.
Swan, J. J.
Hughes, H. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Shinkle, W. B.
Hydle, M. L.
Hutchins, P. B.
Eastwood, H. G.
Arkenburgh, W. H.
Schworm, F. G.
Wood, B. R.
Mattingly, G. E.
Sturtevant, M. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Nordeen, C. F.
Evans, A. B.
Hanks, A. C.
Wright, R. H.
Byrnes, T. E.
Torrance, J. G.
Stevens, G. R.
Haven, K. C.
Taylor, D. B.
Rogers, R. L.
McAleer, D. C.
Doyle, V. H.
Dow, H. S.
Houston, P. H.
Smith, W. W.

Medical Corps.

Johnson, Maj. H. H., previous orders amended to read Brig. Gen. W. H. Arthur.
Connolly, Maj. P. B., to San Juan.
Ganey, 1st Lt. J. M., N.G., to Coast Def. of L. I. Sound.

Veterinary Corps and Reserve.

Miner, 2d Lt. J. W., to Camp Greene as meat insp.
Griffin, Maj. G. E., to Ft. Myer.
Winchester, 1st Lt. F. N., assigned to 1st F.A.
Hardenbergh, 2d Lt. J. B., will report to officer in charge of laboratory, Phila.

Field Artillery Corps and Reserve.

Kuchemann, 2d Lt. F. W., Va.N.G., hon. discharged.
Coe, 2d Lt. R. D., and Darst, 2d Lt. J. M., will return to their organizations.

Following of Reserve hon. discharged:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
McGhie, P. B.
Sokolowski, S. W.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Keene, 1st Lt. R. C.; Steiner, 1st Lt. A., and Edmonds, 1st Lt. L. E., promoted to be Captains in 89th Div.
Frothingham, 2d Lt. H. W., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N.G. and assigned to 42d Div.
Wagner, 2d Lt. T. O., previous orders rescinded, he having refused commission.
Luster, 1st Lt. C. H., appointed in Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Crossin, 2d Lt. H. J., hon. discharged.
Cullom, 2d Lt. C. B., to Camp Beauregard.
Emery, 2d Lt. F. S., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. of Sig. R. C.
Ruffin, Capt. J. B., hon. discharged.
Wainwright, Capt. C. A., to Camp Devens.
Knight, Capt. L. R., appointed Capt. in Av. Sec. of Sig. R. C.
Holmes, 2d Lt. C. L., to Newport News.
Smith, 1st Lt. W. D., appointed 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. of Sig. R. C. and assigned to School of Military Aeronautics, Boston.

Coast Artillery.

Pepin, Maj. L. D., N. A., to 57th, relieving Barry, Maj. M. H.
Schellhas, 2d Lt. A., to Coast Defenses of Boston.
Muirhead, Capt. J., to 65th, vice Capt. C. F. Huston, N. G., relieved.
Burns, 2d Lt. G. O., R. C., to Headquarters, Art. Brig., vice 2d Lt. J. B. Lovelace.
White, Maj. H. C., previous orders amended to read Capt.
Lafrenz, 1st Lt. W. F., and Marshall, 1st Lt. E. E., to 64th, vice Epperson, 1st Lt. C. A., and Rannells, 1st Lt. H. B.
Hook, 1st Lt. I. T., appointed to same grade in Ord. R. C.
Braislin, 2d Lt. M. R., to 58th.
Knerr, Capt. H. J., to Av. Sec. of Sig. C. at Rockwell Field.
Reed, 1st Lt. F. F., and Leary, 1st Lt. T. J., to 55th, vice McCullagh, 1st Lt. F. R., N. G.
Rothweiler, Temp. 2d Lt. G. W., appointed to same grade in Sig. R. C., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Berghorn, temp. 2d Lt. C. E., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. of Sig. R. C., and will report to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Boston, as av. off.
Moreland, 2d Lt. B. G., to Richmond for examination for av. training, then to station.
Wilkinson, 2d Lt. H. F., appointed 1st Lt. in Qm. C. of N. A.

Dental Corps and Reserve.

Following to Camp Greene:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Gould, F. R.
Hite, F. M.
Prout, H. B.
Greene, J. H.
Nastasia, J. E.
Simpson, R. T.

Following promoted to be Cols.:
Oliver, R. T.
Wing, F. F.
Wolven, F. H.
Chambers, W. H.
Tignor, E. P.
Casaday, G. H.
Boak, S. D.
Mason, G. L.
Hess, J. H.
Carpenter, A.
McAlister, J. A., Jr.
Bernheim, J. R.

Following promoted to be Lt.Cols.:
Rhoades, R. H.
Gunckel, G. I.
Ingalls, R. E.
Ames, J. R.
Laflamme, F. L. K.
Graham, G. D.
Leslie, S. H.
Sanders, M.
Squires, W. A.
Scovel, J. W.
Stallman, G. E.
Stone, F. P.
Scott, H. O.
Mills, R. H.
Scott, M. E.
Patterson, R. F.
White, A. R.
Snapp, J. H.
Matthews, A. P.
Deyton, C. DeW.

Following promoted to be Majs.:
Warfield, B. C.
Ogg, L. C.
Wright, L. B.
Morningstar, J. G.
Baker, C. G.
Taintor, C.
Skelton, O. G.
Tobias, R. B.
Rice, W. S.
King, J. C.
Mann, C. C.
Repp, D. E.
Pearson, R. W.
Forbes, D. W.
Daniels, T. C.
Wunderlich, F. R.
Roberts, B. H.
Fountain, L. S.
Lewis, C. W.
Valentine, E. H.
Mann, W.
McDowell, R. McK.
Smith, T. L.
Dickmann, E. T.
Newsom, B. I.
Schrader, L. B.
Eldemiller, A. B.
Rush, H. S.
Deiber, H. M.
Reesman, W. L.
Milburn, E.
Randall, S. J.
Moore, D. G.
Thompson, H. L.
Peavey, H. C.
Varvel, E. P.
Fairbank, L. C.
Clark, R. B.
Bull, T. P.
Skilliman, A. J.
Irwin, J. L. P.
Sherrard, B. H.
Hellman, W.
Kaufman, S.
Schock, J. L.
Byrne, G. D.
Snyder, O. P.
Tyler, J. H.
Taylor, C. M.
Rushing, E. E.
Smith, W. S.
Tressel, G. R.
Bockoven, F. H.
Benedict, H. I.

Cavalry and Reserve.

Sickel, Col. H. G., retired.
Selden, 2d Lt. L., to duty with Aircraft Board.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Munoz, Capt. P., will report to officer in charge of cantonment construction, Washington.

Following to Holt Mfg. Co. plant at Peoria, Ill., for inst.:

CAPTAINS.
Crooks, F. C.
Lafean, S. B.
Whittemore, F. B.
Cook, R. W.
Robertson, W. L.
Concord, A. E.
Warfield, D. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Scheffler, E. C.
Davis, S.
Browne, W. E.
Dunbar, T. K.
Himes, J. C.
Payne, H. H.
Davy, H. H.
Breuninger, H. L.
Gros, G. A.
Jarvis, H. L.

Richards, Capt. F. B., will report to Asst. Sec. of War.

Following to Aberdeen Proving Ground:
Veblen, Capt. O.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Kent, P. W.
Fish, F. E.
Dawson, C. H.

Miller, Maj. F. J., previous orders amended; he will report to Chief of Ord.
Eshleman, 1st Lt. S. K., Jr., to Insp. Div., New York.
Crosby, Capt. E. S.; Dutney, 1st Lt. G. V., and Hansen, 1st Lt. R. O., to Ft. Dodge with Ord. Depot cos.

Following to Camp Dodge in connection with organization Ord. Depot cos.:
Boardman, Capt. A. J.
Gregory, 1st Lt. R. A.
Hoffman, 1st Lt. W.J.
Nichols, Capt. J. H.
McElhinney, 1st Lt. J. H.

Mahony, Capt. W. F., to Camp Meade.
Tripp, Maj. G. E., promoted to be a Col.
Bernheim, E. P., aptd. Capt. in Ord.R.C., and will report to Chief of Ord., Washington.
Malley, Act. Sergt. Maj. J. F., aptd. 1st Lt. in Ord.R.C., and will report to Chief of Ord.
Symington, D., aptd. Capt. in Ord.R.C., and will report to Chief of Ord.
Smith, C. C., aptd. Maj. in Ord.R.C., and will report to Chief of Ord., Washington.
Luke, 1st Lt. J. M., previous orders revoked.
Hoadley, 2d Lt. F. R., previous orders amended; to Insp. Sec., Gun Div., at New York.
Briggs, Capt. L. E., to plant of Remington Arms Co., at Bridgeport, Conn., as Insp. of Ordnance.
Westcott, C. D., appointed Major, in Ord. R. C., and will report to Chief of Ord.
Hass, 1st Lt. E. H., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.

MAJORS.
Watson, C. R.
Rogers, N. C.
Chase, S. K.
Tuff, G. C.
Greene, R. A.

CAPTAINS.
Adams, W. H.
Bartell, F. E.
Cunningham, G. L.
Bass, S. Q.
Hope, R. D.
Mintlock, C. M.
Davies, J. P.
Jungelas, E. H.
Ambrose, C. A.
Moore, A. T.
Tennard, D. B.
Tebbets, F. P.
Richards, F. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Foster, N. H.
Dempewolf, F. G.
Blossom, G. W.
Cushing, C. P.
Laird, P. D.
Wright, H. B.
Hill, R. F.
Sullivan, J. L.
Hare, H. R.
Chase, F. A.
Ackerson, D. H.
Williams, E. A.
Vehslage, H. E.
Star, N. S.
McLaughlin, F. W.
Ross, J. M.
Reid, J. S.
Rogers, P.
Weidler, W. E.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Tower, A. M.
Crane, C. R.
Howe, H. D.
Sangdahl, G. S.
Mills, A. C.
Schulz, A. N.
Patten, E. L. O.
De Turk, J. A.
Tamler, T. S.
Robinson, L. F.
Davis, L.

Following to Camp Dodge, with Ord. Depot Cos., indicated:
Field, Capt. F., Provisional Ord. Depot Co. No. 9.
Eaton, Capt. B. L., Provisional Ord. Depot Co. No. 10.
Andrews, 1st Lt. H. B., Provisional Ord. Depot Co. No. 11.
Walter, 1st Lt. F. M., Provisional Ord. Co. No. 10.
Palmer, 1st Lt. C. H., Provisional Ord. Depot Co. No. 12.
Bliss, 2d Lt. W. C., Provisional Ord. Depot Co. No. 11.

Barton, R. L., appointed 1st Lt. in Ord. R. C., and will report to Chief of Ord.
Burling, Capt. J. J., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground.
Symonds, R. F., Hedges, G. L., and Duntley, L. B., appointed 1st Lts. and will report to Chief of Ord.
Keyston, 2d Lt. G. D., to plant of Indianapolis Saddlery Co.
Emmett, 1st Lt. R., Jr., assigned to Ord.R.C.
Masters, Maj. F. M., to office Chief of Insp. Div., New York.

Following to Metuchen, N. J., at Raritan Ord. Depot.

CAPTAINS.
Rogers, H. D.
Googins, F. J.
Vincent, R. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Curtin, J.
Kron, P. H.
Whitcomb, E. J.
Neegel, A. K.
Peterson, J. W.
Armstrong, L. M.

Scott, 2d Lt. W. D., to plant of Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co. at Philadelphia, Penn.
Palmer, 2d Lt. J. M., to Springfield Armory.
Young, 1st Lt. R. L., to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following appointed 2d Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Kelly Field:
Krutcher, M. F.
Carroll, J. J.
Davitt, J. L.
Elbert, R. G.
Lockwood, P. L.
Norment, E. D.
Richardson, E. L.
Smith, E. S.
Vierling, G. W.
Cohen, A. W.
Churchill, W. A.
Donoho, M. T.
Good, F. J.
Noel, O. W.
Prussian, A.
Shir-Cliff, B. W.
Stewart, H. P., Jr.

McDaniel, Priv. 1st Cl. H. P., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Chanute Field.
Hildreth, Priv. R. C., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Land Sec., and assigned to Little Silver, N. J.
Foust, Priv. 1st Cl. W. E., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Kelly Field:

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS.
Craig, E. H.
Crawford, D. H.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Kelly Field.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Boudreaux, A. E.
Crouse, R. F.
Johnson, R. L.
Kimball, J. S.
Quirk, J. P.
Shippey, L. C.
Taylor, F. A.
Brownback, H. L.
Hind, H. L.
Culpepper, A. M.
Putnam, W. S.
Rosenfield, H.
Slentz, F. G.
Wright, N. H.

Wheeler, 2d Lt. W. D., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Following of Av.Sec. to Post Field at Ft. Sill:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Clark, G. S.
Williams, J. W.
Webster, S. T.
Ferris, W. R.
Daniell, W. I.
Leonard, J. C.
Davis, R. E.
Pickrell, F. M.

Feasel, 1st Lt. F.; Clark, 1st Lt. C. L., and Keene, 1st Lt. C. W., to Garden City Supply Depot.
Keller, J. S., appointed Captain Land Sec. and assigned to 416th R.R.Tel.Bat. at Chicago.
Garverick, 2d Lt. I. C., Jr., Av.Sec., will report to Chief Sig.Off.
Hassinger, 1st Lt. P. E., and Clapp, 1st Lt. H. R., Av.Sec., to Av. Supply Depot, Garden City.
MacDonald, D. B., appointed 2d Lt., Av.Sec., and assigned to Camp Vail.
Ellis, 1st Lt. L. R., Av.Sec., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Straw, 1st Lt. T. A., Av.Sec., to Army Balloon School, Ft. Omaha.
Bliss, H. H., Jr., appointed 2d Lt. in Land Sec. and assigned to Little Silver, N. J.
McClure, 1st Lt. D. M., Av.Sec., to Gerstner Field.
Engebretson, F. E., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Following of Av.Sec. to Gerstner Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Barnes, R. A.
Bovard, J. M.
Redfield, A. W.
Harvey, E. M.
Macready, J. W.
Rixey, J. B.
Broun, L. L.
Carrigan, R. M.
Harding, F. E.
O'Neil, P. F.
Hassan, A. A.
Meldish, G. P.
Wagoner, G. A.
Joerg, A. N.

Seebick, F., appointed 2d Lt. in Av.Sec. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech., for training.
Brandtjen, H. A., appointed 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Hammon, 2d Lt. W. A., Av.Sec., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Washburn, Sergt. D. E., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Land Sec. and assigned to Little Silver, N. J.
Switzer, 1st Lt. B. R., and Pierce, 1st Lt. H. M., Av.Sec., to participate in flights.
Jewett, Lt.Col. F. B., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Bondurant, 1st Lt. D. S., Av.Sec., to Post Field, Ft. Sill.
Berger, A. B., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec., to Buffalo, N. Y., reporting by telegraph to Chief Sig. Off.
Wilson, H. J., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and assigned to Detroit plant of Packard Motor Car Co.
Gribben, 1st Lt. P. D., Av.Sec., to Balloon School, Omaha.
Hayes, 1st Lt. J. B., Av.Sec., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Marschuetz, 2d Lt. E. G., Av.Sec., to participate in flights.
Philip, W. J., and Bullock, E. I., appointed 2d Lts. in Av.Sec. and assigned to Arcadia, Fla.
Hoffman, C. A., appointed 2d Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Geib, Priv. 1st Cl., W. F., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av.Sec. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics at Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Foster, C. M., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Ft. Sill.
Grant, Sergt. D. W., and Sleight, R. B., Av. Sec., appointed 2d Lts., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Hayward, W. A., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Pratt, J. T., appointed 1st Lt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to McCook Field.
Riddick, 1st Lt. M. K., Av. Sec., to Park Field.
Thurston, W. H., Jr., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Kuhne, F., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to office District Manager of Insp., New York.
Peters, A. N., appointed 2d Lt. in Land Sec., and assigned to 414th R. R. Telegraph Batt., at New York.
Abrams, P., appointed 2d Lt. in Land Sec., and assigned to Rochester, N. Y., in connection insp. Sig.C. photographic equipment, Eastman Kodak Co., then to office of Sig. Off., Washington.
Barnes, F. G. P., appointed Capt. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Bryan, J. S. G., and Merrill, R. S., appointed 1st Lts. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Searle, Sergt.Maj. G. L., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Hampton, 1st Lt. J. M., Av. Sec., to Chanute Field.
Cramer, 1st Lt. J. M., Av. Sec., to Carlstrom Field.

Following of Av.Sec. to Kelly Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Kron, E. H.
McAuley, B. F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Littlejohn, C. N.
Loeblein, J. M.

Low, 1st Lt. R. P., Av. Sec., to Rockwell Field.

Sanitary Corps.

Barber, Capt. M. A., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Larson, Capt. L., to Carlstrom Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Kernan, Sergt. W. H., appointed 1st Lt. and assigned to Mineola.
Rowe, E. C., appointed Capt. and assigned to Camp Pike.
Seidell, J. L., appointed 1st Lt.; to Motor Amb. Supply Depot, Louisville, Ky.
Herrick, Maj. C. J., to Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore.
Hayward, Sergt. E. D., appointed 1st Lt., and will report to Surg.Gen.
Wussow, 1st Lt. A. F. D., to Army Med. School.
Rader, 1st Lt. J. H., to Med Supply Depot, Chicago.
Titus, 1st Lt. E. Y., to Camp Fremont.
Gage, G. E., appointed 1st Lt.; to Army Med. School at Washington.
Johnston, D. W., appointed 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Custer.
Toll, C. H., appointed 1st Lt., and will report to Surg.Gen.
Tandrop, Sergt. O. A., promoted to be 1st Lt., and will report to Med Supply Depot, San Antonio, Texas.
McKelvey, Sergt. W. T., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Med. Supply Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Fuller, H. N.
Stimmel, C. O.
Trabue, M. R.
Whelan, W. E.
Nankervis, J.
Whitecomb, W. B.
Nell, M.
Hanson, B.
Scull, J. A.
Connor, T. H.
Pennington, S. W.
Simons, E. H.
Vass, G. E.
Harris, S. J.
Leedom, C. B.
Davis, H. A.
Hunter, W. S.
Foster, W. S.
Dawson, J. H.
Cleave, J. W.
Butler, W. J.
Lawrence, J. M.
Silverthorne, A. E.
Lamb, S. H.
Marsden, R.
Lovelly, E. A.
Berkowitz, A.
Ebel, C. F.
Irving, R. B.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Laramie, Capt. F. B., will report by wire to off. in charge of cantonment construction, Wash.
Skinner, Capt. T. H., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction, Wash.
Bonner, Capt. R., and Weibacher, Capt. L. O., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction, Wash.
Wilson, Capt. E. G., to Camp Meigs, to accompany enlisted men to Camp Merritt, N. J., then to proper station.
Armstrong, Capt. J. L., to Camp Hill as asst. to camp Qm.
Smith, Capt. W. R., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction, Wash.
Hammond, Capt. O. D., to Hoboken, N. J., as asst. Gen. Supt Army Transport Serv.
Moore, Capt. L. E., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction, Wash.

Miscellaneous.

Wood, Col. J. P., 103d Engs., N.G., appointed to same grade in Qm.C. of N.A.
Miller, Sergt. E. J., 416th R.R.Bat., Sig.C., appointed 2d Lt. in Land Sec. of Sig.R.C. and assigned to Central Dept.
Harvey, 1st Lt. J. F., 107th Mach. Gun Bat., appointed to same grade in Qm.C. of N.A. and assigned to Camp Hancock.
Morrison, 1st Lt. W. E., appointed to N.G. Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.
Chapman, 1st Lt. P. A., appointed 1st Lt. in N.A. and assigned to Camp McClellan.
Gapen, Lt. Col. N., ret., to remain in office of Chief Surg. of Av. Sec. in Sig.C.
Hare, Maj. L. R., ret., to Univ. of Tex.
Grimwood, 2d Lt. E. F., Cav.R.C., and Erath, 2d Lt. K., 150th F.A., appointed to same grade in Qm.C. of N.A.
Bujac, Maj. E. de P., N.M.N.G., hon. discharged.
Watkins, 1st Lt. W. J., Wyo.N.G., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Morrison, 1st Lt. W. E., N.G., to Ft. Bayard Hosp., sick.
Bowman, Rev. C. D., appointed 1st Lt., Chap., in N.G. and assigned to Camp Bowie.
Hebn, 2d Lt. P. W., O.R.C., appointed 2d Lt. in N.G. and assigned to 30th Div., at Camp Sevier.
McDougall, 2d Lt. C., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt.
Geer, Sergt. S. A., and Fleming, Sergt. Maj. J. J., N.G., promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to 27th Div., at Camp Wadsworth.
McCoy, 2d Lt. B. R., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N.G.
Mattingly, 1st Sergt. F. J., and Walsh, Sergt. D. H., promoted to be 2d Lts. in N.G. and assigned to Camp Wadsworth.
Swift, Maj. E. L., ret., to Ft. McDowell.
Miller, 1st Lt. E. B., Philippine Scouts, to Manila.
Foster, J. S., Inf.R.C., and Lewis, C. D., Cav.R.C., appointed 2d Lts. in 39th Div., at Camp Beauregard.
Hamilton, Capt. W. W., ret., advanced to grade of Maj.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to 34th Div., at Camp Cody:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Bickhart, E. C.
Mead, La R. T.
Conary, G. W.
Tromsness, O.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to 34th Div. at Camp Cody:

SERGEANTS.
Trumbull, W. S.
Lang, G. S.
Franskee, E. W.
Heidrich, E. A.
Rowley, W. E.

Kenan, Maj. O. H., Insp.Gens.R.C., to S. E. Dept. as asst. to Dept.Insp.
Terry, Capt. G C, DC.N.G., hon. discharged.

Following of N.G., promoted to be 1st Lts. in N.G. and assigned to 42d Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Fitzgerald, W. P.
Lydon, J. J.
Irving, G. E.
Gibbs, F.
Hansen, A. A.
Hayes, R.
Walsh, J. F.
Newman, W. E.
Woods, W. H.
Wilson, J. E.
Stoddard, M. L.
Benner, F. W.
Chase, E. C.
Hoyle, H. R.
Logan, D. B.
Corkum, A. D.
Martin, T. C. P.
Kelley, J. V.
Smith, C. W. H.
Breen, V. C.
Collins, F. E.
Kearney, J. I.
Neval, H.
Buckminster, W. R.
Grindle, W. L.
Shumway, S. N.
White, R. F.
Ireland, W. D.
Lee, J. P.
Sayers, W. J.
Knight, H. R.
Rivers, J. G.
Phillips, E. H.

Following promoted to be Majors in 83d Div.:

CAPTAINS.
Baldwin, F. G.
Brockus, J. R.
Collins, W. T.
Duncan, G. M.
Garfield, J. A.
Harrison, L. B.
Knapp, G. B.
Smith, La R. F.
Bole, B. P.
Chapman, H. S.
Dodd, L. W.
Falk, A. T.
Gunn, W. K.
Hedges, B. R.
McGregor, F. H.
Zinn, F. H.

Following promoted to be Capts. in 83d Div.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Archer, H. N.
Brokaw, F. E.
Chapin, N. T.
Cooper, B. E.
Kennard, R. P.
Robbins, W. H.
Story, A. P.
Brady, D. J.
Brummit, A. E.
Coombs, H. E.
Green, W. McK.
Marshall, J. E.
Stalnaker, J.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in 83d Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Abele, W. H.
Akers, W. H.
Alexander, A. D.
Allen, O. P.
Adams, C. M.
Alvord, C. B.
Amidon, B. W.
Bacon, G. D.
Bailey, H. D.
Barnes, H. F.
Basquin, C. A.
Bate, J. L.
Baumeister, H. A.
Bernet, W. G.
Blodgett, H. P.
Blumenstiel, F. I.
Bolz, A. C.
Bowman, B. E.
Bradford, B. E.
Brainard, K. A.
Brown, H. W., Jr.
Brown, J. F.
Bush, W. L.
Callander, R. C.
Carr, E. A.
Christian, J. H.
Clark, J. A.
Clinger, R. H.
Close, E. L.
Coleman, W. C.
Colyer, C. M.
Compton, B. M.
Connelly, G. W.
Cooper, R. B.
Copelan, R. G.
Craig, M. E.
Crew, H. F.
Czerr, A. A.
Denaple, E. C., Jr.
Drew, W. N.
Dye, P. F.
Eckley, A. M.
Edwards, P. H.
Ewing, G. H.
Faulkner, W. C.
Fishburn, A.
Fleek, J. S.
Flora, R. E.
Forcheimer, L. L.
Forsythe, F. W.
Foster, C. T.
Fox, P. F.
Fulton, N.
Geisler, G. L.
Geitz, H.
Gochnauer, W. A.
Gregg, C. C.
Hackenger, R. E.
Hall, J. F.
Hayes, J. B.
Hershey, F. E.
Hess, C. V.
Hill, A. M.
Hill, H. R.
Hird, J. P.
Holeton, C. R.
Holmes, C. F.
House, F. E., Jr.
Howe, S. T., Jr.
Hunt, R. A.
Hyatt, W. D.
Joines, M.
Jones, H. P.
Jones, H. A.
Jones, P. A.
Judd, C. C.
Kagy, E. L.
Kaltenbach, C. J.
Kennedy, E. B.
King, H. E.
King, R. P.
Klinger, K. P.
Knowlton, J. A.
Koehnline, I. J.
La Marche, D. L.
Lane, G. F.
Lantz, C. R.
Laughlin, R. W.
Limbach, R. F.
Logan, J. A.
Louthian, L. L.
Love, W. L.
Lovins, W. T.
Lowe, C. C.
MacAdams, H. G.
McClintic, J. H.
McCray, T. Y.
McGill, D. R.
McGowen, R. R.
Mealand, A. J., Jr.
Mertz, R. J. H.
Miller, F. V.
Miller, J. W.
Miller, R. C.
Minister, H. T.
Mooney, H. R.
Morgan, D. C.
Morris, C. O.
Mossman, R. C.
Murbach, J. F.
Murphy, W. S.
Newberry, A. C.
Oldham, F. W.
Overton, A. M.
Palmer, R. L.
Palumbo, I. A.
Parker, P. A.
Perkins, J. M.
Patk, A. F.
Ramsey, J. R.
Ramsey, P. E.
Rawson, H. P.
Reed, F. H.
Rendigs, A. A., Jr.
Richardson, M. S.
Richardson, R. R.
Ritchie, W. A.
Roberts, W. C.
Roof, J. B.
Rubin, D.
Rutter, A. E.
Sackett, A. L.
Schorr, R. D.
Schultz, C. M.
Scovil, R. M.
Sinnigan, J. C.
Skardon, K. B.
Smith, J. S., Jr.
Smith, R. O.
Snyder, B. F.
Sorensen, S.
Steorts, A. C.
Stone, R. H.
Sullivan, C. J.
Thompson, A. S.
Thompson, J. D.
Townsend, B. E.
Webb, J. B.
Webster, D. S.
Wheaton, W. W.
Whitehouse, W. C.
Wilcox, C. D.
Williams, C. H.
Williams, G. H.
Willis, J. G.
Wilson, M. H., Jr.
Wilson, S. B.
Wilson, W. W.
Winchester, T. D.
Wood, J. C.
Wright, A. W.
Wright, E. H.
Wright, N.
Zimmerman, W. P.

Resignations.

Silver, 1st Lt. A., M.C., Ohio N.G.
Purcell, 2d Lt. T. E., N.G.
Arkenburgh, 1st Lt. W. H., Eng.R.C.
Grigg, 2d Lt. T. O., N. C. N.G.
West, 2d Lt. B. L., Tenn. N.G.
Feeney, 1st Lt. W. A., Ill. N.G.
McDonnell, Maj. R. J., Ill. N.G.
Jaggard, Capt. A. G., N. J. N.G.

Leaves.

Duffy, Capt. F. R., 10 days.
Fitz-Gerald, Chap. E. H., extended 1 month.
Benkard, Capt. J. P., 2 months.
Murphy, Capt. C. J., 30 days.

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TUTOR.—Refined family wants tutor educated at English university for young man one or two hours mornings. V 99 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Old-established concern, requiring additional capital, offers partnership to an experienced man with $25,000; this is an unusually exceptional opportunity; highest credentials required and given; principals only. Address Opportunity, 1,767 Broadway, New York.

Gentleman partner, who will invest $600 in furnished apartment business; share monthly profit $200; chance for enlarging business, increasing profit; security; immediate or do not answer. Private telephone, 672 Morningside.

$45,000 will buy controlling interest of logwood extract plant, modernly equipped, doing large, profitable business; no agents. Y 394 Times Annex.

Financing Exports.—Financial assistance for export shippers desiring to place their export business on a cash basis in New York. V 47 Times.

Wanted.—Capital for enlarging establishment of successful artificial limbs business; big profits; investigate. Michels, 104 5th Av.

Valuable list, 11,000 women mail-order buyers for sale, cheap. T., Box 36, Station F, New York.

Plant for sale on West 25th St.; chance for manufacturer of dresses or skirts; cheap. Far. 3226.

FOR SALE.

A gentleman's genuine Hudson seal lined overcoat, large seal collar to match, $30; never worn; also handsome bear automobile robe, $15; gentleman's raccoon coat, $20; chauffeur's eskimo coat, $15. Sipp, 862 West End Av., (102d.)

Breaking up housekeeping on account ill-health; odd chairs, dining room set, two couches, Chickering piano, set dishes, odd beds, dressers, Oriental rugs, three-piece set velour furniture. Call mornings, 336 West 57th St.

Wanted at once, 3 each, Brown & Sharpe No. 00, 0, and 2 automatic screw machines in good condition; advise price, delivery, and where they can be examined. Y 318 Times Annex.

Cash for diamonds and pearls; highest prices paid; (confidential.) G. W. Kennedy, Room 405, 1 West 34th St.

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10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4733.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A disturbance apparently from Mexico is central tonight off the Middle Gulf Coast, with increasing intensity and a northeastward movement, and storm warnings are displayed in that vicinity and from Jacksonville to Fort Monroe. There is also a moderate disturbance over Lake Superior, moving east, so that rains and snows were general from the Gulf and South Atlantic States northward, with ice storms quite prevalent in Texas and Louisiana and at points in Mississippi, Alabama, Northern Georgia, and Western North Carolina.

Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair, except in the Far Northwest.

Temperatures are still very low for the season in the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the South, and the Southwest, while elsewhere they do not differ much from the seasonal average.

Snow will fall Tuesday in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and snow and rain in the South Atlantic States.

During Tuesday night and Wednesday the snow will extend through New England and continue westward through the lake region. In the Ohio Valley and Tennessee the weather will be generally fair Wednesday.

It will be somewhat warmer Tuesday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic States, and colder Wednesday in the upper lake region and the South Atlantic States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming east; fair Tuesday, snow Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, northeast, probably increasing by Tuesday night, with snow; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong northeast to east, except southeast and south off the Florida Coast; rain.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer Tuesday, followed by snow at night. Wednesday snow.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday, snow at night and on Wednesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer Tuesday, followed by snow by night. Wednesday clearing south, snow north portion.

Western New York—Local snows Tuesday and probably Wednesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	29	8	4 P. M.	30	25
6 A. M.	30	10	6 P. M.	31	22
9 A. M.	30	12	9 P. M.	34	19
12 M.	32	21	11 P. M.	36	16

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 18; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 10, at 8 P. M. it was 21. Maximum temperature, 29 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum, 5 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.31 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..7:15 | Sun sets..5:00 | Moon sets..3:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:42	4:09	10:14	10:18
Governors Island	4:22	4:50	10:45	10:55
Hell Gate	6:24	7:05	12:19	1:05

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 20:

STEAMSHIPS.
Adriatic, (Br.)
Architect, (Br.)
Armando, (Ital.)
Artemis, (Nor.)
Adriatico, (Ital.)
Baron Napier, (Br.)
Beckenham, (Br.)
Brazos, (Am.)
Bylayl, (Am.)
Berlin, (Dan.)
Corozal, (Am.)
Carmarthenshire, (Br.)
California, (Am.)
Crusadist, (Am.)
Cartago, (Am.)
Cornishman, (Br.)
Conrad Mohr, (Nor.)
Fager, (Nor.)
F. P. Jones, (Am.)
Guiana, (Br.)
H. H. Rogers, (Am.)
Herschel, (Br.)
Henry Tegner, (Dan.)
Hambleton Range, (Br.)
Iolite, (Br.)
Indian, (Br.)
Ingeborg, (Dan.)
Korsfjord, (Nor.)
Lakonia, (Br.)
Leopold Adler, (Am.)
Lexington, (Br.)
Michigan, (Br.)
Moorish Prince, (Br.)
Mesaba, (Br.)
Matura, (Br.)
Mary Olsen, (Am.)
Nizam, (Br.)
Navahoe, (Am.)
Neptunus, (Dutch.)
Nordamerika, (Dan.)
Orita, (Br.)
Oldfield, (Br.)
Pendragon Castle, (Br.)
Philadelphia, (Am.)
Roman Prince, (Br.)
Remuera, (Br.)
Ramon de Larrinaga, (Span.)
Silver Shell, (Am.)
Sangstad, (Nor.)
Seneca, (Am.)
Serantes, (Span.)
Sverre, (Nor.)
Siam, (Dan.)
Tydeus, (Br.)
Tamesi, (Am.)
Tudor Prince, (Br.)
Teresa Accame, (Ital.)
Erdala, (Br.)
Vesuvio, (Ital.)
Virginie, (Fr.)
War Prince, (Am.)

SAILING VESSELS.
Edna, (Am.)
Goldfield, (Am.)
Hattie Darling, (Br.)
Pestalozzi, (Nor.)
Sydnes, (Nor.)
Sarah E. Douglass, (Br.)
Wyoming, (Am.)

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
1:15—721 8 Av.; Astor estate	None
2:45—205 W 27th St.; not given	Slight
4:05—137 E Broadway; Albert Klein	Slight
7:40—1,025 Simpson St.; W. Rosenfeld	Slight
8:45—416 E 8 St.; Anna Baher	Slight
9:05—119 W. 25 St.; A. Bauman	Slight
10:30—426 W. 160 St.; Kola Peck	Slight
P. M.	
12:35—345 4 Av.; Hanover Corp. Co.	Slight
1:30—116 Duane St.; S. P. Smith & Bros.	Not given
1:45—185 E. 83 St.; Mary Flynn	Slight
3:35—127 Rivington St.; Julius Feinberg	Slight
3:45—Front 118 E. 124 St., (auto;) Harlem Auto Co.	Slight
3:50—317 E. 37 St.; Joseph Gianien	Slight
4:05—301 W. 86 St.; Martha Ward	Slight
4:20—243 E. 10 St.; Samuel Rubin	Slight
5:05—102 Bedford St.; Eugenia Nucarnia	Slight
6:35—554 W. 46 St.; George Bowers	Slight
7:15—248 E. 44 St.; Peter Penosa	Slight
7:15—114 E. 4 St.; Harry Rothstein	Slight
7:50—171 Forsyth St.; M. Rabowich	Slight
8:15—278 W. 10 St.; Patrick Shea	Slight
9:00—235 E. 115 St.; Israel Jacobson	Slight
9:10—1,102 Simpson St.; S. Lichtstein	Slight

Education Notes.

The names of the following have been placed as of Jan. 18 upon the eligible list of men licensed as Principal of a parental school: John S. Fitzpatrick, Milo F. McDonald, and Hazen Chatfield.

The names of the following have been placed as of Jan. 18 upon the eligible lists of teachers of community work to foreigners in evening elementary schools: Men—Harry Flaunt, Meyer Cogin, Henry Harap, George J. [illegible], Sidney M. Wittner, David Gladstone, Paul Cohen, Louis E. Goldstein. Women—Rachel R. Anderson, A. Mae Bowers, Lila Brodsky, Sarah A. Geldberg, Caroline Cohn, Constance Hook, Harriet Blank, Florence J. Isenburger, Etta J. Richards, Miriam Green, Edna Wallenstein, Sarah A. Howell, Helen V. McCutcheon, Mrs. Olive F. Shepherd, Mary T. Sedlier, Sylvia V. Prince.

Frederick Martin, Director of Speech Improvement of the New York City schools, is in St. Louis, on two weeks' leave, conducting a series of lectures and holding demonstration clinics at the request of the Board of Education of that city.

Mrs. Louis Jersawitz of the Federation for Child Study at 3:30 P. M. today will give a talk to the Kindergarten Mothers' Circle of P. S. 40, Bronx, on "The Use of Money for Children," with special emphasis on thrift stamps as an aid to children's saving.

In the prevocational dressmaking class, which is now being formed at the New York Evening High School for Women, 40 Irving Place, special attention will be given to the making and remodeling of garments. Early registration is advised. The class is free.

A luncheon will be given to the new Board of Education at the Hotel McAlpin at 1 P. M. on Feb. 2 by the Public Education Association in co-operation with the City Club, the Women's City Club, the Civic Club, the Brooklyn Civic Club, and the Woman's Municipal League. The topic will be "The Opportunity of a Small Board of Education in New York City."

The B. D. L. Southerland Association of Grove Street Grammar School 3 is desirous of hearing from all old graduates of the school. When the old school was burned, in [illegible], all records were lost, so the association is unable to get in touch with many of the old graduates.

In response to many inquiries, Superintendent Jenkins, in charge of evening school activities, wishes to announce that the evening high and trade schools will hold their sessions as usual.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,100 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

BARON A PRISONER ON ELLIS ISLAND

Von Hasperg, Son-in-Law of Commodore McVickar, Held for Investigation.

PAVENSTEDT ARRESTED, TOO

Adviser of von Bernstorff Taken in Adirondacks—Others Probably Soon in Secret Service Net.

Baron Gustave von Hasperg, a son-in-law of the late Commodore McVickar, a founder of the New York Yacht Club, is now held on Ellis Island pending an investigation of his activities in New York on behalf of Germany. Baron Hasperg is a prominent member of the Deutsche Verein of this city and has been prominent in New York for several years. His wife died in Paris in November, 1906. It was reported in the Federal Building that Hasperg is suspected of having visited military reservations, among them Camp Upton. Mr. Caffey stated that he knew nothing about that feature of the case. The Baron was arrested several days ago at his apartment on Riverside Drive.

The Federal authorities also announced the arrest in the Adirondacks of Adolph Pavenstedt, intimate friend and adviser of Count von Bernstorff. He is the man to whom Bolo Pacha went when he visited this country in 1916 to co-operate with von Bernstorff in subsidising the French press. Pavenstedt acted as the go-between.

When war was declared in 1914 Pavenstedt was head of the New York banking house of G. Amsinck & Co., and it was to him that von Papen and Boy-Ed, the chief plot assistants of Bernstorff, went a few days after war was declared, and asked for office room in the bank of which Pavenstedt was then the head. For several weeks they directed their conspiracies and plots against the Allies and the United States from Pavenstedt's office. Subsequently, according to Pavenstedt's own testimony in the Bolo Pacha investigation, he asked them to seek other quarters because it might create suspicion if they remained in the Amsinck bank. The house of G. Amsinck & Co. was reorganized about two years ago and is now an entirely American concern.

Escaped from Japan in Vain.

Another alien under suspicion at Ellis Island is "Dr. John Ferrari," whose right name is said to be Friedrich W. Hiller, who was arrested at 339 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, on Saturday. Shortly after the war started Hiller is said to have been arrested by the British in India, and was for a year a prisoner in a detention camp in that country. He managed to make his escape from the camp and go to Japan, where he was arrested by Japanese Secret Service agents and interned. After some months in a Japanese internment camp he again escaped and made his way to the United States. Hiller's arrest is said to have followed his more or less boastful stories of his activities in India and Japan and of the ease with which he is said to have claimed he made his escape in those countries.

Among the well-known Germans still at liberty are Carl Buenz, former German Minister to Mexico, who stands convicted of plotting on behalf of Germany as one of the conspirators who sought to make New York a supply base for German raiders; Herr Ficke, the Hamburg-American auditor, who was arrested some weeks ago and subsequently paroled; Colonel Piorkowski, the former Krupp agent and close friend and adviser of Boy-Ed, and several others who are not quite so well known to the general public as those named. It is probable that other arrests will follow those of von Hasperg, Pavenstedt, Schmidt, and Hiller.

A certain German Baroness who is well known in New York is also known to be the subject of inquiry by the Federal authorities. Several other women of German origin are also understood to be under investigation. It was reported yesterday that a woman, a German, had been arrested in a certain New York factory now engaged in work for the Government. This report could not be verified.

Emile H. Kluge, President of the Kluge Weaving Company of New York, whose big steam yacht, the Joyeuse, was seized by the Government last Saturday, made not one but several trips into Southern waters on that ship, on one occasion, prior to the American declaration of war, encircling the island of Cuba. While in Cuban waters the captain of the yacht, who is said to have been a former German naval officer, took a great many photographs which were afterward seized by the Cuban authorities. All this occurred in December, 1916, and January, 1917. Kluge showed up in Havana armed with letters of introduction to two Cuban officials, the Cuban official in New York who gave him the letters, having notified the Cuban authorities that the "man is a German and will bear watching." He was closely watched and the camera plates seized.

While in Havana Kluge is known to have communicated with a prominent German banker of that city whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with German propaganda and other German activities in the island republic. In March of last year, a few weeks before the United States entered the war, the Joyeuse, with Kluge on board, arrived at Key West, and he applied to Domingo Milard, the Cuban Consul, for clearance papers in order to proceed on "a fishing trip" into Cuban waters. Acting under orders from his Government Milard refused to issue the papers. On one of his trips into Southern waters Kluge said to an official of the Cuban Government:

"My Captain is able to go anywhere without a chart, because he is of the German Navy."

Since war was declared Kluge is said to have made several coastwise voyages on the Joyeuse. It was because of his defiance of the President's regulations governing enemy travels by sea that the yacht was seized and taken over by the Government. Kluge is still at liberty and is said to be at his home in Englewood.

Two Trials Postponed.

The trial of Paul Hennig, the German-born American citizen, charged with treasonable activities against the United States, in that he tampered with the gyroscopic fittings of torpedoes intended for the United States Navy, did not begin yesterday, but was postponed until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Hennig will be tried before United States District Judge Thomas L. Chatfield in the Federal Court in Brooklyn. This will be the first treason trial in New York since war was declared on Germany.

The trial of Franz Rintelen, the German plot master, who came to the United States in 1915 to foment strikes in munition works and to engineer other conspiracies against the United States and the Allies, will go on trial in the Federal Court, New York, this morning, on an indictment which charges him and other Germans with having entered into a conspiracy to destroy the British steamer Kirk Oswald by placing incendiary bombs in vital parts of that ship. The other Germans who go on trial with Rintelen are Friedrich Karbade, Charles von Kleist, Wilhelm Parades, Bonford Boniface, Eugene Reister, Walter Uhde, and Joseph Zeffert.

Following a conference held at Police Headquarters yesterday between Captain Fuller Potter of the army Intelligence Bureau, Acting Chief Inspector O'Brien, and Inspectors Boettler and Dwyer, it was decided that all enemy aliens unable to fill out the required affidavit blanks will have to be finger printed for purpose of identification. One hundred and thirty thousand of these affidavits will be sent to the various police stations today, and will have to be returned, filled out and accompanied by four photographs, between Feb. 4 and 9.

When Carl E. Whitney, counsel for Edmond Rousselot, the bogus "French Count" and "Spanish Marquis," in the Tombs on the charge of violating the Espionage act by representing himself to be a member of the French Diplomatic Service, suggested to United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock that his client's bail be reduced, Police Lieutenant George Busby, who made the arrest, objected, saying:

"Rousselot has fooled the Secret Service and Department of Justice men and the commander of the British steamer Roxburghe. He shall not fool me, and as there are a number of complaints against him, I propose to arrest him on each of the charges in the event of his securing bail."

Upon this declaration Mr. Whitney withdrew his suggestion.

WOULD DELAY ACTION ON ALL AMENDMENTS

Slater Suggests Two Years' Postponement of Federal Constitutional Changes.

MIGHT AFFECT SUFFRAGE

Also Would Put Off Ratification of Prohibition Law Until 1920—Senate Debates Women's Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Senator Slater of Westchester introduced a concurrent resolution tonight providing for amendment to the State Constitution which would make it illegal for any Legislature or State convention to act upon an amendment to the United States Constitution proposed by Congress unless the members of the Legislature and the delegates to the convention have been elected after the amendment was submitted by Congress to the various States for ratification.

With such a proviso in the present Constitution the Legislature would be debarred from passing at this session either upon the proposed amendment providing for nation-wide prohibition or on the Federal suffrage amendment, should the United States Senate concur with the House of Representatives in favorable action on that measure.

"The bill," said Senator Slater, "is an amendment to the State Constitution. It must receive favorable action from two different State Senates before it can be submitted to the people for ratification. Under the circumstances it cannot become effective, even if adopted, before January, 1920, and would therefore not affect any of the amendments either submitted by or now pending before Congress.

"This amendment is embodied in the Constitutions of Florida and Tennessee. The purpose is to make it impossible for the State Legislature to approve at once an amendment to the Federal Constitution. It requires that, after the adoption of the Federal amendment by Congress, an election must intervene before the Legislature can take it up for consideration. This would give the people of the State an opportunity to say whether they want the amendment or not. It would in all likelihood become an issue in the campaigns, with the result that incoming lawmakers would have a clear mandate from the people to guide them in their action."

The Slater resolution was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which also is considering a concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Nicoll of New York, calling upon the United States Senate, in the name of the New York Legislature, to adopt without delay the Federal suffrage amendment. The resolution which was presented to the Assembly by Schuyler M. Meyer, was brought to the Capitol by Miss Elsie Hill of New York, daughter of the late Congressman Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, and Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt of Syracuse. Miss Hill is an organizer for the Woman's National Party.

The two women called upon Governor Whitman upon their arrival at the Capitol. The resolution reached the lawmakers who became sponsors for them through Franklin B. Lord, Governor Whitman's legal adviser. In the Assembly the resolution went over for a week under the rule. Assemblyman Welsh of Albany, who has been asked to become sponsor for a measure to resubmit the suffrage question in this State, served notice that he desired to debate the measure.

In the Senate there was a brief verbal skirmish before the Nicoll resolution finally found its way to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Nicoll, in presenting the resolution, asked that it be referred to the "appropriate committee."

"Its proper place is in the waste basket," broke in Senator Downing of New York, a Tammany member.

"No objection to that," said Senate Leader Brown in a stage whisper.

"Send it to the Finance Committee," suggested Senator Sage, who is Chairman of that body and no friend of woman suffrage.

At this point Senator Wagner arose and rebuked his fellow Senators for treating the resolution with levity. "The people of the State have given a favorable verdict on woman suffrage," he said. "This resolution is no joke. It should be sent to the Judiciary Committee, where suffrage measures have always gone."

"Because the people of this State have approved suffrage, is that any reason why we should try to force woman suffrage on other States, where the voters have not spoken in approval?" demanded Senator Downing.

Finally Senator Brown asked unanimous consent to have the bill sent to the Judiciary Committee, and this was done.

Assemblymen Balknap, Democrat, of Westchester, and Rosenberg, Socialist, of New York, put in suffrage resolutions, which went over for a week for debate.

A score of war resolutions touching upon every possible phase of the conflict, even to memoralizing the President to use his influence to convoke a peace conference, were introduced in the Assembly tonight, but all went over for debate until next week.

One resolution offered by Assemblyman Wells indorsed the raising of funds in this country for the rebuilding of destroyed French cities and towns, and while it did not receive favorable consideration any more than did the others, a similar resolution introduced by Senator Whitney was adopted by the Senate.

The resolution calling for a peace conference was introduced by Assemblyman Wallman, one of the Socialists. It directs the President to communicate with the new Russian democracy and invite the representatives of the German people in the Reichstag to the conference.

Assemblyman Whitehorn, another Socialist, offered a resolution urging Congress to pass Congressman Meyer London's proposal appropriating $100,000,000 to reimburse those inconvenienced by the Garfield fuel edict. A resolution by Assemblyman Goldberg, Democrat, urges loyal compliance with the fuel order, and is looked upon as a slap at Gov. Whitman, who requested President Wilson to cancel the order.

The Assembly passed the Whitney bill authorizing the State to deed abandoned canal land in Mechanicville to the Federal Government as a site for the erection of a war manufacturing plant. This was the bill which Assemblyman Shiplacoff, the Socialist leader, held up last week when it passed the Senate.

LANGUAGE STUDY AT FRONT.

American and French Soldiers to Get Instruction.

A meeting of the Committee "Pour les Gens de Lettres Français" was held at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday, to stimulate interest in the purpose to give American and French soldiers knowledge of each others' language, so that the cause of the nations may receive firmer support. About 500 women were asked to assist in the work.

The plan is to promote fraternization among the soldiers of the French and American Armies by sending French and English dictionaries to the front. The books will have messages intended to encourage the soldiers to fight on to victory. Lloyd Warren, who presided at the meeting, pointed out that the French had never seen the advantage of learning other languages, as had the Germans, but that he thought that idea was changed. He said that "the Russian language is now being taught in the German schools, so that Germany may do in Russia what she has done in the Americas."

APPOINTS J. C. AUCHINCLOSS

Special Deputy Police Commissioner to Head Defense League.

James C. Auchincloss was appointed yesterday a special Deputy Commissioner by Police Commissioner Bugher to supervise the work of the Home Defense League, an organization of 20,000 citizens formed to take the place of the police in an emergency. He takes the place left vacant by Alexander M. White, who was appointed to that position by former Commissioner Woods and who resigned. The position pays no salary.

Mr. Auchincloss is 34 years old, and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, having offices at 61 Broadway. He lives at 103 East Eighty-sixth Street. He was assistant to Mr. White when the latter was a special deputy.

Marcosson to Lecture for Red Cross.

Isaac F. Marcosson will talk upon "The Business of War" at a Red Cross benefit in Carnegie Hall on Friday evening. He will tell of his experiences with all the allied armies, including the American, and part of the lecture will be devoted to his impressions of the Russian revolution. He was in Petrograd in the early part of the Kerensky régime after he had crossed the North Sea on a British warship. Frederic R. Coudert will preside.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—$200 reward for return of ring, Tiffany setting, large ruby and 2 diamonds of equal size, lost between Waldorf, Best's, and Hotel Gregorian, or left in women's dressing room, 1st floor Gregorian Hotel, about 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, Jan. 11. Address G. H., 242 Times Downtown.

LOST—Sunday, black leather wallet in Majestic Theatre, 185th St. and St. Nicholas Av., restaurant 125th St., or on street car; contains Secret Service card, memo book, registration card, and about $15 to $20 in cash; reward. L. L. Carroll, 515 West 110th St.

LOST.—Certificate D11755 for 13 shares first preferred stock of U. S. Rubber Co., issued to Edwin A. Parrott; all persons are cautioned against buying said certificate; transfer has been stopped. Z 259 Times Annex.

LOST.—Jan. 15, downtown, Brooklyn, diamond solitaire ring, also dinner ring and diamond brooch, in chamois bag; $200 reward. B. A. Griffiths, 262 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8686-J.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, from Metropolitan Building, 23d St., subway, and Grand Central Terminal, lower section, round pendant watch, containing works. S. J. Taylor, 203 Broadway.

LOST or misplaced, Saturday, in Grand Central Station or vinicity, black leather bag containing jewelry and toilet articles; liberal reward if returned to Leboit & Co., 584 5th Av.

LOST.—Package containing leather traveling clock, on 5th Av. bus, between 10th and 28th Sts., about 9:30 Thursday morning; liberal reward. Phone Scarsdale 410.

LOST.—Large, brindle Belgian male pup, one lop ear, collar, license and leather leash. Please phone Lenox 3223, or return to 73 East 86th St., and receive reward.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, 84th St. shopping district, topaz, seed pearl necklace; reward. Return to Mrs. Hope Simpson, 310 West 79th St.

LOST.—Friday, Jan. 18(on Madison Av. car, between 62d and 86th Sts., oval gold pin, having four pearls, four blue stones. Reward if returned to 3 East 84th St.

LOST.—Monday, Jan. 21, Elgin wrist watch, probably between 56th and 59th Sts. and 4th Av., Brooklyn, going to subway. Kindly return to 423 56th St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Bank book No. 442,084, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon or evening, Jan. 20, diamond bar pin about three inches long. $50 reward if returned to Cashier, Belmont Hotel, 42d St.

LOST.—Three $50 Liberty Bonds, between subway and 40 Exchange Place, Monday; working girl; reward. Thornby, 164 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Liberty Bond No. 82969, Saturday evening, between Wadsworth Av., subway to Hotel Astor; reward. Business woman at Hotel Bristol.

LOST.—In Jack's restaurant or vicinity, diamond ring with two green stones on sides; $100 reward if returned to B. Feinberg, 12 West 46th St.

LOST.—In Shanley's, Friday noon, (18th,) ring with two diamonds, sapphire centre; valuable heirloom; reward. Phone Garden City 1581.

LOST.—Dog's spiked leather harness, with license, Saturday night, vicinity 146th and Broadway; reward. 824 St. Nicholas Av., Apt. 54.

LOST.—Saturday on train from Glen Ridge, N. J., or 23d St. Ferry, or 23d St. crosstown, string of amber beads; reward. P 86 Times.

LOST.—Gray squirrel muff, on Broadway, between 141st and 142d, Thursday evening; reward. 640 Riverside Drive. Apt. 11 E.

LOST.—Black bag containing parents' pictures; precious keepsake; finder keep cash. Adele Austin, care Stiener, 44 Vesey St.

LOST.—Gold locket, 5th Av. or Riverside bus, between 101st and 149th; liberal reward. Miller, 567 West 149th. Apt. 42.

LOST—Old-fashioned blue enamel earring, between Rector's and Hotel Astor; cherished as keepsake; reward. Phone Kenmore 271.

LOST—Enameled vanity case, with chain, in Metropolitan Opera House, Thursday evening; reward. Address Box F 10 Times.

LOST.—Jan. 12, gold lorgnette, at Bronx Theatre or Astor Hotel. Suitable reward when returned to 27 West 11th St.

LOST.—Diamond ring, round setting, Breslin Hotel, 34th St. district, or department stores; reward. Phone Cliffside 387.

LOST.—Reindeer glove, neighborhood subway station, Brooklyn Bridge; reward. Taylor, F 141 Times.

LOST.—Strand, Monday, green "cross" purse, monogram "E. P. L."; reward. Lester. Audubon 3613.

LOST.—Friday, skunk pillow muff, 125th St. shopping district; reward. Supt., 59 Morningside Av.

LOST—Diamond pin, emerald centre, between Bronx, Brooklyn; reward. 299 Willis Av. Drugs.

LOST.—Ear instrument, black case, Hotel Astor; reward at cashier's desk.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Wednesday evening, Hotel Knickerbocker, Justine Johnstone Club, taxi, large skunk stole. Return Mahan, 20 West 10th.

REWARD.—Monday, West End Av., beaver sash; return to office Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, 71st St.

$500 REWARD
for pearl necklace lost Friday evening, Jan. 11, between Metropolitan Opera House and 64th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$75 REWARD for one diamond screw earring. Return Holland House, Room 321.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, white West Highland terrier dog; answers to name of "Mac." Return to Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. No questions asked.

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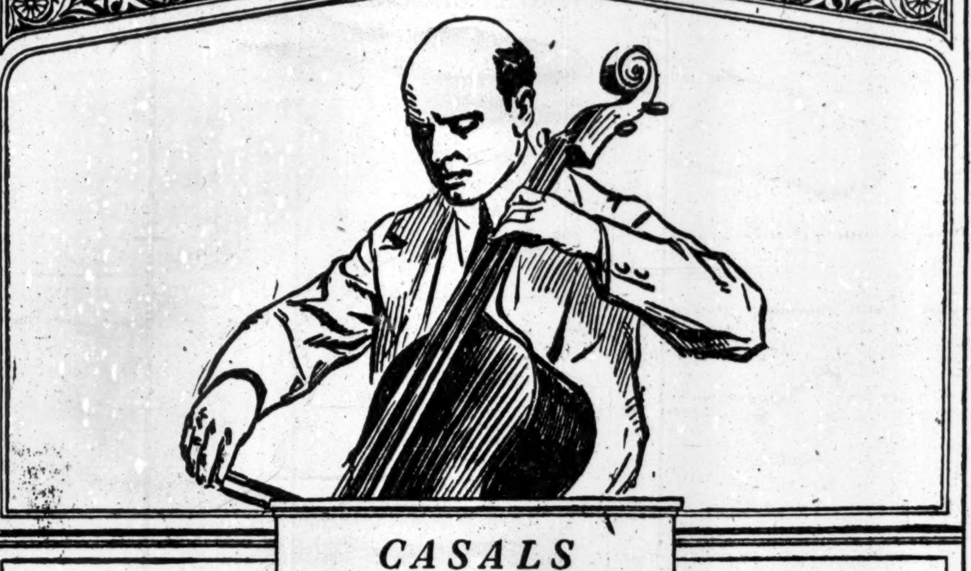

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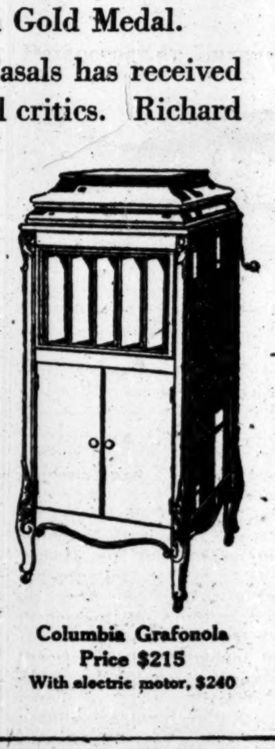

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